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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CONQUEST OF VESTRYDOM

Village Parliaments Will Replace the Heptarchy in England.

RUSSIA AS INSCRUTABLE AS EVER

Czar Remits Taxes in Arrears and Grants Pensions and Bonuses, but Has No Funds.

ROTHSCHILDS EXPEDITE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN

Council of the Seine and Paris Press in the Way of French Diplomacy—Pope Leo Surprises His Court.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—[Copyright, 1894, by The New-York Times.]—During the next fortnight some 23,000 different local elections are to be held in England, and over 90,000 persons are to be elected to offices which had not heretofore existed. There has been no parallel since the emancipation of the Russian serfs for such a tremendous alteration in the machinery of local administration. They say that in country parts public attention has been fixed on the impending election of Parish and District Councils for months, and that voters are keen to put the new institutions to democratic uses from the outset, but that in large towns, most of all in London, the magnitude of the metamorphosis is only now dawning on the popular mind. All vestrydom, as it has grown up in the metropolis through ages of ecclesiastical control, is to be swept clean away, and 5,000 new officials are to be chosen to manage the small affairs of parishes under wholly altered conditions. In Battersea, for instance, which is John Burns's district, there are over 500 nominations for 120 offices, and, if the ballots are printed as in the Parliamentary election, each elector will be obliged to pick out names on a voting paper five feet long. It will interest New-Yorkers to learn that, with such a portentous ballot as that, it is feared that it will be necessary to give the voter one or two added minutes over the usual five minutes' time in the booth. In some parishes one hears of voters being drilled beforehand by means of blackboards, with names arranged as they will be on the ballots.

But, in any event, it will be a long time before the new order of things makes a definite impression upon the historic chaos of London bumbledom. It is in the rural districts that swifter and more dramatic results are looked for. Here the astonished Hodge finds himself suddenly invested with power to run his village in his own way and to read the riot act to the squire and the parson, who have been sitting on his chest ever since the days of the Heptarchy. He can even levy a tax on their property for parish purposes up to a penny in the pound, or about 4 mills in a dollar. Such a powerful legend has grown up about the dense slowness and stupidity of the English yokel that London fancy easily pictures him staring open-mouthed at his voting paper, until the publican, or landlord's agent, or curate, comes along and marks it for him. But those who have been working in the country say that the rustic has his eyes wide open, instead of his mouth, and that he is making no mistake at all as to who should be on the Parish Council and what a new village Parliament can do for him. Of course, the parsons, squires, and publicans are straining every nerve to capture the new organizations. It is hard this year, for the first time in memory, to get game beaters for shooting parties, owing to the unheard-of prodigality of the landlords in employing rural laborers to move stones, repair hedges, sweep up leaves, and to do other jobs, and to the wonderful spurt of active benevolence which every local Lady Bountiful has put on in the distribution of coals, blankets, flannels, and the like. But, while Hodge is taking all that is offered, it is believed that he is not to be humbugged when it comes to voting. At all events, it is upon what he does that the keenest general interest is centred.

Guests and correspondents returning from St. Petersburg describe as by far the most notable thing they saw the extraordinary excitement, almost delirium, of the St. Petersburg street crowd when they found that the old police methods of guarding thoroughfares when royalty was moving about were actually abandoned. The first day that it happened they thought that it was a mistake, or perhaps a trap, for across the river, during the lying in state, throngs seeking entrance to the Petropaulovsk Fortress had been brutally beaten and lashed over their faces by Cossack squadrons, but when it was seen, the next day, that it was intentional, they went mad with enthusiasm, and such vast cheering mobs surrounded the palace, demanding that the Czar and his bride again and again should appear on the balcony, that it was feared mischief might arise from their very exuberance of joy.

These same informants report the reception of the Czar's manifesto of amnesty and remission of debts as of mingled stupefaction and skepticism. It wipes out, for example, nearly $30,000,000 in arrears of taxes owed by the peasant classes. This looks very noble, but no one sees how it is to be done, because every so-called land bank is already in a state of practical bankruptcy owing to these arrears, and the whole machinery of local tax collection and estate mortgaging is inextricably bound up with these arrears. The same decree provides for increased salaries, pensions, and bonuses for great numbers of minor officials, and where this money is coming from is equally unintelligible. A great variety of stories is brought over of high police officials dismissed, of corrupt Ministers to be disgraced, and so on, which may be taken merely to signify that the new reign has thrown the active-minded part of the empire into a ferment of excited uncertainty. This is only to be expected, but sensible people inside Russia and out will not lose their heads over these opening overtures to the genius of liberalism. Russia remains every whit as inscrutable and terrible a problem as it was ten years or ten months ago, and no change on the top, no matter how spectacular, can avail much as long as those dark, sinister forces underneath, which give to Russia its real shape and character, remain unaltered.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that the Ministerial intention of mentioning the death of the Czar when the Reichstag meets in Berlin should have been abandoned, because there is a lot of Poles and of Social-Democrats in this body who have served notice that they feel bound to make a public protest, and there is enough general dislike for Russia among the other classes of Germans to render the thing not worth while; but Frenchmen are surely entitled to deplore the demonstration of their Paris Council of the Seine, where the proposal of the President to suspend the sitting as a token of mourning for the Czar was defeated, after a violent, acrimonious debate, by a Socialist majority. It was really a very small thing that was asked, and it was the obvious part of a game in which the stakes may be the national existence itself. During the Toulon and Paris festivities, this Council almost amiably subordinated its views to fit the general mood, and toasted the live Czar along with the rest. To turn thus spitefully on the dead Czar is petty and foolish. It cannot but increase the breach in the Franco-Russian entente, which we see visibly widening day by day.

It may be taken as certain that the French Foreign Office, during the past week, has begun overtures looking to the admission of France into the singular Anglo-Russian friendship, which continues to be the talk of all Europe, and I am told that among the contingencies hinted at is a formal reconciliation between France and Italy, which would leave the latter free to drop out of the Triple Alliance, lessen her military burdens, and restore her broken French commerce. Active efforts to rearrange the European balance of power on some such lines as these, and equally energetic efforts to prevent it, are the obvious results of the situation, but France's work in the matter is grievously handicapped by such freaks as its Paris Council and still more by the crazy, harum-scarum course of its Paris newspapers, which are liable at any inopportune moment to insult the people that the French Foreign Office is most earnestly desirous of placating, and which are continually leading their readers on frantic wild-goose chases after imaginary spies in the foreign Embassies and respectable foreign colonies.

Of course, foreigners have long ago learned to discount the Paris press, and its worst enemies could wish nothing more humiliating than the blackmail exposure which is now unfolding around it. Apparently, great pains are being taken to prevent the exposure from becoming too complete. Much more than is now being discovered was openly described and detailed in these dispatches at the outset of the Panama scandal, and has been a matter of common information in Paris quite as long. The so-called Press Club never pretended to be anything but a blackmailing plant fastened upon one of the biggest games of baccarat going on in Paris, and four-fifths of the Paris papers not only shared in this, but energetically pursued, with scarcely any concealment, all sorts of evil ramifications of piracy spreading out from this fountainhead of rottenness. It remains to this day a mystery how the part which the Paris press played in robbing and scuttling the doomed Panama venture managed to be suppressed. It had, beyond doubt, the largest individual block of plunder, and there must have been extremely important and influential criminals in the deal to have secured silence about it during the investigation. It may be worth remembering that Deputy Dreyfus did try to raise the question of this notorious press corruption during the Panama debates, and perhaps it is also worth noting that a relative of his is now in prison as the result of a savage journalistic onslaught upon him as a traitor. This present raid on a few papers implicated in a single group of "chantage" operations is a mere scratching of the surface. If the whole truth were mercilessly exposed and the law were relentlessly enforced, there would be hardly enough journalists left at large in Paris to get out an almanac.

One result of the changed aspect of affairs in Russia is that the Jewish financial kings of London and Berlin are now quite ready to expedite the issue of the new Russian loan, and it is expected that the details of this will be published here in a week or two under the auspices of the Rothschilds.

The Pope is said to have astounded those nearest to him who last Spring believed, and actually warned the Italian authorities, that his death was merely a matter of days, by not only recovering his health, but by getting himself into a working condition more resembling that of ten years ago than of later years. It seems that certain phases of the intrigues for the succession which honeycomb the Vatican have latterly come to his knowledge; at least that is the most apparent explanation of certain bold things about the reactionary party which he is credited with saying. Possibly it explains as well his remarkable rejuvenescence. It is said now upon what ought to be good authority that Mgr. Satolli is at last definitely to be recalled, and that Mgr. Lorenzelli, a considerably younger man, but greatly trusted by the liberal wing, will take his place. The change will be made not to alter in any way the present policy in America, but to have Mgr. Satolli as Cardinal at hand in Rome before the conclave meets.

Rome has been showing itself so phenomenally abreast of the age in the New World that the marvel grows that it remains so reactionary on the Continent, especially in Austro-Hungary, where Clericalism is more rampantly obstructive to-day than it has been anywhere in Europe since the Franco-German war. There is getting to be a little more of it in Ireland, too, than those who wish Ireland well are glad to see.

Some rather gratuitous, though perhaps unintentional, remarks by Lord Ripon in receiving a deputation of authors to protest against the proposed Canadian copyright law have produced the unhappy impression here that the Colonial Office is to allow the Dominion to perpetrate this particularly offensive job. It would jeopardize everything that the British authors won by the American copyright convention, and would almost equally injure the American publisher. Nobody here is deeply concerned about the latter, but the whole writing guild since the copyright treaty regard America as a veritable Eldorado. As this month's Bookman says, it seems as if English fiction were almost entirely supplanting the American. This remark is echoed by other papers, which dwell pleasantly on the anomalous fact that although the copyright agreement was expected, by making foreign books dearer, to help the American novelists, its actual result has been to give the British novelists a vastly bigger vogue in America than they had in the former piratical days.

A good deal of amusement has been extracted in the past few days from Dr. Joseph Parker's protest in The London Times against shorthand reports of his sermons being taken without his consent. His claim that the copyright was vested in him and the discovery that he was selling pamphlet sermons on the doorstep of his church for a penny led to much whimsical comment on latter-day commercial Christianity, The London Times leading off editorially with a parallel of money changers in the Temple of Jerusalem and Dr. Parker's City Temple. Of course Mr. Spurgeon successfully fought out this same issue, and no one thought of questioning his property right in his sermons. It is really Dr. Parker's impertinent assumption that his sermons are worth reprinting, rather than his moral rights, which are being criticised.

The long-promised "Life of Sir Richard Owen," in two large volumes, is justly praised as an excellent piece of work on the part of his grandson, and also as a genuinely fresh and valuable book on its own account. It furnishes perhaps the best obtainable narrative and study of the progress of British biological knowledge made by Owen's generation, and is rich in glimpses of his contemporaries, both in science and out of it. Notes from his wife's diary provide an unexpectedly humorous account of the trials of an anatomist's wife, as when she makes a minute that she "wrapped up a tortoise in flannel before I went to bed and put it in the front cellar," or enters day by day grim remarks on the decomposition of a huge rhinoceros carcass stored in the hallway.

Mr. Thomas L. James, as by far the most representative Welsh-American, has been put on the committee with the Marquis of Bute and other lovers of the Principality's history to raise a monument to Prince Llewellyn. It is not decided yet whether it will be at the burial place or on the site of his last and fatal battle, but the Welsh home rulers are adopting the scheme with enthusiasm, and, no doubt, it will be an important feature in the revival of the Welsh national spirit which has marked recent years.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, who was in delicate health all the year, is now gravely ill. H. F.

HENRY HARTMAN HAS RESIGNED

HE IS NO LONGER HIS FRIEND FELLOWS'S DEPUTY ASSISTANT.

Mislaid and Forgot $15 That Should Have Gone to a Complainant—Didn't Want to Embarrass the Colonel.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Henry Hartman resigned his office yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Last Summer complaint was made to Mayor Gilroy by an old man living in Harlem that he had been robbed by a loan shark. The Mayor referred the matter to the District Attorney. Mr. Hartman was put on the case. He had the man charged with usury call at the District Attorney's office. The man placed $15 in an envelope and left it on Mr. Hartman's desk, with the understanding, according to Mr. Hartman, that it was to be handed to the complainant. But, Mr. Hartman says, he forgot all about the matter, and the envelope containing the money was mixed up with a lot of other papers on his desk.

Several weeks ago complaints were made by the usurer's victims, and an investigation was started, the matter being placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Weeks, it is said. Mr. Hartman made a search of his desk, and reported that he had found the $15 in the envelope just as it had been left by the usuer.

Yesterday the matter came to a head. Mr. Hartman, when seen, admitted that he had been "indiscreet." Col. Fellows had received his report, and had summoned Mr. Hartman into his private office, and had a long conference with him. When it was over, Col. Fellow announced that Mr. Hartman had resigned. The resignation was dated on Friday. Mr. Hartman said he had been considering the advisability of resigning for some time.

Mr. Hartman and Col. Fellows have been very close friends. They were in the District Attorney's office together for some years, and when Col. Fellows, after his first term, went into private practice, Mr. Hartman became his partner. The two belong to the same church, and are neighbors. Mr. Hartman says he resigned simply to save Col. Fellows any embarrassment.

Arrested for a Mining Swindle.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 1.—C. F. Fisher, a mining man from Wichita, Kan., has been arrested here on complaint of W. T. Watson, a young Englishman. Watson alleges that he, N. H. McLeod of this city, and several others have been swindled out of considerable money by entering into a mining scheme.

Fisher came here several months ago, and said he was in possession of the knowledge of the whereabouts of a hidden treasure located in the mountains, seventy-five miles from this city.

Fatally Wounded by Target Shooters.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 1.—Michael Evans, a peddler, aged fifty-five, is dying in Muhlenberg Hospital. He was shot through the head this morning while in the yard of his home, on South Second Street, by Peter Kane, aged fifteen. Kane and a companion were shooting at a target with a rifle, when a ball glanced and struck Evans.

Ignatius Donnelly Resigns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—Ignatius Donnelly has resigned the Presidency of the State Farmers' Alliance. In his letter he says he is desirous of devoting the remainder of his life to literary work and writing for the columns of The Representative.

A WONDER.

Everybody will be astonished and pleased at the artistic and literary excellence of the special Christmas number of The New-York Herald, which will be published next Sunday. Price, as usual, Five Cents.—Adv.

WEDDED AN HEIRESS OF MILLIONS

Frederick T. Proctor Married to Rachel Williams, Whose Sister Is Wife of the Groom's Brother.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Society circles in this city were astonished this forenoon by the marriage at Grace Church of Miss Rachel Williams to Frederick T. Proctor. The bride is the eldest daughter of the late James Watson Williams.

On the death of her mother last March, the bride and her sister became joint heirs to a fortune estimated to be from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Three years ago the sister was married to Thomas F. Proctor, the owner of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, and brother of the fortunate bachelor who today led the accomplished heiress to the altar.

The wedding had been kept a profound secret from the most intimate friends and relatives, and not till last evening was it known that an engagement existed between them.

At that time the Williams carriage drove about the city and left a few invitations to the wedding this morning. The ceremony was plain and informal. It was witnessed by less than fifty persons. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Proctor left for New-York.

THE MISSION OF THE COLUMBIA

WHY THE WAR SHIP HAS BEEN ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

No Basis for the Alarming Reports That Have Been Circulated—Our Relations with Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The effort that has been persisted in for several days of representing a new and sensational aspect of our relations with Nicaragua, and new complications with Great Britain growing out of the Mosquito coast question, has been pretty nearly abandoned, there being nothing more left to say by the originators of the sensation than just enough to explain why they have given up the ground they occupied when they exaggerated the importance of the Columbia's trip to Bluefields, and sought to give the impression that pretty nearly all the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron would soon be occupying menacing positions in Central American waters.

As stated in The New-York Times a day or two ago, there is nothing disquieting in the situation at Bluefields, nor any change in our relations with Nicaragua, or Great Britain to justify alarm or the publication of sensational paragraphs. Our position just at this time, so far as the Nicaraguan question is concerned, is considered to be very advantageous by the State Department, and is admitted to be strong by diplomatic representatives who have no reason to exaggerate any advantages that we may gain.

If it were not for the publication of the paragraphs representing an alarming state of affairs in Nicaragua and new difficulties created by Great Britain, it would be unnecessary to repeat what was said in these dispatches recently, that the understanding with Great Britain about the right of Nicaragua to jurisdiction in the Mosquito coast country, reached some months ago, remains unchanged, and that if there were to be any concern felt in Nicaragua by anybody it would be solely on account of the alarm created by some sort of a demand by Great Britain for reparation for the rude treatment of Great Britain's accredited representatives in that country. This has not been forgotten by Great Britain, and it is believed that whatever the attitude of that country to Nicaragua as to the question of jurisdiction, there is no doubt that Nicaragua will be held to strict accountability for the rudeness of her people to British citizens.

For that matter, the United States, if it chose to do so, could easily find justification for similar demands upon Nicaragua, but it is easy to see that there is a point to be gained by this country which may be considered more important than an apology from Nicaragua and indemnity for injuries to citizens. Since the decision of Great Britain that Nicaragua may exercise jurisdiction over that part of her territory formerly known as the Mosquito coast, a decision with which the United States was pretty well satisfied, the American aim has been to preserve that situation, and, if possible, assure its permanency.

Long before the sensational reports of three or four days ago appeared, the Columbia was under orders for Bluefields, not with the expectation that she would confront a British fleet hostile to the United States, but simply to see that in supporting any demand for indemnity that might be made by Great Britain, there should not be an attempt to plant the British flag on Nicaraguan soil, or to set up a British protectorate in an American Republic, a movement which might naturally be expected to test whatever force there is left in the Monroe doctrine. The Navy Department has been protesting again today, as it has done from the time of the publication of the first sensational paragraph about Nicaragua, that there is no feeling of alarm indicated by the sending of the Columbia to Bluefields, and it insists that there is no present intention of adding another vessel to the fleet in those waters. By the time the Marblehead reaches Hampon Roads, and the Columbia has been reported as occupying the roads outside of Bluefields, it is believed at the Navy Department that the Government will not be required to produce proof that it is not actuated by alarm in its disposition of vessels for Central American service.

Drowned in Worcester Reservoir.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—William Cleveland Lowell, eighteen years old, was drowned yesterday in the Worcester Reservoir, in the town of Holden. He went skating, accompanied only by a small dog. Two hours later the dog returned alone, and this led to search being made. This morning the body was found in 12 feet of water, the ice being broken for a distance of twenty feet around, indicating that young Lowell had made a desperate struggle for life.

Date for Its Primary Not Fixed.

The Executive Committe of the New-York State Democracy met last night at 28 East Twenty-third Street, but as William R. Grace and Commissioner Francis M. Scott were not present, a resolution fixing the date for the primary was laid on the table. Col. Robert Grier Monroe was in the chair. Two new members were elected to the committee, bringing the number up to ninety. The limit is 100, and there are many candidates upon the eligible list.

Mrs. Croker's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Catharine Frazier, widow of Samuel Frazier, died on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. Mrs. Frazier was the mother of Mrs. Richard Croker and of Mrs. Patrick H. McCann. Her children were present at her bedside when she died. The funeral will be held from the Hotel Lincoln tomorrow forenoon.

The President Remains at Woodley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President did not come to the White House from Woodley to-day. It was said that Mr. Cleveland was much better, but the weather being cold and damp, he did not venture out of doors.

The President's message to Congress is completed, and is expected to go to both houses on Monday.

Menus and estimates for receptions and dinners. N. CLARK, Restaurateur, 22 West 23d St.—Adv.

KOLB MAKES HIS PROTEST

He Takes the Oath of Office and Addresses His Followers.

BUT GOV. OATES IS INAUGURATED

Despite Populist Vaporings and Kolb's Vagaries, the Day Passes Very Quietly in Alabama's Capital.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—The first day of December has come and gone in Alabama's capital, and all has been as quiet, peaceful, and orderly as upon any previous inauguration day in its history. Col. W. C. Oates has been duly installed as Governor, and not a blow has been struck, not a gun fired, nor a drop of blood spilled, notwithstanding all the wild vaporings that have been attributed to the Populists.

The weather has been admirable for some days, and the day has been ideal in every respect. There was not any unusual influx of visitors. Last night and this morning perhaps 200 of Kolb's followers, for the most part in typical farmer dress, came to the city, but there was no display of firearms of any sort. Before 10 o'clock this morning the casual observer would have barely discerned that it was a gala day. At that hour the local and visiting military companies began to move about the streets, getting ready for the ceremonies, but there was no great crowd and everything was quiet.

It was rumored about 10:30 o'clock that Kolb was going with his handful of followers to the Capitol, there to go through the form of taking the oath of office, and to make an address. Soon afterward a company of mounted cavalry proceeded to the Capitol and drew themselves up in line at the side of the front entrance to the building. Next a company of infantry appeared and lined itself on the stone steps and approaches leading up to the building. Another company formed lines at the gate to the grounds. All citizens, however, were allowed ready ingress and egress, and hundreds of ladies and children gathered in the grounds in front of the historic edifice. A squad of city police had charge of the steps leading up the hill to the building. No one was allowed to remain on the steps or approaches, or to enter the portico.

Soon the story spread through the crowd that Kolb had taken the oath of office before a Justice of the Peace down town, and was coming up to the Capitol to make a speech. About 11 o'clock he appeared walking up the half-mile ascent to the grounds. He was escorted by perhaps fifty persons. He and his party were readily passed through the gates by the guards, but, upon ascending the steps leading up to the stone walk approaches, the police told them, as they had told everybody else, that they must proceed to the right or left upon the grounds. Kolb and his party proceeded around to the right of the building upon the grass.

Presently W. S. Reese, Jr., who ran for Attorney General on Kolb's ticket, went to one of Gov. Jones's secretaries and asked if Kolb would be allowed to make a speech in the grounds. The Secretary replied that, while he could not speak officially, he was sure that Kolb would not be permitted to do so. Then Kolb himself came and saw Gov. Jones, who replied that Col. Oates had been declared elected Governor by the only power in the State competent to do so—the Assembly—and that he, as the Executive, would not permit any one to enter the Capitol Building for any inaugural ceremony, except Col. Oates, and that if Kolb attempted to make an inaugural address in the grounds, he would certainly have him arrested. Kolb then asked if there was any objection to his speaking in the streets outside. Gov. Jones told him there was none whatever.

Accordingly, Kolb and his followers left the grounds. They simply "marched up the hill and down again." Outside the gates they proceeded to the sidewalk opposite. He then delivered an address from the top of a wagon drawn up near the sidewalk, opposite the Capitol grounds, and was listened to by not over 200 people. Then he disappeared and his followers mixed with the rest of the assemblage of citizens in and about the Capitol grounds.

The inauguration ceremonies of Gov. Oates closed at 1:30 P. M. Nothing whatever marred the occasion, though a tremendous crowd assembled in front of the Capitol Building. The military pageant was extremely imposing, every one of the thirty-six companies in the three regiments in the State being present.

The Rev. Dr. Eager of the Baptist Church invoked the Divine blessing. Gov. Jones then introduced his successor in a short, well-conceived and forcible address, speaking of Col. Oates as a man whose past political life proved a man of the greatest ability, sincerity, and self-sacrificing patriotism, as well as of fearless political courage.

Col. Oates followed in a long inaugural address, touching upon all the matters of living interest in State affairs. He declared that he had been fairly elected Governor of Alabama, even if every unfair vote, as claimed by Kolb, should be eliminated. He affirmed his purpose to be Governor in the most emphatic terms.

After his address the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Brickell of the State Supreme Court. The Governor-elect used the same Bible that has been treasured in the State archives for years because it was the one on which Jefferson Davis took his oath as President of the Confederacy.

A salute was then fired by the artillery company. Afterward the Governor proceeded to the Executive office, where a stream of people passed in line to congratulate him. The ceremonies lasted fully one hour. Not a single incident of any kind has marred the day, and not a gun has been fired save the artillery salutes.

Demurrers to Trust Indictments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Demurrers were filed to-day to the indictments found against H. O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, and Allen Louis Seymour, for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee.

The demurrers are based on the same grounds as those given in the demurrers of the other recalcitrant witnesses—alleging that the questions asked were not pertinent to the inquiry, and that the Senate had no jurisdiction to cause arrests.

A Baroness Married in City Hall.

Baroness von Rudolphstein of Konigsburg, Germany, who is known in this city as Miss Freida Rudolph, was married yesterday at the City Hall, by Alderman Long, to Prof. Dell 'Ora, a theatrical musician. The bridegroom is thirty-eight years old and the bride twenty-three.

The Marvin Jury Disagrees.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The jury in the case of Frederick Marvin, cashier of the Third National Bank, charged with embezzlement, misappropriation, and abstraction of funds of the bank, could not agree, and this morning, after being out since 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was discharged.

BLOCKED THE FOOTBALL CROWD

Engine and Car Jumped the Track, Delaying Traffic an Hour and a Half—Cars Full and Women Badly Frightened.

An engine and car of an empty up-town train on the West Side Elevated road jumped the track while being switched near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from the up to the down track, and the result was a blockade of both tracks from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and from the Ninety-third Street Station up on the up track. The blockade lasted from 5:30 to 7 o'clock, and caused much annoyance to thousands of those who witnessed the football game. Some of the women who were penned in the cars were made hysterical by a report that a terrible accident had occurred.

The company had arranged to handle the throngs that would pour out of the football field by massing trains at the upper end of the road. This was done by emptying every other train at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and switching the empty trains over to the down track, the passengers for points above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street proceeding from there on the through trains. Then the latter trains were to take on the football crowd at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

When the derailment occurred the cars of the trains on the down track from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street were full to running over. No progress could be made until the engine and car could be jacked up and replaced on the rails. In the meantime many people on the down track left the stationary trains and walked along the side of the track to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and stations above, and others on the up-town trains who lived in Harlem and above had to get out at Ninety-third and take street cars.

SAYS SHE IS KING'S CHILD

AND SHE ASKS THAT HE BE RELEASED FROM THE ASYLUM.

Mrs. Ross Claims that the Millionaire Contracted a Common-Law Marriage with Her Mother.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1.—The case of Millionaire William H. King grows in interest. King has been confined in a hospital for the insane for thirty years and his liberation is now sought.

Important papers have been filed here by counsel for Mrs. E. Webster Ross of Boston, who is responsible for the effort to secure King's release. It had been stated that Mrs. Ross claimed to be King's niece, consequently an heir at law. It was learned to-day, however, that Mrs. Ross really claims to be King's own daughter. She avers that King and her mother signed in Boston a marriage agreement, which they regarded as a common-law marriage and that she is the offspring of the union. Mrs. Ross names as a witness Mrs. F. K. Howland of this city, a highly-respected lady, mother of Clarence King, the scientist of New-York.

Mrs. Howland is in Boston to-night, as is also Mrs. Ross.

Newport people who knew King always considered him a bachelor.

If Mrs. Ross succeeds in proving herself King's daughter, she is his next of kin and will be heir to his immense estate.

Before the United States and Massachusetts courts past efforts to secure King's release have failed, upon the report of referees that he was not a fit person to be at large.

The case which Mrs. Ross brings in the Rhode Island courts is an objection to the appointment of George Gordon King as guardian. The Kings, who are highly-respected people, have always claimed that the attempts to have their uncle liberated were inspired by improper motives.

Among King's heirs, as the case stands now, are George Gordon King, Leroy King, and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg of New-York.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A MARBLE SLAB

August Rudow Killed While Unloading His Truck—Other Accidents.

August Rudow, forty-five years old, a truck driver, of Courtlandt Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, was crushed to death on Pier 45 East River yesterday afternoon.

He lost control of a heavy marble slab he was unloading, and it fell upon his nose and the right side of his face was crushed in, and he received internal injuries. He died instantly.

William Cassidy, twenty-seven years old, of 401 East Twenty-fourth Street, missed his footing yesterday morning and fell to the ground while fixing an electric light on a pole in Stuyvesant Square. He fractured his skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died twenty minutes after admission. He leaves a wife and two children.

While working yesterday morning on the buildings erecting on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, Edward Carroll, a bricklayer, twenty-three years old, of 111 Trowbridge Street, Astoria, L. I., fell into the basement from the scaffolding on the third story and was instantly killed.

No Further Trial for Ericsson Soon.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 1.—It is believed that the breaking of the piston rod of the torpedo boat Ericsson removes the last chance of the boat's getting a speed trial this Winter. It will require at least six weeks to repair the break.

Sophomore Dies from Typhoid Fever.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 1.—William Henry McCauley of Leroysville, Penn., a sophomore at Wesleyan University, died last night of typhoid fever. This is the third death recently among Wesleyan students from typhoid fever.

Police Deprived of Their Maces.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 1.—By order of Mayor Scott, members of the police force will carry no maces hereafter. The recent brutal clubbing of prisoners by members of the force has caused the order.

Vice President Goes to Washington.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 1.—Vice President Stevenson, with his daughter Letitia, left here at 2:25 this afternoon for Washington. The condition of Miss Mary Stevenson continues to improve.

A New-York Man Burned to Death.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, Dec. 1.—Two saloons and five residences were burned late last night. A. C. Potter, recently from Bessemer, N. Y., was burned to death, and his sister was badly injured.

Contractor Gillies Will Continue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the New-York Navy Yard dry dock case, Secretary Herbert has ordered the contract continued, and has directed Contractor John Gillies to go on with the work.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.—Adv.

YALE, 24; PRINCETON, 0

The Tigers Easily Beaten in the Big Football Game.

PLAYED ON A SLIPPERY GRIDIRON

Twenty Thousand Persons See the Battle in a Drizzling Rain—A Contest Free from "Slugging."

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Hinkey, (Capt.)	Left end	Brown
Beard	Left tackle	Holly
McCrea	Left guard	Wheeler
Stillman	Centre	Riggs
Hickok	Right guard	Rhodes
Murphy	Right tackle	Taylor
L. Hinkey	Right end	Trenchard, (Capt.)
Adee	Quarter back	Ward
Thorne	Left half back	Poe
Jerrems	Right half back	Rosengarten
Butterworth	Full back	Cochran

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tall young man, with long, disheveled hair and an equally disheveled hat, stood in the centre of Manhattan Field. Cold, dreary water dropped from his nose and his chin, and likewise from his long locks, down the back of his neck. He held in his hand a limp banner, which at early morn he had borne aloft with all the pride of the hero of "Excelsior." He shook it feebly, and it wept a few discolored tears. Then he looked sadly around at the torn and water-soaked turf and murmured:

"That's what our name is now."

And then even the English sparrows jeered at him, for they knew he was a Princeton man.

It is not a good Autumn for Tigers, anyhow. John W. Goff, Dr. Parkhurst, and a few thousand voters knocked one out early last month; and yesterday Mr. Hinkey, Mr. Butterworth, and their investigating committee decided that Princeton's system of protection or interference, or whatever they chose to call it, would not hold its colors in wet weather.

The black ran into the orange, and left the whole thing a dark and dismal hue of gloom. Curfew did not ring last night at Princeton, but there was a sound of mourning in Witherspoon Hall, the voice of "Dogsy" weeping for his children because their score was naught.

It was a great day for old Eli, who won in the mud with ease and grace. And yet in its spectacular aspect it was not the great metropolitan football day of yore.

In the first place, it did not seem as if all the town had gone football mad, and many dry goods stores will run bargain sales of orange, black, and blue ribbon tomorrow. The crowd was much smaller than it has heretofore been on Princeton-Yale football days. Ten minutes before the game began, the managers of the grounds still had on hand 1,500 admission tickets out of the 5,000 which they had set out to sell, and speculators outside of the field were offering admissions at 50 cents each. Covered stand tickets were at a goodly premium.

There were several excellent reasons for this state of affairs. On Thanksgiving Day hundreds of persons can go to the game, because it is a holiday, who could not possibly go on any other day. In the next place, it was generally felt yesterday that the two strongest teams in the United States were not about to meet.

It is the popular opinion that the University of Pennsylvania team can beat any eleven in America to-day, and it was known to all good judges of football—notwithstanding some wild talk by Princeton coaches—that the Tigers could not possibly win this year. If yesterday's game had been between Pennsylvania and Yale, the crowd would have been bigger, though the vocal demonstrations of enthusiasm might possibly have been smaller.

Princeton has a big and well-merited following in New-York, whereas Pennsylvania would have had to bring hers with her from Philadelphia. But this city will turn out a crowd for a close contest of pretty much any kind, and it was "in the air" that yesterday's would not be close.

Lastly, there was the abominable weather. It was not enough in itself to keep away the crowd, for two years ago on Thanksgiving Day it rained mercilessly, but the grounds were jammed. But bad weather was a serious addition to the other elements that kept people at home. A good many must have remembered the awful record of pneumonia that followed the game of 1892; and, though some are willing to risk their lives in sport, few are willing to do so in looking on.

The mass of humanity surrounding the field yesterday was not a cheering sight. It lacked all the brightness of color and animation of a clear-day crowd. At first sight it looked as if fully four-fifths of the assembly carried the showy colors of Princeton, but more careful observation proved that this was due to the fact that the Yale blue, when water-soaked, was lost in the general dullness of dark coats and umbrellas.

The covered stands showed a good deal of color, but even here the quiet garb of the women toned things down a good deal. Many of the women wore genuine college "sweaters" under their wraps, and carried steamer rugs as further protection against the impolite dampness. A tolerable number of the men sought safety in frequent and earnest consultation with old Dr. Barleycorn.

College songs were few. The cheering appeared to be less systematic than it generally is on such occasions.

When the Yale team bounded upon the field at 2:05, a series of 'rahs broke out, but speedily melted into a general shout. When Princeton followed a few minutes later, the 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah, tigah, sis, boom, ah! of old Nassau was heard.

While the two teams engaged in a little perfunctory passing and falling on the ball, the crowd yelled. Then the Captains met in the centre and tossed for the choice of positions, after which both teams assembled in the middle of the ground and received a premonitory lecture on the subject of "slugging." The lecture was probably unnecessary, as both colleges had determined that the game should not be ungentlemanlike. And it certainly was as clean and honest a contest as was ever seen on a football field.

The men who were hurt were injured unavoidably in the rough collisions that no rules can abolish. When one man, or several men, running at full speed, must be stopped by other men, bruises and cuts are sure to result. Four players left the field because of their hurts, but they all walked off, and they were all men who went into the game suffering from injuries received in previous contests. Any man who thinks he saw slugging in yesterday's game has poor eyes and a fine imagination.

The causes of Princeton's defeat were not difficult to discern. Her team was clearly outplayed in every point of the game, and her only gains were due to strong and determined work in her line, backed by well-planned interference. The interference failed to accomplish more, because the Princeton backs were too light to support it, and because Yale's tactics in breaking it up were simply perfect.

The weakness of Princeton's backs may be set down as the chief cause of her de-

feat. Neither Cochrane nor Bannard could begin to punt with the superb Butterworth, while as ground gainers the light men, Poe and Rosengarten, were sadly feeble. The catapult charges of Thorne and Butterworth, on the other hand, had all the momentum of big men, and, aided by Yale's admirable system of interference, gained large pieces of ground almost every time. The fact that Princeton's line was not so weak as casual observers may have imagined it was is proved by the number of times Yale lost the ball through failure to gain on downs.

Princeton's new play of starting an end and a tackle through from behind the line before the ball was put in play, and following them with a double pass and tandem interference, did not result in any substantial gains, owing largely to Murphy and F. Hinkey, whose tackling was sure and deadly. The wet ground and slippery ball made fumbling a large feature of the game. In this department of errors Princeton was at a great disadvantage, her men dropping the ball more oftener than their opponents.

When the game was over the teams cheered one another, and several of the Princeton players shook hands with their opponents and congratulated them. Yale's undergraduates carried the principal members of the team off the field on their shoulders. Phil King, who had raged along the side lines like a caged lion, walked away with his little black cap pulled down over his eyes, indulging in that "sorrow's crown of sorrows"—"remembering happier things."

HOW THE POINTS WERE SCORED

Three Touch-Downs in the First Half —Hickok's Accurate Kicking.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the sturdy youths from Yale were seen emerging from their dressing room, and their appearance on the field was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. First came Capt. Hinkey, the silent man from Tonawanda, and he was followed in short order by Stillman, Murphy, Beard, Thorne, Butterworth, and the other regular players and substitutes. They took to the field on a run, and lost no time in throwing the ball about.

Hardly had the noise of the Yale followers died out, when the boys from Nassau Hall put in an appearance. Their reception, if anything, was bigger than that given the New-Haven players, a state of affairs that caused some of the followers of old Eli to look on in amazement. Behind the substitutes came Trainer "Jack" McMasters, leading a greyhound decorated with Princeton's colors.

Capt. Trenchard, Ward, Rosengarten, Brown, Holly, Wheeler, and other favorites on the team came in for special rounds of applause, and the query, "What's the matter," &c., was in every instance answered with a will. After a conference with the referee the two Captains called their men together, and the big game was started.

Princeton had the ball, and it was kicked off at 2:10. Jerrems captured the pigskin and started on a fine run from the twenty-five-yard line, and was downed by Brown, Jerrems fumbling the ball. In an instant Capt. Trenchard had the coveted leather, but it was given back to Yale, as Trenchard made the capture out of bounds.

A wrangle followed, but it was Yale's ball, and the game was resumed in the middle of the field. Jerrems tried to pass around Rhodes, but failed to make any progress. Then Thorne punted to Princeton's twenty-yard-line, Rosengarten securing the ball. Cochran tried for a long kick, but a beautiful block by Stillman dampened the ardor of the Tiger enthusiasts.

A dash around the left end by Butterworth, and the ball was on Princeton's seven-yard mark. Thorne was sent through the centre for about five yards. Only two yards more for a touch-down, and the excitement was at fever heat. Princetonians looked on in silence, while the Yale "rooters" could hardly restrain themselves. As the men lined up for the final effort, Capt. Hinkey clapped his hand two or three times and in measured tones said:

"Steady, boys, steady!"

This was succeeded by the signal for the play that was to follow, and in the twinkling of an eye Butterworth had the ball, was through Princeton's centre, and Yale had tallied a touch-down. Then the wearers of the blue shouted as loudly as their lungs would permit. Regardless of the rain, which was pouring down in torrents, hats and umbrellas were thrown in the air, and the poor Princeton adherents were forced to swallow some bitter pills in the shape of remarks calculated to question the playing ability of Capt. Trenchard's men.

While the cheering was at its height the silent man who has led the sons of old Eli on to victory was on his stomach arranging the ball for the try for the goal. Big Hickok, the hammer thrower, was waiting for the signal, and was apparently cool and undisturbed. The strong man of Yale was conscious of the fact that 40,000 eyes were upon him, but this little thing did not feaze him in the least. As soon as the ball was arranged satisfactorily, he just lifted his right foot, gave the ball a gentle kick, and away it sailed, right between the two upright bars.

The score was 6 to 0 in favor of Yale, and every graduate and undergraduate of the grand old institution was on good terms with himself and proud of the fact that he was a Yale man.

The time of the first touch-down was two minutes.

No time was lost. The men rushed to the centre of the field again, and in a few seconds the youths were hard at work again. Princeton sent the ball down the field to Jerrems, who made a brilliant run, dodging and passing the Princeton line until he was finally checked on the forty-yard mark. Yale then lost the ball on downs.

Small gains were made by Rosengarten and Poe, and Cochran punted to Butterworth, who brought the ball back to Princeton's thirty-five yard line. Jerrems passed Princeton's right tackle for five yards, and Murphy tried to repeat the play, but lost the ball on a fumble. Off-side play gave Princeton ten yards.

It was at this juncture that Princeton made a new play—a double pass and a run through the right tackle—and secured five yards. Ward then made a fumble, and the Tigers lost the ball to Hickok.

Thorne tried at the centre, and was rewarded with four yards, and Jerrems went around the left end for five yards. Then Yale tried a double pass around the end, Thorne and Beard handling the ball. This play netted twelve yards. After two unsuccessful attempts at the Princeton centre, Butterworth punted, and the ball was sent to Princeton's five-yard mark. A poor punt by Cochran followed, and Butterworth dashed back to the ten-yard line. Brown was injured in a scrimmage, and there was a short delay.

At this point the Yale boys appeared to grow desperate. Thorne took the pigskin and went at the centre for three yards, Jerrems followed by a similar play for an equal amount, and the ball was within four yards of the Tigers' goal. Butterworth was again called upon to go over the line. He got the ball, made a dash for Princeton's centre, and was shoved across. Again the Yale contingent broke loose, and nearly every cry familiar to the Elm City campus was heard. Hickok made another of those kicks for which he is famous, and Yale was in the lead a dozen to nothing. The time for the two touch-downs was fifteen minutes.

On the third kick-off, Butterworth secured the ball on Yale's twenty-yard mark, and he was cleverly downed by Trenchard. Thorne punted to midfield, Poe securing the ball. Yale's centre then showed a little weakness, Trenchard went through for eight yards, and a moment later Rosengarten secured half a dozen. Poe gained five yards past the right tackle, and then went around Hinkey for three yards. Princeton was playing a strong game, and the admirers of the Tigers were growing hopeful. But their joy was short-lived.

Rosengarten, who tried at centre, got five yards, but lost the ball on a fumble. A punt followed, and Poe droped the ball on Princeton's fifty-yard mark. Capt. Hinkey was on the alert, and captured the prize. Beard tried to go through the centre, but

Mr. James H. Ashton.

I Am Well

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured me of rheumatism and ulcers on my leg, which I had for years and could not cure. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills standard medicines. J. H. Ashton, night watchman on Islington Bridge, West Rochester, N. H.

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failed, and lost the ball. By this time the ball was besmeared with mud, and was very slippery, which accounts for the numerous fumbles.

Rosengarten, in an effort to pass Murphy, was well tackled, and lost the ball. After two unsuccessful efforts to mow down the Princeton line, Capt. Hinkey went around the end for a dozen yards to Princeton's thirty-five-yard line. Another fumble followed, and Princeton took the leather. Cochran punted to Thorne, who carried it back to the fifty-yard mark. Thorne followed with five yards through centre, and Butterworth tried to do likewise, but failed. Thorne afterward fumbled, and Princeton secured the ball.

Two vicious attacks were made on Yale's centre, but nothing could be gained, and Cochran punted. Hinkey got the ball, and Thorne and Butterworth made gains for eight yards. Murphy added a trifle, and the ball was on Princeton's thirty-yard mark.

Cochran, at this point, was injured, and his place was taken by Banard. Murphy and Butterworth made gains, and the ball was within twenty yards of the goal.

After two desperate rushes by Thorne, Butler was got through the centre for ten yards. Then Beard made a dive for six yards, and the ball was within four of the line. Butterworth, in a matter-of-fact sort of way, took the ball, and was shoved past Taylor across the line. Again Hickok kicked accurately, and the score was 18 to 0 in Yale's favor.

On the fourth kick-off Hinkey muffed the ball, and Holly took it on Yale's forty-yard mark. Rosengarten, a moment later, fumbled, and Yale took the ball. Thorne punted, and Banard got the ball on the Tigers' thirty-five-yard mark. A poor kick followed, and Yale had the ball on the forty-yard mark in Princeton territory. Three times Thorne went through the Princeton centre. Then Butterworth and Jerrems made good gains, and, just as the Yale boys were about to shove Butterworth from the four-yard-mark, the whistle blew, and the first half was over.

THE SECOND HALF.

Yale Added Another Touch-down and Goal to Her Score.

No change was made in the teams for the second half. Princeton took the western goal and Yale the eastern. After their ten minutes' rest, they trotted on to the field, wrapped up in their blankets, and at 3:15 o'clock Hickok kicked off. The ball was caught by Ward, but before he could run with it he was brought to earth by Murphy on Princeton's thirty-yard line. The Princeton men lined up for their tuck with all except Ward five yards behind Riggs.

Trenchard received the ball, and, passing it to Bannard, three yards were gained between Murphy and L. Hinkey. Bannard was worked again in the next play, and this time he gained five yards between F. Hinkey and Beard. The Princeton men were encouraged, and they cheered Bannard lustily. The good work was not to last, though, for Ward made a bad fumble, and Yale secured the ball.

Beard gained two yards between Wheeler and Holly. Thorne punched a hole between Brown and Holly for three yards. Murphy tried to get between Rhodes and Taylor, and gained a yard, and Butterworth dashed against the same place for two yards more. In this scrimmage, Adee's head was bumped rather hard, and a little rest was given the players while he was tended.

Butterworth showed what a rattling good player he is by getting past Brown and carrying the ball fifteen yards toward Princeton's goal. He was aided in this run by fine interference by Hickok and Murphy. The ball was then snapped back to Thorne, but before he could move a foot the Princeton guards had broken through the Yale line and he was downed, with a loss of four yards. The ball was on Princeton's twelve-yard line. Beard failed to gain anything by trying to get past Wheeler, and it was "third down, nine yards to gain," so the umpire said.

The Yale men then tried the Pennsylvania trick of punting sideways across the field, but it was a failure. Adee punted to Jerrems, but "Doggy" Trenchard was on him in an instant, and twelve yards were lost.

It was Princeton's ball again. Poe got past "the silent man" and gained ten yards, and the Princeton cohorts yelled. Rosengarten dashed between Murphy and Hickok, and carried the ball six yards further toward the centre of the field. Bannard made a fumble, and had to fall on the ball to save it for his side. This was a costly fumble, too, for Yale, for Thorne, who had been playing a great game, had his leg wrenched. He was assisted off the field, and Letton took his place.

The umbrellas held by those standing around the fence had caused considerable annoyance to those in the rear as they hid the players from their view. When Thorne was hurt some students were so anxious to see what was the matter that they broke one of the offending umbrellas to pieces and so left their velew unobstructed. The owner of the umbrella had to grin over his loss.

The ball was on Princeton's thirty-yard line. Poe was sent past Taylor and gained four yards, and then Bannard punted. Butterworth caught the ball, but was tackled by Brown at once on Yale's forty-yard line. The play was in Yale's territory now, for the first time during the second half. Adee started in to work the new man, Letton, at once, and he gained three yards, getting past Holly. Butterworth found a hole between Taylor and Rhodes, and gained four yards. Then Butterworth punted and Bannard secured the ball on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line.

Bannard gained a yard between McCrea and Beard, and then the ball was snapped back to Bannard for a punt. Butterworth let the slippery ball fall out of his hands, but Letton saved it for Yale by falling on it. Jerrems gained five yards past Holly. Letton tried the centre, but Riggs was like a stone wall, and he made no gain. Then Princeton got the ball for offside play.

Poe gained two yards between Beard and McCrea. Ward gained a yard past McCrea, and then the new trick was worked again. Trenchard passed the ball to Rosengarten, who gained five yards around L. Hinkey's end.

The same trick was worked again, and Bannard gained five yards, getting by Beard. In the next play the Princeton men tried to reverse the play. Rhodes and Taylor started to run toward Capt. Hinkey's end, and Rosengarten was to get around the other end. Murphy spoiled the plan, though, by dashing through and downing Rosengarten, with a loss of three yards. Bannard punted. The ball spun high up in the air and fell in Frank Hinkey's hands, only fifteen yards away. Holly downed him at once in the centre of the field.

Yale was given five yards for holding, and then Letton punted, and the ball rolled out at Princeton's fifteen-yard line. Bannard punted, but the ball was brought back and given to Yale for holding. Butterworth gained two yards through centre. Beard gained three yards between Holly and Wheeler, and the ball was on Princeton's ten-yard line. Butterworth gained two yards, and the ball went to Princeton for holding by Yale men.

Poe failed to make any gain, Brown was downed with a loss of three yards, and then Bannard punted to Butterworth on Princeton's thirty-yard line. Letton made a good run of twelve yards around Trenchard's end, aided by Murphy's and Adee's interference. Bannard was hurt, and F. Hinkey helped heal the bruise by making the injured man more comfortable as he lay on the ground. Beard tried to get past Rhodes, but failed, and then Capt. Hinkey carried the ball to the fifteen-yard line, getting between Rhodes and Taylor. McCrea gained a yard past "Beef" Wheeler.

Butterworth failed to make any impression against the centre, and, only gaining a yard in the next play, the ball went to Princeton on downs. Bannard punted. Letton secured the ball, and was downed by Trenchard on Princeton's forty-five yard line. Letton and Butterworth were each sent against the line, but neither gained, and then Princeton got the ball for holding.

Princeton tried the trick again, but Rosengarten fumbled, and Murphy secured the ball for Yale. Murphy was hurt and had to retire, Chadwick taking his place. Butterworth punted to Poe, who was downed on the twenty-yard line. Poe gained five yards by McCrea and then punted. Murphy got through and blocked the ball, and Ward secured it for Princeton on the ten-yard line.

Bannard punted again, but the ball was brought back, Princeton given ten yards for Yale's holding in the line. Poe gained three yards through centre, and then Bannard punted to the centre of the field, where Letton fell on the ball. Butterworth punted back, Poe muffed, and Brown fell on the ball on Princeton's twenty-yard line. Poe lost a yard trying the centre. Bannard punted to Butterworth, who was tackled by Taylor in the centre of the field. F. Hinkey tried to get past Rhodes, but lost two yards, and then Butterworth punted. Rosengarten let the ball slip through his hands on the ten-yard line, and L. Hinkey, picking it up, dashed over the line and made a touchdown after twenty-three minutes' play. Hickok kicked the goal, and the score was 24 to 0.

Wheeler kicked off, and Jerrems caught the ball on Yale's twenty-five-yard line. Butterworth punted back, and the ball was secured by Rosengarten in the centre of the field. Bannard punted, Letton secured the ball, and was downed by Trenchard on Yale's forty-yard line. Butterworth punted to Bannard on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line, and then a fumble by Ward gave the ball to Yale. Butterworth punted, and the ball was secured by Bannard no Princeton's fifteen-yard line. Bannard returned the punt, and Butterworth secured the ball on Princeton's thirty-yard line.

In this punting contest Yale had worked the ball from her twenty-five-yard line to Princeton's thirty-five-yard line.

Jerrems gained two yards past Taylor, and then Butterworth bucked against the Princeton wall twice, and, failing to gain the ball, went to Princeton on downs. Poe gained a yard past "the mighty" Hickok, and then Bannard punted to the centre of the field. Butterworth ran back ten yards, and Rosengarten was hurt in the scramble for the ball, and Barnett took his place. Letton got between Trenchard and Taylor for two yards.

Butterworth gained five yards around Brown's end, and then Letton tried to gain, but was tackled by Rhodes after losing three yards. Letton punted, and Poe muffed the ball and had to fall on it on Princeton's ten-yard line. The ball was snapped back to Bannard, who fumbled, and saved it just a foot from the goal line. Barnett then punted to the twenty-yard line, where L. Hinkey secured the ball. L. Hinkey tried to get by Trenchard, but was downed with a loss of two yards. Jerrems gained two yards through centre. Butterworth gained two yards more in the same place, and followed this with another yard.

Jerrems got a yard nearer the Princeton goal, and Butterworth made half a yard in the same way. Letton got past Rhodes for two yards. Letton fumbled, and saved the ball with a loss of five yards. Butterworth made a good run of nine yards past Trenchard's end, and then time was called, with the ball on Princeton's six-yard line.

As soon as the referee's whistle blew, the Yale team got together and gave three rousing cheers for Princeton. Capt. Trenchard's men responded at once, and then all ran for their quarters in the clubhouse. The Yale substitutes swarmed on the field and picked up Butterworth. Hickok and other players carried them off the field. Capt. Hinkey was hoisted on the shoulders of two stalwart men, and was followed by a cheering mob all the way to the clubhouse.

The Summary: Score—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0. Touch-downs—Butterworth, (3,) L. Hinkey, (1.) Goals from touch-downs—Hickok, (4.) Injured—Cochran, knee; Thorne, leg; Murphy, head; Rosengarten, leg. Substitutes—Bannard for Cochran, Letton for Thorne, Chadwick for Murphy, Barnett for Rosengarten. Referee—P. J. Dashiel, Lehigh. Umpire—John De Hart, Orange Athletic Club. Linesmen—Coyne, Orange Athletic Club, and Baldwin, Crescent Athletic Club.

SEEN FROM THE TALLY-HOS.

Rain Could Not Keep Many Gay Parties from the Contest.

As early as 11 o'clock in the morning coaches, stages, private 'busses, coupés, and hansoms began to file up Seventh Avenue, above the Park, and an hour or two later the broad up-town thoroughfare was thronged with vehicles of all sorts, bound for Manhattan Field.

All along the route to the grounds, both above and below the Park, there was a handsome display of colors, and whenever a Yale or Princeton party hove in sight their flags were cheered from windows festooned with yellow and black, or with blue, as the case might be. For an hour or two, the scene was a spirited one, but after the cold, drizzling rain set in it was dismal enough, with the carriages tightly closed and the colors of the college enthusiasts flapping in the rain and splashed with mud.

The elevated roads carried the bulk of the crowd, and there was any amount of enthusiasm along the line to the terminus at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. After 1 o'clock, when the crush was at its height, the service was almost swamped for a time, and trains crept along at a snail's pace above One Hundred and Tenth Street, kept back, of course, by the necessary delay in discharging passengers at the terminal point.

When Inspector Conlin's force of 250 policemen went on duty at 11:30 o'clock quite a crowd had already gathered about the gates, while inside the grounds men were standing in preferred positions along the rail which separates the spectators from the players. There they remained in the drenching rain, half of them without umbrellas, until the conclusion of the game.

The open stands and boxes filled up about the time the game was called. There were hundreds of richly-dressed women in this part of the grounds, many of whom had come prepared for the rain.

The viaduct which overlooks Manhattan Field held a throng of dripping spectators, and "Deadhead Hill" on the rocks to the west of the field was also crowded to its full capacity. It was estimated that 17,000 people were on the grounds, while probably 3,000 more saw the game from the outside.

In the throng were many prominent persons, alumni of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and other colleges. Among those in the clubhouse were John A. McCall, Recorder John W. Goff, J. W. Spalding, E. B. Talcott and party, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCall, J. H. C. Arnold, Brayton Ives, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Tom Reed of Maine, C. A. Frick of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hurt, and Peter F. Meyer.

Some of those in the boxes were J. W. Alexander, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Judge Henry G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Edward King, President of the Harvard Club; Prescott Hall Butler, H. S. Van Duzer, Mrs. Temple Merritt, R. H. Williams and a party of eight, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, C. L. Allen, Mrs. H. O. Armour of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Coombes, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, T. A. Gardner, W. B. Wesson, W. W. Skiddy, N. B. Burr, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spalding, J. R. Archbold and party, John Firth and party, and R. H. Halsey.

On the north side of the field there were spaces for twenty-four coaches, and twenty-three were in line when the game began. One of the smartest turnouts in the field was that of J. Trowbridge Martin, who sat upon a box of a black and red coach and drove a four made up of stout bay wheelers, with a black and a roan in the lead. On Mr. Martin's coach were Miss Kennaday, Miss Trowbridge, Miss Rich, Paul Kennaday, Arthur N. Peck, Percey Kennaday, W. Scott Cameron, Norman Peck, and Allan Kennaday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Iselin and party came from Westchester on a handsome road coach, made up with dark-green panels, black body, and yellow running gear. Mr. Iselin was on the box, and he drove a handsome four of bays. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Miss Hope Goddard, Mrs. John N. Waterbury, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Woodbury Kane, C. Albert Stevens, C. F. Havemeyer, W. Butler Duncan, and R. L. Beekman. Three teams were used in making the twenty-mile drive, and lunch was taken at Mr. Havemeyer's en route.

Another turnout which, with its occupants, made a handsome appearance in spite of the storm, was the coach and four of Maxwell Stanfield and Chapman Elliott. In this party were Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Youenes of New-Orleans, Miss Adams, the Misses Foss, Lieut. Harry Murrell, United States Navy, and Norman Johnson.

One of the coaches in line was the Essex, which last season ran as a public coach from Philadelphia to Essex and the intermediate suburban towns. Its occupants yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine Carstairs, William G. Wardman, Jr.; the Misses Wardman, Miss Emily Carstairs, and J. Horace Harding of Philadelphia; Miss Alice Bushnell, Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Young of Minneapolis, Minn., and R. Ferguson of New-York.

The party of Miss Parsons of Brooklyn, whose turnout was a stylish yellow body break and four, consisted of the Misses Wilson, Miss Stephenson, who occupied the box seat, and wore a huge cluster of violets as evidence of her faith in Yale; Messrs. H. Stevens, J. Geddes, L. Walters, C. Adams, E. A. Tauchert, and F. B. Parsons.

George Sidenburg drove a spirited team to a wagonette, and with him were Jesse Straus, A. M. Wittenburg, J. J. Rothschild, Miss Wolff, and Miss Sidenburg.

L. J. Francke of the Rockaway Hunt and F. S. Winston of the University Club, together with a party of friends, were on one of the richest appearing private coaches in the field.

One of the Yale students' coaches that came in for more than its share of attention was the seniors' turnout, which, among others, were G. H. Armstrong, W. C. Beers, R. N. Anderson, Whitman Gunther, Paul Duckworth, J. M. Hall, L. Hart, C. Stevenson, F. Stevenson, and Messrs. Robinson, Brownell, Davis, De Golyer, Quimby, and Hall. This coach was lined up just in front of that part of Stand B in which a noisy crowd of Princeton followers stood. They were bad losers, apparently, for when the tide was running strongest in favor of Yale a young man in the party let fly an empty whisky bottle straight for the howling mob of Yale seniors on the blue coach ten yards away. The dangerous missile fell short of the mark, doing no further damage than to crash through one of the glass doors of the coach, but it stirred up an angry interchange of epithets between the young men of the rival colleges.

Later on a Yale man from the same coach came rushing through the crowd near the corner outside gate, and collided violently with James Armstrong, Superintendent of the Fifth Avenue Stage stables. Armstrong, who wore a white box coat, was knocked flat into the mud. The Yale man made for his friends on the coach, and Armstrong gave chase, vowing that he would roll the senior in the mire. The student's friends apologized from the coach and succeeded in appeasing the wrath of the mud-spattered man.

Three other Yale coaches were covered with a horn-blowing, howling crowd of seniors, juniors, and freshmen, among whom were R. C. Wesbit, George Chandler, William Aiken, A. R. Clark, Tom Cochran, L. McKee, F. L. Lee, M. N. Buckner, W. L. Beadleston, Eugene Gregory, and George Wheelwright. The freshman coach contained E. S. Hawkins, J. V. Miller, T. W. Miller, and a number of young ladies.

Princeton was represented in fine style on the coach line, her Tiger Inn Club, Ivy Club, Cottage Club, and Faust Club all having handsomely-decorated vehicles. The first three clubs are made up of seniors and juniors, and among these were A. B. Roberts, J. W. Decker, J. Harding, and C. Payne; J. Koch, C. B. Carroll, Claude Porter, J. Gray, and W. Hawkins. The Faust Club is composed of sophomores, among whom were Robert Derr, W. Silver, R. King, C. Derr, and others.

When the grand shout of the Yale adherents proclaimed the finish of the game there was a rush of grooms and a tangle of steaming horseflesh in the effort to turn the coaches, harness, and get out of the narrow gateway. It required no little skill as a four-in-hand whip safely to guide the lumbering vehicles through the maze of hurrying humanity and the fences up the steep grade to the street gate, and through it into another appalling tangle outside.

While the coach of the crestfallen Tiger club was waiting in line inside to take its turn at running the gantlet to the gate, some hilarious Yale men spied the Tiger's head dangling from the rear of the Princeton coach, and with a shout they rushed for the trophy. In a jiffy the Tigers were down on the ground to defend their emblem, and for a moment there was a hand-to-hand scrimmage between the blues and the wearers of the yellow and black. The Yale men succeeded in pulling down the water-soaked trophy, but it was recaptured a moment later by the Tigers, and then, just as the contest was waxing hot, a squad of bluecoats broke into the ring and drove off the aggressive blues.

Within ten minutes after the close of the game the vast crowd of spectators was out in the street struggling to reach the nearest means of conveyance down town. A carriage to Fifty-ninth Street cost $5 for two, and a ticket for the elevated road was worth 25 cents at the foot of the stairs, where 10,000 people were jostling each other in an effort to catch the very first train.

With hundreds of vehicles driven in seemingly reckless fashion through this surging mass of wet and bedraggled humanity, the scene was about as exciting as the game itself, and the wonder is that serious accidents could be avoided. For nearly an hour the little space at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was packed to its utmost capacity, and at the end of that time hundreds had given up the attempt to get up the stairs and walked down the road to the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street station. There they found the train crowded to the utmost limit, and a part of the overflow finally took to the cross-town lines and the Third Avenue branch of the elevated.

HINKEY'S GENTLEMANLY GAME.

No Rough Play by Yale's Captain—Police Cause Fun.

One of the features of the game was the work of Capt. Hinkey. By those unfamiliar with the football field the Yale Captain is looked upon as a player of the "Jack the Ripper" order, and he is pictured as a big bruiser with the strength of a Sandow. On the contrary, Hinkey is a low-sized, slim youth, with a very modest appearance. As he walked out on the field yesterday he was more observed than any member of the contesting teams.

Many looked for Hinkey to "knock out" several of the best players of the opposing team before the Yale men began work in earnest. But they were agreeably disappointed. Some say that this was due to Superintendent Byrnes's edict, others to the appearance of the 250 blue coats on the field, and a few claim that the silent youth from Tonawanda has reformed. At any rate, Hinkey and all the other players put up a mild, gentlemanly game, and nobody had any fault to find with the way the sport was conducted yesterday.

One of the most amusing features was the work of Inspector Conlin. He followed the players around the field to see that no rough work was done, and his appearance within the playing lines caused no small amount of merriment.

"This talk of stopping the game if it gets rough," said an old Yale player, "is the veriest rot. Superintendent Byrnes would have to summon his whole force, and the Governor would be compelled to call out the militia to stop this game. Football players are not easily bluffed."

The Yale team yesterday was exactly the same as the one that lined up against Harvard a week ago at Springfield. Murphy, Jerrems, Butterworth, and Thorne, who were reported to be badly crippled, played a good, strong game yesterday, and all but Thorne staid throughout the contest. In the Harvard game, Butterworth went on the field with his head covered with bandages and wearing a bicycle cap to protect a wounded eye. He was in such bad shape then that he could not punt at all, and was used very little during the short time he was in the game. This action is now regarded as a piece of Yale "bluff." In yesterday's game the Yale "cripples" did the hardest work.

THE FOOTBALL GAME

During the beastly weather yesterday will doubtless create an extraordinary demand for

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

The Grandest Remedy in the universe for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c. Besides, there will also be needed an extra supply of Chest Protectors, Crutches, Sticking Plaster, Hot-Water Bottles, Doctor's Prescriptions, Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Appliances, &c. All to be obtained of the VERY BEST QUALITY, at a saving of 40 cts. on every dollar, at

Riker's,

6th Av., corner 22d St.

ONLY GAVE CLASS CRIES.

Yale Didn't Need to Sing, Tigers Did Not Feel Like It.

Princeton men came prepared to sing the praises of the team yesterday. They had a large supply of ditties and sayings, and amused the spectators. With the Yale men, however, it was different. They came here armed with a few songs, cries, and sayings last year, and had little or no use for them. The experience of a year ago, probably, had the effect of discouraging the song writers at Old Eli, and yesterday only the rahs, class cries, and time-honored songs could be heard.

Below will be found some of the verses sung by Princetonians yesterday:

Tune—"Corcoran Cadets."

Come fill your glasses up
To Princeton, Princeton, Princeton;
Come drain the loving cup
To Princeton, Princeton, Princeton;
You just watch those Tigers play,
They will smash Yale's line to-day,
So come fill your glasses up
To Princeton, Princeton, Princeton.

Tune—"My Girl's a Corker."

Once more we'll meet them, once more we'll beat them,
Rushing the ball over just as of yore.
Doggy will fox them, our team will box them—
"How the deuce did you find that out?"—
We've done it before.

Tune—"Ting-a-Ling."

We must and will beat Eli!
We've done it times before,
We shut them out in '93,
They really couldn't score.
We'll swipe them on Manhattan Field,
Despite Old Eli's luck,
And show them on December first
That Princeton wins by pluck.

A band of Philadelphians on the grand stand kept singing to the tune "John Brown's Body"—

"Pennsyl, Pennsyl, Pennsylvania,
Pennsyl, Pennsyl, Pennsylvania,
Pennsyl, Pennsyl, Pennsylvania,
P-e-n-n-s-y-l-v-a-n-i-a."

"What can we do with Yale?" asked one of the Philadelphians.

"Beat her, beyond doubt," was answered in chorus.

"Why don't Yale play us?"

"Because she knows a thing or two."

"Who are the champions of 1894?"

"Pennsylvania," and then the boys danced a break-down.

One enthusiastic individual mounted a chair and told his listeners that the refusal of Yale to play Pennsylvania was unsportsmanlike and savored of cowardice.

"Gentlemen," he continued, "Pennsylvania can play Yale one-half, Harvard the other, and give each a handicap of a touchdown and a goal, and then win with hands down."

"Let him dream, boys," interpolated a Yale bystander. "It's a pity to wake him up," whereat the crowd gave the Pennsylvania team's admirer the laugh.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

THINGS ODD FOR GIFTS.

All the little pieces that put the finishing touches of elegance to a room.

Small tables and etageres, topped with onyx of such pellucid depths, such sharply-defined markings of blacks, browns, and reds, as is not often seen. Mahogany curio tables, with sunken, velvet-lined, glass-inclosed tops. Handy book stands. Pedestals—low, with a finely-carved border about the top for statue; high for vase or cast.

These just hint at the whole story.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

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There are such unusual things as

- THE ENGLISH HIGHBACKED EASY CHAIRS: (In Liberty Velvets and London Corduroys.)
- THE COMFORTABLE CUSHIONED WICKER CHAIRS: (In Liberty Velvets and Chintzes.)
- THE DOWN DIVAN PILLOWS: (In Liberty Fabrics and Eastern Stuffs.)
- THE OLD COLONIAL CHAIRS AND TABLES: (In Forest Green Oak and Mahogany.)
- THE DELFT BLUE PLAQUES, AND LAMPS, AND CANDLE STICKS, AND DUTCH STYLE CHAIRS AND TABLES.

Personal inspection is Cordially Invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., 42d St., W. NEW-YORK. at 5th Ave.

Upholstery workrooms on the premises, at the service of patrons purchasing stuffs for furniture or curtains.

DANGERS OF FOOTBALL.

THE GAME AT MANHATTAN FIELD IN SPITE OF THE RAIN.

One Grave Peril Overlooked by Writers, and in Which Champions and Their Friends Are Interested—Spectators Run Risks.

The cold, persistent rain and the vigorous denunciations of football recently published were alike powerless to quench popular enthusiasm over the game between the Yale and Princeton teams at Manhattan Field yesterday.

Writers who have discussed the perils of football have dwelt upon the injury inflicted by the fists and heels of the contestants. The most alarming danger has been overlooked. See what occurred yesterday.

At an interval in the game the players, heated and perspiring, stood in the cold wind and rain. It is true that attendants rushed to cover them with blankets, but a very short exposure in such an air is enough to close the pores of the skin and to drive the blood from the surface of the body to the interior, where the organs are congested and even inflamed.

The kidneys and other urinary organs are commonly the first to suffer. Next day the lower part of the back is stiff, and there are pains in the limbs. The sufferer is feverish at times and cold at others. The face is pale and drawn, and the fluids of the body, if left standing a while, show a deposit like brick dust.

Here are the unmistakable first symptoms of that greatest scourge of modern life, Bright's disease of the kidneys. If no proper measures be taken the patient soon notices little sacs under his eyes, and other parts of the body are bloated. Why? Because the contracted kidneys are squeezing the blood vessels. The heart keeps pumping blood as usual, and the pressure is so great that the watery part of the blood oozes through the walls of the arteries into the surrounding tissues.

A moment's exposure during a game of college football may work all this mischief. This is written without the least disposition to discourage manly sport, but students and their parents will do well to look the facts squarely in the face.

Is there a remedy? Can this frightful disease, more deadly even than consumption, be cured? Once the answer was a sad No, but that was before the public had proof of the virtues of a great modern discovery for just such troubles. Warner's Safe Cure acts directly and immediately upon the kidneys, which are speedily restored to health, a fact shown in the disappearance of all the distressing symptoms already described.

A man who knows he has Bright's disease is naturally depressed in mind. Common sense teaches him that even the vigor of a Yale or a Princeton champion is unavailing. Science and experience teach that the vegetable substances in Warner's Safe Cure will lift a load from his mind as they remove the danger from his body.

The thousands who shouted and waved flags at Manhattan Field yesterday forgot in their excitement that their position on the wind-swept and rain-beaten stands was attended with as grave a risk as the young giants in canvas suits encountered. Will they be warned in time?

HARVARD, '98, 12; YALE, '98, 6.

Close Game Between the Freshman Elevens at Cambridge.

Harvard, '98.	Position.	Yale, '98.
Bull	Right end	Hazen
Holmes	Right tackle	Hickok
Woodward	Right guard	Spryer
Hogue	Centre	McCrea
Bouve	Left guard	Morris
Brown	Left tackle	Murray
Woods	Left end	Thompson
Scott	Quarter back	Ely
Knox	Left half back	Gerard
Redpath	Right half back	Chauncey and Newmeyer
Gierasch	Full back	Betts

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen this afternoon in a closely-fought game—12 points to 6. The principal features of the game were Redpath's punting and the compact interference of Yale. There was a great deal of punting on both sides.

Yale opened with a kick-off to Gierasch, who gained 30 yards through centre. Yale got the ball on four downs, and shortly after Morris made a touch-down, goal being kicked by Betts.

Harvard kicked to twenty-yard line, and Betts returned ball 30 yards, when he was downed by Gierasch, who gained only 2 yards on the play. Redpath then made 30 yards around right end. Yale got the ball on her fifteen-yard line, and an attempted kick was blocked, the ball rolling over goal line. Bull fell on it. The goal was kicked by Brown.

Yale then kicked to Redpath, who gained thirty yards. After ten minutes' play the ball went to Yale on four downs. The close formation was then used frequently by Yale, and worked well. Harvard regained the ball and Redpath made thirty yards around right end. The ball was then on Yale's ten-yard line, but was kicked back to the centre of the field by Betts. Redpath then made forty yards around right end, closing the first half.

The ball went to Yale on the twenty-five-yard line on the kick-off. Chauncey was hurt in a scrimmage and Newmeyer substituted. Betts kicked, and then Harvard began to rush the ball down the field, making short, steady gains through the tackles. The ball then went to Yale on off-side play. Yale kicked to Harvard's ten-yard line, and Gierasch dropped on it. Betts fumbled on a kick and it was Harvard's ball on her thirty-five-yard line.

Another fumble was made of Harvard's kick, and the ball was on Yale's thirty-five-yard line. It was advanced around left end to the fifteen-yard line, and then a touch-down was made by Knox. Goal was kicked by Brown.

Yale had the ball on Harvard's two-yard line when time was called.

Referee—Mr. Garfield of Williams. Umpire—M

RIVERSIDES THE WINNERS

Their Racing Team Secures The New-York Times Trophy.

CLOSE OF BIG BICYCLE TOURNEY

Waller Breaks Indoor Record in the Twenty-Four-Hour Race—Ashinger and Golden Also Beat It.

The biggest crowd of the week was at the Madison Square Garden last evening to witness the close of the international bicycle tournament.

The twenty-four-hour contest was ended at 10:40, and Frank Waller of Chicago won, with a record of 434 miles and 9 laps, which makes a new world's record for indoor bicycle races. Waller held the record of 402½ miles, and this new record is 32 2-5 miles better than his old one.

Ashinger, who finished second, and Golden, who ran third, also beat the old record, the former with a record of 413 1-10 miles and the latter with 406 2-5 miles.

Interest among the amateurs centered in the race for the solid silver plaque presented to The New-York Times for competition between members of clubs. It went to the Riverside Wheelmen, with a score of 16 points.

When the announcement of the result was made through the megaphone, the Riverside boys made the Garden ring again and again with their club cry and cheers that were fairly deafening. They cheered their clubmates by name who had done so much toward the victory, and inquired in stentorian tones for each racing man.

"What's the matter with Barbeau?"

"He's all right."

"Who's all right?"

"Barbeau!"

And then in chorus they shouted:

"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of the Riverside Wheelmen!"

Then followed a break-down step in regular Seventh Regiment style. This sort of thing furnished lots of fun for the crowd, and made members of other clubs envious of their happiness.

A lively round of cheers for The New-York Times brought their exuberance to an end.

The record of the other clubs contesting for The New-York Times Plaque is as follows: Crescent Wheelmen, 6 points; Century Cycling Club of Syracuse, N. Y., and Kings County Wheelmen, 5 each; Newark Wheelmen, 4; Greenwich Wheelmen, Hudson County Wheelmen, 3 each; New-York Athletic Club, Tourist Cycle Club, Montauk Wheelmen, Springfield Bicycle Club, Narragansett Wheelmen, and Washington (D. C.) Cycle Club, 2 each; New-York League Wheelmen and Ravenswood Cyclers, 1 each.

The tournament was closed with the ten-mile professional race, in which Zimmerman, Wheeler, Verheyen, Colombo, Martin, and Edwards competed. Zimmerman won the race by a lap, Wheeler being second and Verheyen third.

The time was 26:09, beating the indoor record by a second.

The story of the twenty-four-hour bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, as published in The New-York Times of yesterday, wound up with the retirement of Martin and Albert from the list of contestants, Martin hurt his game leg so badly that he was forced to quit, the pain being so great. Albert's retirement was due to the fact that he pitched over the fence at the Madison Avenue entrance, a fall which resulted in the breaking of both his wrists.

The next in the list of disabled riders was Van Emburgh, the clever boy from Arlington, N. J., who entered the race with the expectation of being able to make a new world's record for the time, that being made by J. Frank Shorland at the Herne Hill track, just outside of London. Shorland made a run there of 462 miles and 160 yards. This was over a four-lap track, with the most skillful of pacemakers, and everything in his favor.

Van Emburgh, who was the hero of the six-day race a year ago, though he did not win it, had been in training for a month for this event. He is but twenty years of age, rather fragile of build, and the long training, which had included the riding of 100 miles every other day over Jersey roads in about 5 hours, had been a little too much for him. The youngster was, in fact, overtrained. He was ready for the race last Monday. Since then he has been "going back," as the trainers say, from the effects of overwork. When he started on Friday night he did not feel well, but insisted on starting, believing that he could ride off that feeling of weakness that possessed him. He went at it pluckily, and rode steadily with the leaders in the race until 1:11 yesterday morning, by which time he had covered sixty-seven miles.

At the hour named a feeling of faintness seized him, and he was obliged to call for assistance. This reached him just in time to save him from a bad fall. He was seized with cramps immediately after being taken from his wheel, and had to be removed to his training quarters on a stretcher. He suffered greatly for three or four hours, and at 8:30 A. M. was taken from the Garden to the residence of a friend, where in the afternoon he was resting comfortably and sleeping soundly.

Meixall, the Lewisburg (Penn.) miner, who was expected to do some wonderful riding, and who was dressel in a suit of the most gorgeous colors, quit at 2:13 A. M., with 82 miles to his credit, but no chance to get any of the money. Jay Eaton of Elizabeth followed him at 6:24 A. M., with 110 miles, and Albert Hosmer withdrew fourteen minutes later, after having ridden 169 miles.

That ended the list of casualties up to daylight, except for a fall or two that did no damage to any one. The scores at 6 A. M. of the men remaining in the race were as follows:

Riders.	Miles.	Laps.
Waller	159	9
Ashinger	159	..
Golden	155	..
Swank	146	2
Gillen	143	..
Cassedy	142	..
Starbuck	139	1
Foster	137	..
Peper	134	..
Zicardo	129	..
Ellerick	127	..
De Lisio	119	..
Gross	115	..
Elkhelm	113	..

During the early morning hours Waller eased up a bit on the terrific pace he had been making, the result being that at 10 o'clock Ashinger, who had been sprinting while Waller was loafing, caught up with him, and at 10 o'clock they each had 234 miles to their credit. Waller then began to sprint again, and in a short time he had again secured a lead of a mile from his nearest competitor.

Before this little incident, which seemed to greatly please the small number of people in attendance, Waller had made a new record for twelve hours. He had made the record 223 miles in a previous race, and yesterday morning, at 9:40, when the twelve hours had elapsed, he had piled up 228 miles, thus beating his previous performance by five miles. He had not been off the track from the start, except for two minutes shortly after 11 o'clock Friday evening, when he and Starbuck had collided and wrecked their wheels.

At 10:48 in the morning Frank Barnard of Brooklyn, who made his first appearance in any race in this one, retired from the track, as, with but 184 miles to his credit, he had no chance to get any part of the money.

Most of the riders struck well to their work throughout the morning, A. S. Ellerich, the allegee long-distance champion of Australia, being the one most frequently to visit his training quarters. He acts as his own trainer, and his methods of training have excited the wonder of every other rider and trainer on the track. When he leaves for his little den he indulges in copious drinks of water, followed by such lunches as hard-boiled eggs, pickles, sardines, stews that he cooks himself over a little oil stove, milk and fruit, the queerest sort of a combination imaginable for a man training to show endurance. Ellerich's course is pursued because of his poverty, which compels him to forego the luxury of a trainer.

During the morning Lesna and Zicardi had a collision in which the wheels of both riders were smashed all to pieces. Neither of the men was badly hurt, and they kept pegging away at the game, though it plainly put Lesna in a very bad temper. He began to grumble about the scoring, and said that on several occasions he had ridden two laps before one was scored for him. This complaint culminated shortly after noon by Lesna's withdrawal from the track with 240 miles and 2 laps to his credit. Half a dozen others began complaints on the same score, just as has always been the fashion in all the six-day competitions. No other man retired for this reason, however.

At noon the records of the contestants were as follows:

Rider.	Miles.	Laps.
Waller	273	....
Golden	268	....
Ashinger	265	....
Swank	240	2
Gillen	227	....
Starbuck	224	....
Zicardi	222	....
Foster	221	....
Cassedy	216	....
Peper	216	....
Ellerich	193	....
Elkhelm	190	....
De Lisio	185	....
Gross	183	....

Waller kept pegging away during the afternoon, his navy-blue suit with red trimmings, his fez of the same colors, and his blue goggles being always provokingly in the lead, and his tenacity of purpose and ability to sprint when sprinting was necessary seeming tireless. He had as pacemakers during the afternoon Zimmerman, Guerry, Colombo, Appel, and Martin at different times, the professionals turning in to help their fellows with very commendable spirit.

These pacemakers hoped that the plucky Chicago boy would not only break his own indoor record for twenty-four hours of 402 miles and 5 laps, made a year ago, which was a certainty, but also the outdoor record of 462 miles, made by Shorland of England. Waller would try to do this, but at 6 o'clock it was found that the necessary pacemakers would not be available, as they were to ride in races during the evening, and so could not tire themselves out to make pace for Waller.

Waller passed the 300-mile post at 1:30:17, and at 4:10:30 he had 350 miles to his credit. He had left the track but once up to this time, then going to his room for a short rub-down. He was gone but ten minutes, and then came out, donned his blue glasses, and went at it again. At 5:31:06 he put 375 miles to his credit, and kept up his equal pace until at 7:16 he had 400 miles recorded on the bulletin board.

At 6 o'clock, when the afternoon crowd was turned out of the Garden, the score of the contestants was as follows:

Riders.	Miles.	Riders.	Miles.
Waller	380	Zicardi	300
Ashinger	362	Peper	295
Golden	358	Ellerich	259
Gillen	320	Starbuck	253
Swank	315	De Lisio	232
Cassedy	312	Elknelm	237
Foster	311	Gross	229

These were all left in the race, but Elkhelm retired a few minutes after 4 o'clock, when it was certain that he could get no part of the money. He is a total wreck.

Starbuck, who had secured fifth place at 1:25, retired from the track to get a bite to eat, and was made the victim of a bit of treachery which cheated him out of a share of the purse. Starbuck's man left his quarters, nominally to get the rider some food, for which Starbuck had no money to pay. The trainer did not return, and Starbuck fell asleep.

Inquiries set on foot by Mr. Van Sicklen, one of the press agents, resulted in the discovery of Starbuck fast asleep on his cot at 4 o'clock. Mr. Van Sickien bought him food, had him rubbed down, and the poor fellow returned to the track at 4:20 and kept his wheel going to the end of the race. He is a graceful rider, a jeweler by trade at his home in Iowa, but he got the bicycle craze, and has lost all his money in his attempts to find fame and fortune as a pedaler. His career is a failure, and he is now in a pitiable condition.

The hero of the race was Harry Peper, who was the pet of the crowd, with the retirement of Van Emberg. Peper is a very gentlemanly lad and a graceful and plucky rider as well. There was a story around the Garden to the effect that he is but sixteen years old. As a matter of fact, he is nineteen, is a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of Dunham, Buckley & Co., and lives in Harlem, on One Hundred and Fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

Peper is a member of the Stuyvesant Cycle Club, and has been riding a wheel but about a year. He has never before run in a race of any kind. His pluck is shown by the fact that he stayed on the track from the start until 7:30 A. M., when he left for a half hour for a breakfast and rubbing down by his trainers. He returned at 8 o'clock and rode until 1:15, when he took a three-quarters-of-an-hour rest, and after that kept at it pretty steadily to the finish. He was constantly cheered, and rode more recklessly and fearlessly behind the pacemakers, and after Waller and Ashinger than any other contestant.

Peper was induced to go into the race by Ashinger, who ran across him while he was exercising in Central Park. Ashinger had several long runs with him in which young Peper showed up so well that Ashinger picked him out for a phenomenon, and induced him to enter this race, as he finished in eighth place he just missed getting any of the money, but got a lot of fame. The reporters were so pleased with his plucky performance that they presented him with a handsome basket of flowers. As he rode around the ring with them he was loudly cheered, and seemed thoroughly delighted with the reception given him. At 7 o'clock he completed 300 miles of his journey.

All the riders were on the track at 7 o'clock, when the evening crowd began to assemble, and the various riders were given lots of encouragement during the final hours of their journey. There was a shout for Waller when, at 7:16 o'clock, he had made 400 miles, and an even greater one when he beat his own indoor record of 402 miles and 5 laps by putting 403 miles to his credit at 7:22:11. When he had completed 412 miles he went off the track for a bit to eat, but was gone but fifteen minutes. He did not leave the track again, and so was constantly at work during all but twenty-five minutes of the twenty-four hours.

The last three hours of the contest were very monotonous and almost absolutely devoid of incident. Colombo, Zimmerman, and Appel all took a turn at pacing Waller during the evening, Appel sticking to it the longest and carrying Waller along at racing speed during the last five miles of the journey. Little Peper kept up with the flying pair for a couple of miles, showing that he possessed speed as well as endurance.

At 8:45 Ashinger passed the old twenty-four-hour record, and he got a round of cheers as he plodded mechanically on. Golden did the same thing twenty minutes later, and then took things easy, as he had the third money safely won.

At 10:40 a pistol shot put an end to the race, and the weary men left the track. Peper was carried from the track on the shoulders of some enthusiastic admirers, and Waller, the winner, made directly for the box where his wife was sitting and greeted her with a resounding kiss that set the crowd to cheering.

The final score follows:

Riders.	Miles.	Laps.
Waller	434	9
Ashinger	413	1
Golden	406	4
Gillen	373	5
Cassedy	372	3
Swank	370	3
Foster	367	9
Peper	353	7
Zicardi	352	9
Ellerich	303	4
Starbuck	293	4
De Lisio	274	1
Gross	261	4
Lesna	240	2
Elkhelm	237	..
Barnard	184	..
Hosmer	169	..
Eaton	110	..
Meixell	82	..
Van Emburgh	67	..
Albert	51	..
Martin	34	1

McDUFFEE'S GREAT RACE.

Wins Special Prize for Beating 13 Minutes in a Five-Mile Contest.

Following the big professional race there was a programme of short contests, which made the ending of the tournament a lively one. A number of these events were unusually spirited, and worked the spectators up to a high degree of excitement.

A very exciting heat was the first in the one-mile scratch for professionals, in which Zimmerman, Verheyen, Colombo, and Guerry were the starters. The "skeeter" won, but it was after the hardest kind of a tussle with the young German, who forced him to ride at a killing pace over the last four laps. Colombo and Guerry were never in the hunt with the other two. Only first and second qualified for the final, and the time of the heat was 2:26 2-5.

The second heat fell to "Kid" Wheeler, with Edwards second. Martin and Berlo also started, but were not near the leaders at the end. The time was 2:27 3-5.

Zimmerman did not start in the final, evidently reserving himself for the ten-mile race which closed the tournament. Verheyen won by a length in a furious finish with Wheeler. The latter entered a protest against giving the race to the German, claiming he carried him far out on the turns. The referee sustained the protest and gave the race to Wheeler.

A special prize was offered in the five-mile Class B race for those going the distance in better than 13 minutes. The field was a promising one, comprising Ganse of Washington, "Nat" Butler of Cambridgeport, "Charlie" Murphy of Brooklyn, Monte Scott of Plainfield, and Eddie McDuffee of West Everett. Ganse fell at the end of the third mile, and Murphy pulled out in the fourth mile. Ray Macdonald acted as pacemaker.

The issue finally narrowed down to McDuffee and Butler, these two drawing away from the pride of Plainfield, and finishing less than six inches apart. McDuffee's wheel was ir front crossing the tape. Scott was six lengths in the rear. The time was very fast—12:39 1-5—being better by 28 1-5 seconds than the best previous indoor record.

Zimmerman led a field of six fliers across the tape in the two-mile scratch event for professionals. This was a pretty contest, arousing great enthusiasm. This was particularly true when the "Skeeter" shot into the lead near the close. Behind him were Verheyen, Martin, Wheeler, Colombo, Edwards, and Berlo. The finish was in the order named. Verheyen cut the pace over the biggest part of the journey. The time for the two miles was 5:06 2-5.

The second race of the evening was one mile, scratch, Class A, and had as starters in the first heat, J. M. Baldwin of the Century Cyclers' Club, F. D. White of the Liberty Wheelmen, John J. Bell of the Riversides, Charles K. Granger of the Riversides, J. W. Judge of the Riversides, and George Gates of the Riversides. Baldwin and White were in the lead most of the way, and finished a length apart, with Bell and the others in a bunch. Time—2:33 4-5.

The starters in the second heat were W. A. Barbeau, Riversides; F. F. Goodman, Riversides; Charles Leibold, Riversides; John Allison, Riversides; A. J. Hargan, of the Century Cyclers' Club; John Hodge of the New-York Wheelmen, and Charles T. Earle, Kings County Wheelmen. Barbeau led throughout the last half, and won by a length and a half. Leibold came close to his wheel, and the others were several lengths away. Time—2:29.

The final was between the first three men in the two heats. The pace was terrific from the outset, and seemed to increase, if possible, with every lap.

Leibold and Barbeau were the leaders during the first five laps, with the others at their wheels. Barbeau then got his wheel in front, with Goodman at his pedal, and the other men an open length back. In the last lap they all spurted, and for an instant it looked as if Barbeau would surely be beaten, but he had as much speed in reserve as Goodman, and, bending to the work for a last effort, won by less than a length in 2:30.

The following is the summary of the racing:

One-Mile Scratch, Class A.—First Heat—Won by J. M. Baldwin, Century Cycle Club; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, second; John J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:33 4-5. Other starters were George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, and J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:29. Other starters were John Allison, Riverside Wheelmen; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club; John Hodge, New-York Wheelmen, and Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—First Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; Alexander Verheyen, Germany, second. Time—2:26 2-5. Other starters were Adrien Guerry, France, and Luigi Colombo, Italy.

Second Heat—Won by H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, N. J.; A. C. Edwards, England, second. Time—2:27 3-5. Other starters were William Martin, Lowell, Mass., and P. J. Berlo, Boston.

Five Mile, Class B.—(Special prize to beat 13 minutes)—(Run in one heat)—First Heat—Won by E. A. McDuffee, West Everett; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, third. Time—12:39 1-5. Other starters were Charles E. Ganse, Washington; C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen.

Two-Mile Scratch, Professional.—(Run in one heat)—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; Alexander Verheyen, Germany, second; William Martin, Lowell, Mass., third; Luigi Colombo, Italy, fourth. Time—6:06 2-5. Other starters were Edward Singer, England; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange; P. J. Berlo, Boston.

One-Mile Scratch, Class A.—Final—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:30 2-5.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, second; A. C. Edwards, England, third. Time—2:33.

Verheyen was afterward disqualified and the race given to Wheeler, Edwards getting second place.

Carries Bicycles Free.

In a recent press dispatch from Chicago it was stated that the Erie lines would, beginning Jan. 1, 1895, charge excess rates for the transportation of bicycles. This, they claim, is erroneous, as the Erie has steadily and uniformly opposed such a charge. While certain roads in Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations intend to charge, the Erie will not, in proof of which Mr. D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, has served formal notice on roads that do intend to collect excess not to collect for the Erie lines. The Erie rule is not to check bicycles or allow them to be checked over its lines, but carry them free under a release of liability when accompanied by owner, the owner agreeing to receive and deliver the machine at the door of baggage car.

NOTES OF THE TOURNAMENT.

—The ladies were out in force last night, and bestowed the lion's share of their attention upon young Harry Peper, the flaxen-haired boy of nineteen, whose phenomenal riding in the twenty-four-hour race has certainly entitled him to be called a "boy wonder." Young Peper is without doubt the most graceful rider that has appeared during the week, and his upright position when a-wheel was a constant lesson to those whose noses almost touched their handlebars.

—The foreign riders return home this week. All of them are pleased with their trip, and contented with its results, except Lesna, the Swiss champion and the reputed long-distance champion of Europe. He, poor fellow, is swearing at scorers, umpires, competitors, and most of all at himself for having traveled over 3,000 miles of blue water with nothing but his labor for his pains.

—Here's a triumph for those who believe in the tenets of vegetarianism. Young Peper ate nothing but celery during the whole twenty-four hours that he was on the track. He munched a bunch about once every hour, and his physical condition at the end of the contest was better than that of almost any other man who finished.

—Superintendent Reynolds of the Madison Square Garden deserves a word of praise for his supervision of things in general, and the admirable way in which he brought perfect order out of chaos. The arrangements all through the tournament moved as by clockwork.

—The redoubtable Zimmerman will wake up placid Quakertown next week, and will show the bicycling enthusiasts there how a Jersey "skeeter" can get along when it suits him. He is booked to ride in exhibition races at the big Philadelphia tournament.

—"Pete" Golden has a warm corner in the hearts of bicyclists, that is certain. Every time the old six-day walker would spurt, the strains of D'Aquin's band were completely drowned by the shouts of "Go it, Pete! Go it! Your'e a peach!"

—"Smiling" John Kelly's radiant countenance was seen in one of the front-tier boxes last night. He evidently seemed to think that bicycle racing was almost as interesting as the sport down at the Gravesend track.

—Among those most in evidence through all of yesterday was the one and only "Pop" Worden, to whose raiment that of Solomon in all his glory could not have been a circumstance.

Chicago's Bucket Shop Keepers Indicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Grand Jury has voted indictments against eighteen of the most prominent operators of bucket shops in the city on charges of conducting gambling places. Among those indicted are George Schreiner & Co., Sid McHie, Richard C. Gunning, Albert E. Maher & Co., William Skakel & Co., Cook & Valentine, Malcolm & Waterbury, and James F. McChesney & Co.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE 1894
Chickering Piano?

We can say truly that in all our experience of over seventy years we have never manufactured a Piano equal to it.

When it is considered that during this time our Piano has received **One Hundred and Twenty-nine First Medals and Awards**, including **THE IMPERIAL CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR** and **FIRST GOLD MEDAL**, the CRYSTAL PALACE **FIRST PRIZE MEDAL**, the **FIRST AND GREATEST AWARD** at the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, and has been the constant and invariable choice of thousands of musicians, both professional and amateur, the force of the above statement becomes apparent.

CHICKERING & SONS,
130 Fifth Avenue.

MIXED THE POLITICIANS

Leaders of Many Parties and Factions Meet in Harmony.

BLACK LAKE FISHING CBUB'S DINNER

Platt and Strong Consult, Goff and Murray Chat Together, and Grace and C. N. Bliss Meet in Peace.

Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran held a conference at the Waldorf last night. At the same time Thomas C. Platt and Mayor-elect Strong were also in close consultation.

Stranger still, ex-Mayor William R. Grace and Cornelius N. Bliss had their heads together at the same instant, and, strangest of all, Recorder-elect Goff and Police Commissioner Murray were at the same moment engaged in conversation.

All these conferences took place at a dinner in the banquet room on the second floor, and there were brilliant lights, roses, music, and a strangely mixed up crowd of politicians, in addition to those named.

They said it was a dinner given by the Black Lake Fishing Club "to a number of distinguished guests." Several members of the club were there.

The mixture of guests was the feature of the evening. There were Democrats, Republicans, members of the Committee of Seventy, and Tammany men. Some one suggested that after election a group of politicians of all shades could meet on the common ground of ability to tell fish stories. This and the fact that all politicians like a good dinner was the only explanation for the heterogeneous mixture.

The politicians and fishermen sat at an eliptical table. Edward Lauterbach presided. A row of lamps with soft red shades lighted up the picture. The dinner was elaborate. Wine was served plentifully. There were informal speeches. But it was a strange and politically picturesque sight.

Edward Lauterbach, at the beginning, got in about the centre of one of the long sides of the ellipse. One one side of him was Mr. Platt. On the other was Mayor-elect Strong. Presently Mr. Platt gave Mr. Lauterbach a mild dig in the ribs and said something in a whisper. Mr. Lauterbach arose and exchanged seats with Mr. Platt. Then Mr. Platt and Mr. Strong began conversation.

Beyond Mr. Lauterbach, after the exchange of seats, sat the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, and then in order came Emanuel Einstein, Foster Coates, J. R. Doudge, John A. Sleicher, Isaac Seligman, J. G. Moore, and Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware. Then came Eugene G. Blackford, ex-Fish Commissioner, and beside him was ex-Senator Warner Miller, who, with Henry W. Cannon, sat at about the end of the oval table.

Starting down the other way from Mr. Platt and Mr. Strong, there was an interesting group of five men. Thomas B. Reed sat next to Mr. Strong, and then came Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. Bourke Cockran sat next, and further on were Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt and Commissioner of Jurors R. B. Nooney, a stanch Tammany man, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the fishing club.

Mr. Cockran and Mr. Reed are close friends, and they tried to get their heads together, past Mayor Schieren, so that they could hear each other's words without disturbing Mr. Strong on the one side or Mr. Roosevelt on the other. Beyond Mr. Nooney were Ernest Fay of Pottsdam, N. Y.; William Brookfield, W. J. Arkell, W. Travers Jerome, and Lucius N. Lattauer of Gloversville. The last two sat at the other end of the ellpse from Mr. Cannon and Mr. Miller.

Just across the table from Mr. Strong and Mr. Platt sat John W. Goff and Police Commissioner Murray, who chatted as if Mr. Goff had never said one word concerning the Police Department. They were said to be discussing fish. Gen. Horace Porter sat at Mr. Goff's right, and he amused Republican Chairman Hackett, who sat just beyond him, with some rare stories. Beyond Mr. Hackett sat Francis M. Scott, and then William R. Grace and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Mr. Grace and his two neighbors were evidently on the best of terms, and made one of the merriest groups at the table.

Beyond Mr. Bliss were Col. A. G. Paine, James Phillips, Murray Crane of Dalton, Mass.; Amasa Thornton, and Bernard Gillam. Mr. Gillam sat next to Mr. Cannon at the end.

On the other quarter of the ellipse Bradford E. Merrill, W. A. Weed of the State Forestry Commission, J. A. Briggs, Chester S. Lord, Benjamin B. Odell, Republican Executive Chairman, and Charles C. Beaman, and away around, far away from Mr. Platt, was J. Sloat Fassett.

All this mixing up of so many men was the work of Amasa Thornton, a member of the club, who likes to see politicians meet on good terms on all occasions.

Nobody knows what Mr. Platt said to Mr. Strong, or what Mr. Grace said to Mr. Bliss, or what Mr. Cockran said to Mr. Reed, or what Mr. Murray said to Mr. Goff, or Mr. Brookfield to Mr. Jerome, or Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Nooney, but there was a humming of conversation all around the table, and all were in good spirits, but the dinner was fine and the wine flowed freely.

ACTOR JOHN DREW IS HAPPY

He Says Farewell to His New-York Admirers in a Little Speech.

When the curtain fell on the third act of "The Bauble Shop," at the Empire Theatre last night the audience, which had gathered to say farewell to John Drew for a time began to express its feelings in a volume of applause such as the Empire has seldom experienced. The popular young actor came to the front and bowed his acknowledgments repeatedly, but the applause continued, and loud cries of "Speech! speech!" mingled with the clapping of hands. Finally, Mr. Drew yielded to the demand, and spoke a few words. Here is what he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: This same sad occasion has come around again to me, the saying farewell for a season to my New-York friends. I don't really know in what fashion to voice my regrets and thanks, the few "speechlets" I have made during the last two years have exhausted by imagination and my vocabulary, and I fear your patience.

A cablegram received to-day from London from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the author of this play, begs me to convey to-night to my audience his warmest gratitude for the welcome that New-York has given "The Bauble Shop." This with great pleasure and alacrity I now do. For my own part, ladies and gentlemen, I really don't think I can offer you in substance anything more or better than Mr. Jones has said in his message, except this: that I am proud beyond measure to think my audience here approves of my efforts in this present direction, for I feel that any success I may have made in "The Bauble Shop" marks a decided advance in my professional career. What this feeling is to an actor I am sure you appreciate.

There is little more I can say, ladies and gentlemen. My song has always the same gratitude and thanks to you for unstinted, unceasing, and unswerving kindness and encouragement. Let me say again, then, at the end of this pleasant and profitable engagement, I thank you for Mr. Frohman, for my company, and for myself. I thank you and farewell.

Mr. Drew begins an engagement in Philadelphia, his native city, to-morrow night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Emmons Blaine is at the Brevoort House.

—Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Commodore R. R. Wallace, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

—Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware and John Munroe of Paris are at the Waldorf.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan, Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, and ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of Minnesota are at the Holland House.

French Suspicious of British.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Tamatave, Madagscar, says that the French authorities are opening packages consigned to British subjects, searching for arms and military stores.

"Dry-Royal"

UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE CHOICEST

Dry Sparkling Wines of France,

$21 PER DOZ. QTS.

You may lack the courage to drink this wine at so low a price—you make a mistake. The quality is there. It is as good as any anywhere, at any price. England and all Europe established this fact years ago.

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BOSTONIANS AND HAYMAN ARE OUT

The Opera Company Has Canceled Its Dates at His Theatres—Manager La Shelle's Version of the Trouble.

Theatrical circles are interested in a rupture of business relations between the Bostonians and the Al Hayman Amusement Company, which has resulted in the cancellation of all dates which the opera company has made with the theatres which are controlled by Al Hayman and his associates. These theatres are the Columbia, in Brooklyn; the Columbia, in Chicago; the Tabor Grand Opera House, in Denver Col.; the Salt Lake, in Salt Lake City; the Los Angeles, in Los Angeles, Cal., and the Baldwin and California, in San Francisco.

The Bostonians were booked for the Columbia, in Brooklyn, in February, and the Columbia, Chicago, in April, and for a Western tour, embracing all the others next season.

Kirke La Shelle, manager of the Bostonians, now playing at the Broadway Theatre, last evening gave to a reporter for The New-York Times his version of the trouble.

"We have severed our relations with the Al Hayman Amusement Company," he said, "for purely business reasons. Mr. Hayman has been involved for some time in quarrels with the San Francisco newspapers, one of which refuses to accept his advertisements or to notice his plays. A similar spirit of hostility has been displayed toward his theatres in the other Western cities, and the consequence has been that first-class theatrical companies have not cared to go to San Francisco. His San Francisco theatres have been closed part of the time.

"We do not care to go so far west to meet with discouragement, so some time ago we notified Mr. Hayman that we would cancel our engagements with his Western theatres for next season. He then asked us to cancel our return dates for his Brooklyn and Chicago theatres, which we were very willing to do. We shall play in other houses in both cities, and next season we shall go to San Francisco and appear in that and other cities at theatres that are not connected with the Al Hayman Amusement Company.

"In consequence of our action Al Hayman has retired from the Presidency of his company, and has turned it over to his brother, Harry Mann. The company is composed of Al Hayman, Harry Mann, Moses Gunst, and J. Shainwald. But the reorganization will not make any difference to us. We will never play in any of the company's theatres again. We played in them during the seasons of 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92, but skipped last year, intending to play in them again next season."

A CHICAGO OFFICIAL DISAPPEARS.

It Is Feared Political Troubles Have Caused Him to Take His Life.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—S. W. Riderburg, for eight years chief clerk in the office of the Cook County Clerk, under Henry Wulff, State Treasurer-elect, has disappeared.

Riderburg's friends fear political disappointments have driven him to suicide. He left his home Thanksgiving morning, and no trace of him has since been found.

County Clerk Wulff says he does not fear any mismanagement in the affairs of the office, over which the missing man has had almost absolute control.

A Messenger's Skull Crushed.

Patrick F. Brady, twenty-one years old, of 108 Fourth Avenue, fell out of a first-story window into the basement of the light shaft in the rear of the Western Union Telegraph Building, a distance of twenty feet, at 6:45 o'clock last night, and his skull was crushed in.

He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said later last night that his condition was looked for at any moment.

Brady was a messenger, and had been in the company's employ since June, 1893. His right arm was taken off at the shoulder some years ago. He had been in the habit of opening the window to fell from and sitting on the sill to get fresh air. Two messengers saw him there before the fall.

The Silver Fox.

Next to the sea otter, for clothing purposes, the fur of the silver fox brings the highest price, and in this case the Russians are the principal buyers. The silver fox is one of the most precious denizens of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and as much as £120 has been paid for a single fine skin. The silver fox, however, is really not silvery, and has only a few white hairs mixed with his black ones—indeed, the most highly-prized skins are entirely black. The principal use of these skins is for the collars of the cloaks of Russian ladies.—Chambers's Journal.

Paris in 1775.

Crime was so rife in the good City of Paris that half a dozen corpses were shown most mornings in the Morgue; and nets were lowered each night from the Pont Neuf to catch the persons thrown over by the cutthroats. Yet the punishments were by no means lenient, and Jekyll gives a horrible description of how he had seen a criminal broken on the wheel, without stirring from the balcony of his own apartment, when "Monsieur de Paris" discharged the duty of his office in bag-wig and ruffles and blen poudré.—Blackwood's Magazine.

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK.
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS.

ALL CAREFUL BUYERS know that there are certain times and places in which money will go further than in others.

This is one of the times—here is one of the places. Every piece of Furniture and every yard of Carpet in the store was purchased on a free trade basis.

Prices were right to begin with, but we must make room for our holiday goods and must force sales by the unusual values we offer.

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SWINDLED WITH BAD COIN

Two Men Who Exchanged Poor Silver for Good Bills.

THEY FOUND SEVERAL VICTIMS

Drug Clerk Maguire Discovered the Cheat and the Criminals Were Arrested—Some Who Suffered.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—In the Third Precinct Police Court this morning, Judge Eggers remanded Henry Hall, alias John C. Henninger, alias William Norris, aged twenty-nine years, a salesman of 54 Greene Street, and William Norris of 46 First Street, New-York City, for the action of the United States authorities on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

The prisoners were both well dressed and of good appearance. They drove up to A. F. Katzenmeyer's drug store, at 569 Market Street, in a buggy, Friday night. One of the men alighted and asked the drug clerk, Adolph Maguire, of 135 Bowery Street, to exchange some silver money for bills, and in doing so offered two silver dollars and two half dollars, for which he received in exchange three one-dollar bills. The visitors thanked him and departed in their buggy.

When Maguire was putting the money in the drawer he noticed that one of the fifty-cent pieces had been neatly plugged, while the other coins were spurious. Rushing to the street, Maguire found that the carriage had disappeared, and told Officer Wood of his experience. Wood, in company with Officer Kellett, at once started up Market Street in pursuit. The officers had not gone far when they discovered two men sitting in a carriage, corresponding in every detail with the description by the drug clerk. The men were placed under arrest, and taken to the police station. A small bag containing some tobacco and seven counterfeit silver dollars, bearing the date of 1881, was picked up on the street close to Katzenmeyer's drug store.

Peter King, a bartender for McManus Brothers, at Market and Madison, and Saloonkeeper Hecht, of Monroe and Perry Streets, also made complaints of being victimized. The carriage had been hired from Stephen Krauss, of 9 Pearl Street, and had been used by the prisoners ten times during the past two weeks.

FEW COLLEGE BOYS ARRESTED

A Night of Quiet in the Tenderloin—Seven Prisoners.

There was little evidence last night in the streets and resorts of the Tenderloin—famous, among other things, for its lively celebration of college victories—that there had been in the afternoon a football game on Manhattan Field.

Horns were few, and few were the throats of victors that could pour into the soggy air the rattling choruses of yells, such as have been heard after the Thanksgiving games of the past.

Of course the streets had plenty of "blue" young men and "yellow and black" young men on them. Some of them having dined after the game, hurried to the liveliest theatres and spent the evening there. Others—and perhaps

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	10	Meetings and Elections	15
Apartments To Let	11	Miscellaneous	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Musical	7
Bankers' Cards	15	New-Jersey Property	11
Bicycles	3	New Publications	5
Board Wanted	7	Patents	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Pianos	7
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	11	Public Notices	7
Business Chances	7	Real Estate at Auction	11
Business Notices	5	Real Estate For Exchange	11
City Flats To Let	11	Religious Notices	7
City Real Estate For Sale	11	Situations Wanted	6-7
Dancing	7	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Teachers	7
Dividends	15	To Let	11
Dry Goods	7	To Let For Business Purposes	11
Financial	15	Travelers' Guide	24
Furnished Rooms	7	Watches, Jewelry, &c.	7
Help Wanted	7	Westchester Property For Sale	11
Horses, Carriages, &c.	17	Winter Resorts	7
Hotels	7	Yachting	15
Instruction	7		
Lost and Found	15		
Marriages	5		

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn—1492.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av.—8:00—Shaft No. 2.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Shenandoah.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Variety. Curiosities.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Unglaubige Thomas.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Otello.
PALMER'S, Broadway 30th-St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis; or, Love and Hate.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined Vaudeville.
333 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—The Tiffany Chapel. Favrile Glassware.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	8	4
Business Troubles	13	7
Commerical	13	1
Financial	14	1
Fires in This City	8	4
Marine Intelligence	6	4
New State Corporations	13	7
Post Office Notice	24	5
Railroad News	6	2
Real Estate	11	1
Telegraphic Brevities	2	7
The Courts	11	5
The United Service	16	3
Washington Weather Forecast	6	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page.
1 Cable Letter from London.
Kolb Makes His Protest.
Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
Henry Hartman Has Resigned.
2 The Charges Against Fellows.
More Postal Sub-Stations.
3 Records of the Cyclers.
5 Doom of the Tartar Dynasty.
Commercial Situation Abroad.
6 Lydian Monarch Safe in Port.
Mr. Tuthill Fears for His Life.
8 Coincidence in Baker's Checks.
9 Kaiser Wilhelm Active.
Great Britain Aids Armenia.
Ecuador Buys a Cruiser.
A Pocketbook Makes Trouble.
10 New Bills at the Theatres.
Society in Washington.
11 In the Real Estate Field.
Mr. Dallas Sues Carrie Turner.
12 News of the Week in Music.
Prof. Dana's New Science.
To Investigate Brooklyn.
13 Fairly Active Grain Markets.
Upward Turn in Sugar.
14 The Financial Markets.
No Days of Grace After Jan. 1.
15 Orders for New Yachts.
Horses and Their Owners.
Du Maurier's "Trilby" Drawings.
16 Experimenting with Antitoxine.
Committee of Seventy's Plans.
Women Burned to Death.
Carroll D. Wright's Course Legal.
Prince Poniatowsky's Rent Paid.
17 Quiet Session of Congress.
The Loan to Archbishop Ireland.
Surgeon Irwin Wants a Divorce.
19 McAllister on the Social Season.
Senator Lexow Entertained.
20 The Nicaragua Trouble Reviewed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	40	34	3:30 P. M.	48	36
6 A. M.	41	34	6 P. M.	40	35
9 A. M.	45	34	9 P. M.	30	34
12 M.	43	36	12 P. M.	27	34

Average temperature yesterday.....34⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....35¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 3.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT THE RETURNS SHOW.

We have collected elsewhere the complete returns for the recent elections from twenty-five States, including all those of importance, except California, in which, according to unofficial reports, the general movement was the reverse of that which prevailed in the East. The figures undoubtedly show a current of popular sentiment on the whole adverse to the Democratic Party and favorable to the Republican Party, at least in the Northern and Eastern States. But the strength of this current is not to be measured by the actual pluralities for Republican candidates, for these are largely accounted for by the fact that thousands of dissatisfied Democrats staid at home on the day of election. These were voters who would not give their support to the Republican Party, but expressed their dissatisfaction with the course of their own party by withholding support.

It is safe to assume that the cause of their action was not loss of faith in their party principles, but dissatisfaction with its failure to give those principles the prompt and complete effect that had been promised. No doubt many Democrats of this class emphasized their protest by voting against the party directly. Apart from this, there was probably some drift from the Democratic to the Republican side on the part of a class of voters who attributed the "hard times" to the party in power, without reasoning out their causes or the responsibility for them. Of course, the comparison between the vote for President in 1892 and that for State officers in 1894 involves uncertain factors which more or less vitiate the result, but it is the fairest that can be made.

We have already shown how the vote of this State was very largely affected by local causes, and we doubt whether the result indicates any material change in party sentiment on national questions. New-Jersey had not altogether recovered from the wrath excited by the conduct of the Democratic Legislature in dealing with race-track gambling and by the Hudson County corruption, while the course of her Senators at Washington had added to the exasperation. Still, of the apparent loss of 55,697 in the Democratic vote, 47,942 is accounted for by stay-at-homes, for the Republicans gained only 7,755, or about 5 per cent. The same thing appears in a less degree in Connecticut, where more than 9,000 of the apparent loss of 16,000 were votes that were not cast at all. One of the best comparisons is that afforded by Massachusetts, where the Democrats are stalwart tariff reformers, and stand resolutely by their principles, and where the leadership and management of the party has been unexceptionable for several years. Although their vote fell off 52,883, or about 30 per cent., the Republicans made no gain at all, but their vote actually decreased 6 per cent. from that of 1892. This seems to indicate that almost a third of the Democratic voters staid at home, because the course of the party in Congress had excited their disapprobation. Signs of the same influence appear in New-Hampshire, where there was but a slight Republican gain and a rather heavy Democratic loss.

Pennsylvania was probably more affected than any other State by the tariff question, and underwent more reaction toward the protective policy, but even there the immense Republican plurality was more than half accounted for by a stay-at-home vote of over 60,000. In Ohio we see a peculiar result of a Democratic loss of 127,133, or over a third of the party vote of two years ago, accompanied by a Republican gain of only 8,801, or about 2 per cent. There is in this very little indication of a reaction toward McKinleyism and a very distinct indication of the disgust produced by the declaration in the Democratic platform in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and by the conduct of Senator Brice. This is the more apparent when we consider the result in the adjoining State of Indiana, where there was a Democratic loss of only 7 per cent. and a Republican gain of 10 per cent. This doubtless shows very nearly the normal change of sentiment, due to hard times and their supposed connection with party policies, though it was probably somewhat affected by personal considerations associated with Harrison on one side and Voorhees on the other.

Crossing the line into Illinois, we find another tremendous slump in the Democratic vote, nearly half of which was due to the stay-at-homes. It is probable that the railroad strikes and their consequences had an effect upon the vote of workingmen, unfavorable to the Democratic Party. This is further indicated in the heavy increase of the Populist vote. A different class of voters was doubtless alienated by the antics of Gov. Altgeld, who was elected as a Democrat before he had exhibited his sympathy with Socialism and Anarchy. In Wisconsin, the reaction which appears in the returns of Indiana is more strongly shown, a Democratic loss of 20 per cent. being accompanied by a Republican gain of 15 per cent., but this is in part accounted for by local causes. In Minnesota the Populists were a disturbing element to an unusual extent, their vote having increased by nearly 57,000 in two years. Kansas and Nebraska are out of line with other Western States for purposes of comparison. In both States there was a strong reaction against the Populists, and the Democrats cut a small figure as a party.

Maryland and Delaware are rather to be associated with the North, Missouri with the West, though these were formerly reckoned as Southern States. Considerably more than half the Democratic loss in Maryland was due to the stay-at-home vote, which much more than balanced the Republican gain. Senator Gorman may fairly be credited with the loss of that State, while the narrow margin in Delaware was overcome by corruption. In "Free-Silver" Bland's State the Democratic loss was almost wholly due to the stay-at-home vote.

The significance of comparisons changes materially in the South. Though the Democratic vote fell off heavily in Virginia, the Republican vote fell off almost as heavily. In West Virginia, where the margin was small two years ago, the scale was turned by a Republican gain of 10 per cent. and a Democratic loss of 7 per cent. In Kentucky the Democratic loss and Republican gain nearly balance, but are not large. Conditions are peculiar in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and in South Carolina. In the first of these the Democratic vote at the State election in August was smaller than that of 1892 by over 27,000, and at the Congressional elections in November it fell off still more heavily, but at the same time the opposition, headed by Kolb, and combining Republicans, Populists, and so-called Jeffersonians, lost ground also, if the returns indicate the actual vote. In Mississippi the opposition to the Democrats is mainly Populist, and it made a slight gain, while the Democratic vote was fully a third less than two years ago. Only Congressmen were elected, and, the opposition being feeble, the vote was very light. In Louisiana the Republican gain was somewhat larger than the Democratic loss, and proportionately it was much larger. This was doubtless due to the influence of the dissatisfied sugar interest. The Tillman and anti-Tillman contest in South Carolina can hardly be compared with the election of two years ago. Full official returns have not been received from other Southern States, but, except those of Tennessee and North Carolina, they will not have much significance. In Tennessee the Republican gains appear to have been considerable and to have determined the election, and a fusion of Republicans and Populists in North Carolina deranges the comparison. On the whole, the most potent factor in producing the results of the election was evidently the Democratic dissatisfaction which found expression more in not voting than in voting for Republican candidates. There has been little indication that it means loss of faith in Democratic principles or increase of confidence in the Republican Party.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The present talk of renewed exports of gold exhibits once more and very clearly the fundamental vice of our fiscal system. We have about eight hundred millions of Government paper and silver money, ultimately depending for redemption at its face value upon a gold reserve now amounting to a little over one hundred millions, while the revenue laws make no provision for maintaining even this small reserve.

Since last February this gold reserve has been entirely exhausted and entirely built up afresh by means of two Government loans of fifty millions each, the first of which yielded about forty millions in gold, and the second, just completed, fifty-eight millions. The depletion of the stock of gold acquired by the Treasury in February began almost at once. Before the gold subscribed for the latest issue of bonds has been all turned into the Treasury we see a slight hardening of exchange rates, and early exports of the metal are predicted.

If in any quarter expectations have been disappointed that exchange quotations have not yielded, and that the local money market has not taken a firmer tone as the result of the gratifying success of the new loan, the only comment necessary is that the expectations were not reasonable. The necessity of meeting foreign obligations arising out of the conditions of trade, from the return to us of securities held abroad, and from the approaching payments of interest on those still held by foreign investors, is not diminished by the Government's borrowing fifty million dollars; nor is it in any way affected by the fact that the money borrowed was all gold. In present conditions the local money rate cannot be for any long time advanced by such an artificial operation as reducing the stock of loanable funds. When there is a brisker demand for money to be used in business the money rate will advance; it will of course advance to a higher figure if the supply of funds is short. But it is certainly not reasonable to expect that a business house having no present occasion to borrow money would suddenly become a borrower merely because the Government had become one; and certainly an advance in the interest rate would not promote borrowing.

Undoubtedly an actual hardening of the money market here owing to an increased demand for funds would have an effect upon the rate of exchange. If money were readily loanable here at a good figure it would not pay to ship it abroad to the already overstocked European money centres. It is not improbable that speculative interests are in some measure responsible for the approach of the exchange rate to the gold export point. But if our Treasury reserve were not so overburdened with the enormous pile of currency that rests upon it as to make its daily fluctuation a matter of anxious study to the capitalist and business man, and if provision were made for its automatic replenishment, speculation in exchange would attract no more attention than speculation in any other commodity.

In an article in The North American Review on "Our Experiments in Financial Legislation," Controller Eckels calls attention to the unstable condition of the Treasury in a few sensible words:

"It is not at all surprising that each morning the first inquiry that addresses itself to the business man of the country, anxious to satisfy himself as to the business conditions, is, Have a thousand dollars of gold come into the Treasury or have a thousand dollars of gold gone out of the Treasury? No one can overestimate the detrimental influence upon the country's prosperity which such uncertainty breeds. It is an uncertainty which calls a halt upon every new undertaking and blocks every avenue of trade in which a busy people are engaged. It will continue to work injury to the people's interest until present conditions are completely changed and the source of the evil completely done away with."

It may not be possible during the coming short session of Congress to press to enactment a law that will provide a remedy for the evils resulting from twenty years of fiscal experiments. But it is imperative that the problem should be considered—that we at least begin now the campaign of education preliminary to the passage of laws that shall establish the Government finances and the Nation's currency system on a sound basis.

A WARNING FOR ASSOCIATIONS OF "HEIRS."

We invite the attention of the hopeful members of the Hyde Association in Lockport and elsewhere, who have recently been informed that they "are in a fair way to obtain possession of the Hyde estate of $350,000,000," to the action of an English court in the case of James F. Jacques and Howell Thomas.

Jacques was the American agent in London of certain persons in this country who believed they could establish their title to what was called the Townley, or Lawrence-Townley, estate. Considerable sums were contributed in this State, in Indiana, and in other States to the fund, which was to be used by Jacques in establishing the claims of the "heirs," and it appears that this agent received in all more than $75,000. He employed, or conspired with, an English solicitor named Howell Thomas, who succeeded in taking from Jacques the greater part of the fund. These two worthies having quarreled, their differences were taken into the courts, where the rascally character of their joint undertaking was clearly disclosed. Thomas was tried last Summer, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

The prosecutors then found it to be their duty to proceed against Jacques, and both Jacques and Thomas were prosecuted last week upon the charge that they had obtained money fraudulently from persons in this country, who were led to believe that they were entitled to the Townley or Lawrence-Townley estate, the value of which has sometimes been represented to be $300,000,000 or $600,000,000, or even $800,000,000. Each of the defendants was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and eight months. On the bench was Justice Hawkins, who remarked that the prisoners had been engaged in a vile conspiracy, and that he would add a heavy fine to the sentence of Jacques, if the latter had any money with which to pay it. Testimony in this trial was furnished by defrauded Americans, who went to London in order that they might procure the punishment of the scoundrel who had deceived and robbed them.

The members of the Hyde Association are by no means the only expectant and deluded "heirs" in this country who need to be enlightened by such proceedings as these in London, by the trial and conviction of the Rev. George William Burgoyne Howard, in Tennessee, and by other proofs of the fraudulent and illusory nature of the "foreign estate industry," which have repeatedly been published in these columns. Even in this city there are associations of otherwise intelligent persons who are still deceived by tales about these "estates," which are situated in the moon and in no other place.

BRITISH HYGIENE AND CANADIAN BEEF.

The reply of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada in London, to the aspersions of the British Government on the health of Canadian cattle must be very entertaining to those who watch the comedy of British and "imperial" politics. In the first place, it is necessary to remember that the British "colonial policy" which has been in operation now for about forty years is a complete reversal of the former British colonial policy, which had been in force for about 300, and under which the British Empire was built up. The old policy was that British colonies, existing for the good of Great Britain, should be worked for all they were worth by laws passed for the exclusive benefit of Britons who staid at home. The colonies should be compelled to trade with the mother country, and should also be compelled to pay taxes to the mother country, and should not on any account be allowed to set up for themselves. On the other hand, the mother country bound itself to protect the colonies, and to pay whatever bills might be incurred for that purpose. The modern colonial policy is that the mother country will not on any account incur expenses for the British colonies; that they shall do as they like, provided they pay their own bills; that they shall set up for themselves whenever they like; but that in the meantime, if there is any money to be made out of them, the mother country shall make it. A corollary to this position is that, while there is no sentiment in the dealings of Great Britain with her colonies, there ought to be an abounding sentiment in their dealings with her, and that they should be ready to fly to her defense whenever she is in a bad way. This view has been inculcated by the late Lord Tennyson and by other eminent British writers.

In the second place, it is necessary to remember that American competition has become very fatiguing to British landholders, and that British landholders still, after all the political reforms, control the British Government when their own interests are involved. The power of deciding when foreign imports are dangerous to health used to be lodged in the Privy Council, and, as that body was always controlled by landholders, used to be exercised so as to put a stop to any competition that landholders found annoying. It is now lodged in a special tribunal, but it seems to be exercised in the same old interest. "The more it changed, the more it is the same thing." The power has been used to exclude Canadian cattle accused of pleuro-pneumonia, but convicted of nothing but cheapness; and it is this use of the power that Sir Charles Tupper resents. He has a very good case from his point of view. Canada has offered to pay the expenses of a scientific inquiry. Canada insists that there is no pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle. Canada is "aggrieved that the representations already made have not led to the removal of the restrictions." Of course, she does. The United States used to feel aggrieved because American beef was kept out of Great Britain and American pork out of France and Germany on obviously false pretenses. But to the Canadian showing the Board of Agriculture remains as obdurate as the Privy Council used to remain to the American showing. If Sir Charles Tupper could show that Canadian beef was not liable to infect British herds with the frightful disease of cheapness, he would win his case. At present he is wasting his breath.

LIFE IN THE OTHER PLANETS.

At the reception by the French Academy a few years ago of the Comte d'Haussonville, M. Bertrand made an address, in the course of which he related this anecdote: A pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, much interested in astronomy, asked permission to put a question to the geometer, Poinsot. He told M. Bertrand of the delight and edification with which he heard the answer of the geometer. M. Bertrand asked Poinsot what the question was that had been addressed to him. "He asked me if the planets were inhabited." "And what did you tell him?" "What answer could I give, except that I do not know?" was the reply. But he had given this answer with such eloquence and learning as to have caused the young astronomer the greatest delight.

This anecdote is recalled by the paper on this subject which Sir Robert Ball contributes to The Fortnightly Review. He does not know, but he reaches this conclusion at the end of a very lucid and entertaining statement. The chief argument formerly used for the existence of life in the other planets rested upon the fact that the earth was a sort of fair average planet. It was observed that the earth holds an intermediate position among the bodies that move around the sun. It was nearer the sun than some of the planets and more remote than others. It was larger than some and smaller than others. Some of the planets, such as Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, have more moons than the earth, but others, Mercury and Venus, for instance, seem to have none at all. Again, it weighs more than some planets and less than others. It appears also, as compared with other planets, to have an atmosphere of medium density. It is altogether a medium planet, and therefore unlikely to be the only member of the solar system which has organic life. Such was the old-fashioned argument.

But how is this question affected by the discoveries that have been made since the day of Brewster and Whewell? It is this question that Sir Robert Ball answers, and his answer is, in brief, that modern research has in some respects strengthened and in others impaired the argument for the existence of life in the other planets. The identity of the material constitution of the earth with that of the sun is a discovery which has strengthened the case. It has also been proved that many of the constituents of the earth are identical with those of other parts of the solar system.

The spectroscope has, for instance, demonstrated that hydrogen exists in extraordinary abundance throughout the universe. It is one of the most prominent components of the atmosphere of the sun. It is known to exist in great abundance in certain very white and brilliant stars, such as Sirius and Vega. Hydrogen is, of course, an important constituent of those compound bodies with which life is associated. In those somewhat melancholy exhibitions, for instance, which show the actual quantities of the elements of which the human body is made up, the bulk of hydrogen is a noticeable feature.

Carbon has also been demonstrated to exist in other parts of the universe, and carbon is an essential element of organic life. Again, salt is very necessary to life. It has been said that a diet without salt would be fatal. The D line of the solar spectrum shows that salt abounds in the sun. Sodium is also widely diffused among the stars. Iron is, again, a considerable constituent of the human body. There is a story to the effect that an iron medal, struck off in commemoration of a distinguished man, was composed entirely of the sum of this ingredient extracted from his body. Now iron exists very widely throughout the universe.

There are, however, considerations which do not seem to favor the existence of life in the other planets. In some of the planets, such as Jupiter and Saturn, the internal heat is too great to allow of the existence of any form of life with which we are acquainted. Mars, Venus, and Mercury, on the other hand, have about the same degree of internal heat that the earth has. The amount of heat which they receive from the sun is, however, very different, on account of their very different distances from the central luminary.

But the amount of sun heat received is not merely a matter of distance from the sun. This question is very much affected by the atmosphere of these several planets. Atmospheres of varying densities will variously resist or retain the sun's heat. It is entirely possible that, in the four planets, Mars, Mercury, Venus, and our earth, the atmospheres might be so arranged that, notwithstanding their different distances from the sun, they might all be able to support similar forms of life.

An amusing mechanical difficulty of the subject should not be overlooked. The weight of animals on the surface of planets must be in proportion to the weight of the planets themselves. A horse on the surface of a planet twice the weight of the earth would have twice the weight of the quadruped with which we are familiar. It would be as if our horse should have to carry upon his back a load equal to his own weight. This consideration leads to the apparently inappropriate conclusion that big animals would have to inhabit little planets and little animals big planets. The general conclusion to be drawn from the facts now in our possession is that they are, upon the whole, favorable to the existence of life in some of the other planets. But what kind of life it is that may exist in Mars and Venus we do not now know, nor does any present line of research give promise that we shall know.

A CRUSADE ON THE CORSAGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, who seems to be a matron of excellent intentions from the back districts, has begun, we are interested to remark, a crusade on the corsage. In the course of her visit to the metropolis she has attended the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, and has had her attention diverted from the stage to the boxes. The display in these boxes she regards as immoral, and has submitted to an interview three-quarters of a column long to that effect, and lifts up her voice, like a high-necked pelican in the wilderness, against the depraving tendencies of the low neckshibition.

When one arrives at, or reverts to, Mrs. Grannis's point of view, one cannot help sympathizing with her. But everything depends upon the point of view. The décolleté in nature is in this respect like the nude in art. There are virtuous matrons in this country who would be driven from a parlor in which a cast of the Venus of Melos was shamelessly exposed. Even so there are matrons who would leave, or at least make their children leave, the Opera House on a gala night, though Mrs. Grannis seems to have staid till the curtain fell. She is not to be evaded by an inquiry where she would draw the line. She knows perfectly and tells in detail, though her remarks on this head are too anatomical for republication. Still, we think if she should visit museums of art and assemblages of fashionable society more frequently, her horror would gradually wear off.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of Nov. 29.

In a card issued yesterday, the President of the news concern incorporated under the name of the Associated Press of Illinois endeavors to break the force of the defection of the great Southern Press Association and its affiliation with the United Press.

The alleged explanation of the action of upward of forty important newspapers, while very ingenious, does not explain. The simple fact is that these newspapers became disgusted with the fake methods of the Western concern, and gave up a service which had so many times proved itself utterly unreliable. The functions of a newspaper is to furnish reliable news, not the silly fakes with which the Western concern has burdened its few wires. The excellence of the news of the United Press is known of all newspaper men, and, in uniting their fortunes with this prosperous and enterprising news association, the newspapers constituting the Southern Press Association simply exercised good business judgment, and demonstrated that they had the best interests of their subscribers and patrons in view. The effort of the President of the Associated Press of the State of Illinois to minify the gravity of the defection is puerile.

These newspapers represent the forefront of journalism in the South, and the growing demands of their patrons, under the improving conditions in the South, require the most perfect news service obtainable. This they will uniformly have under the admirable facilities possessed by the United Press.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal of Nov. 29.

Important action, affecting arrangements for gathering news in the Southern States, was taken at a recent meeting of the Southern Associated Press. As a result of its deliberations, the Southern Association formally notified the Associated Press that it would henceforth hold no relations with that organization. The Southern Association charges the Associated Press with violation of contract and has formed an alliance with the United Press.

From The Lockport Journal of Nov. 28.

The new-fangled Western Associated Press Assdciation, into which some of our State papers were recently seduced, seems to be gradually losing ground and confidence. The latest blow dealt it is the secessfon therefrom of the Southern Associated Press, which has joined its forces with the reliable and far-reaching United Press, of which latter named the Lockport Journal is a member.

From The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal of Nov. 29.

The Associated Press, without Southern or Eastern clientage, and very little else to speak of, occupied a mighty lonesome place in the news-gathering world. It is passing from the actual to the serio-comic stage, and its embarrassment is so apparent that it is painful to speak of it.

A Lonesome Legislator.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

The Tribune is pained to announce that the recount in Edmunds County, South Dakota, has resulted in making it appear that the Republican candidate has been elected to the Legislature, thus reducing the Democratic membership in that body to a total of 1. This solitary Democrat will not only represent his party, but he will stand a living monument to the futility of fusions.

ELECTION LOSSES AND GAINS

State Votes in 1892 and 1894 Compared—Extent to Which the Stay-at-Home Vote Affected the Result.

The following tables show the vote at the recent State elections, compared with that at the last Presidential election, in all the States from which full official returns have been received, together with the losses and gains of each party, and the extent to which the result was apparently affected by the stay-at-home vote:

New-York.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	654,868	516,153	Loss 138,715	29
Rep.	660,350	673,512	Gain 64,162	11

Wheeler vote, 28,649. Net Dem. loss, 100,064; 15 p. c. Democratic stay-at-home vote, 35,902.

New-Jersey.

	1892.	*1894.		P.C.
Dem.	171,042	115,345	Loss 55,697	32
Rep.	156,068	163,823	Gain 7,755	5

*Congress.
Democratic stay-at-home vote, 47,947.

Connecticut.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	82,380	66,287	Loss 16,093	19½
Rep.	77,013	83,975	Gain 6,962	9

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 9,131.

Massachusetts.

	1892.	1894		P.C.
Dem.	176,813	123,930	Loss 52,883	30
Rep.	202,814	189,307	Loss 13,507	6

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 52,883.

New-Hampshire.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	42,081	34,024	Loss 8,057	19
Rep.	45,658	46,606	Gain 948	2

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 7,109.

Pennsylvania.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	452,264	333,404	Loss 118,860	27
Rep.	516,011	574,801	Gain 58,790	11

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 60,070.

Ohio.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	404,115	276,982	Loss 127,133	34
Rep.	405,187	413,988	Gain 8,801	2

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 118,332.

Indiana.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	262,817	238,737	Loss 24,085	10
Rep.	256,335	283,505	Gain 17,170	7

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 6,915.

Illinois.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	426,281	322,480	Loss 103,801	25
Rep.	399,288	457,286	Gain 58,598	15

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 45,203. Gain of 27,526 in Populist vote.

Wisconsin.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	177,448	142,145	Loss 35,503	20
Rep.	170,978	196,452	Gain 25,474	15

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 10,029.

Minnesota.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	100,579	53,579	Loss 47,000	50
Rep.	122,736	147,944	Gain 25,208	20

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 21,792. Increase of 56,933 in Populist vote.

Maryland.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	113,866	94,255	Loss 9,611	9
Rep.	92,736	96,718	Gain 3,982	5½

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 5,629.

Delaware.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	18,581	18,649	Gain 68	..
Rep.	18,077	19,880	Gain 1,803	10

Virginia.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	164,058	113,433	Loss 50,625	30
Rep.	113,270	88,247	Loss 24,970	21

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 50,625.

West Virginia.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	84,467	76,176	Loss 8,291	10
Rep.	80,293	85,808	Gain 5,515	7

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 2,786.

Kentucky.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	175,461	156,699	Loss 18,762	11
Rep.	135,441	148,992	Gain 13,551	10

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 5,211.

Missouri.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	268,398	226,541	Loss 41,851	16
Rep.	226,916	229,641	Gain 2,735	..

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 39,116.

Kansas.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Pop.	163,111	118,247	Loss 44,864	25
Rep.	157,241	148,629	Loss 8,612	6

No separate Democratic vote in 1892; 26,644 in 1894.

Nebraska.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Pop.	82,256	97,815	Gain 15,555	19
Rep.	87,213	94,623	Gain 7,410	9

Democratic vote, 24,043 in 1892, 7,031 in 1894.

Alabama.

	1892.	*1894.		P.C.
Dem.	138,138	110,865	Loss 27,273	20
Pop.	85,181	85,283	Loss 1,808	..

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 27,273.
Aggregate Democratic vote at Congressional elections fell to 73,300; opposition, 54,245.
*August.

Mississippi.

	1892.	*1894.		P.C.
Dem.	46,237	26,363	Loss 13,874	34
Pop.	10,256	12,303	Gain 2,047	20

Republican vote, 1,406 in 1892; none separately returned in 1894.
*Congress only.

Louisiana.

	1892.	1894.		P.C.
Dem.	87,922	78,065	Loss 9,857	12
Rep.	25,322	36,796	Gain 11,464	45

Democratic stay-at-home vote, 1,807.

South Carolina.

	1892.	*1894.		P.C.
Dem.	51,698	36,052	Loss 15,646	30

TARTAR DYNASTY DOOMED

House of Li Hung Chang May Have the Empire's Succession.

PERIL FOR FOREIGNERS AT PEKIN

Much Displeasure Felt at the Action of Admiral Carpenter Leisurely Coaling at the Nagasaki Port.

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The leading officials of the State and Navy Departments declined at first to confirm or deny the accuracy of the cable dispatch from Minister Denby, dated Thanksgiving Day, stating that "chaos reigns in Pekin; the American Legation in danger; need protection." But this failure to give explicit information created no surprise in view of the reticence invariably maintained in matters of such a grave and delicate nature.

There was no doubt expressed in well-informed quarters that the message was accurately quoted, nor that Secretary Gresham telegraphed to Mr. Denby in reply that protection will be afforded him as soon as possible, and advising him, if the worst comes, to endeavor to reach Tien-Tsin, where he can secure safety on board the little gunboat Monocacy.

It is learned this morning that Minister Denby telegraphed Secretary Gresham a week ago much the same information as contained in the quoted dispatch, and asked that a guard be sent to protect the legation, which might be rifled at any moment by the lawless rovers that inhabited portions of the Capital city, and that a dispatch was at once sent to Admiral Carpenter directing him to transfer a detachment of fifty marines of the Baltimore to the Monocacy in order that There are but 114 men all told on the Monocacy, with twelve officers, and these being required to man the ship could not be spared in an emergency. At that moment, however, the Baltimore left Che-Foo for Nagasaki, 600 miles away, in a direction opposite direction from Tein-Tsin, so the order could not be executed. Officials are surprised that Admiral Carpenter should find it necessary to go to a Japanese port for coal at this juncture.

The Charleston, which has 280 men and 20 officers, is at Chemulpo, out of reach of cable communication, and cannot be utilized in an emergency. The Petrel nad the Concord are needed for the purposes of rendering asylum where they now are at New-Chwang and Chin Kiang, respectively. The Baltimore, with her 350 men and 36 officers, is the sole vessel that can send a guard to Pekin, and yesterday she reached Nagasaki with her coal bunkers practically empty, 800 miles from Pekin.

If the emergency is as great as represented, presumably the Ministers of other foreign powers at Pekin have sent telegrams to their Governments in the same tenor as Mr. Denby's dispatch, for the situation there must be as serious to one legation as to another. Several months ago it was agreed by the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France that the ships of either flag in any Chinese port would succor the citizens of all the others when necessity arose.

A prominent official familiar with the conditions at Pekin expresses the belief that no force less than several hundred strong could successfully make the march of seventy miles through an open country from Tien-Tsin to Pekin. He said that Pekin was overrun with a piratical element of thugs and thieves, which was exceedingly dangerous at all times, and with the Government demoralized as it now is, was probably ready to take advantage of the slightest opportunity to murder and pillage.

No force could withstand the fighting methods of these rascals without heavy supplies of ammunition and frequent reinforcements, for the thugs would force coolies into the front ranks to be slaughtered, and, when ammunition was thus exhausted, they would overwhelm the foreigners. Should the report of danger prove true, he did not doubt that the forces of the foreign powers would arrange to leave Tien-Tsin simultaneously and support each other during the march, as well as in the foreign settlement of Pekin.

Later this afternoon Secretary Gresham explicitly denied that any telegram of an alarming character, such as that indicated, had been received recently from Minister Denby. It is asserted by other officials that the request for marines to be sent to Pekin was made at least ten days ago.

Further advices definitely settling the question as to whether or not foreigners are actually in danger at the Chinese capital will be earnestly looked for.

The report that Minister Denby had appealed for help in a cable dispatch to the Department of State is confirmed, but the dispatch, instead of coming yesterday, was received, as stated in these dispatches, several days ago. It was last Monday that Secretary Gresham learned from the American Minister that protection was required, and the Navy Department immediately telegraphed to Admiral Carpenter directing him to deliver a draft of fifty marines to the Monocacy at Tien-Tsin. As the old Monocacy could not furnish accommodations for such an increase to her crew, it is presumed that the men were to be landed. Admiral Carpenter, however, must have failed to receive the order, for early in the morning of the 27th a cable dispatch was received from him announcing the departure of the Baltimore for Nagasaki, where her arrival was reported two days later.

To say that the authorities of the Navy and State Departments are much chagrined over Admiral Carpenter's action in this matter only mildly expresses the state of feeling. While it is well known here that no foreigner is safe on Chinese territory to-day, the flagship is leisurely coaling at the pleasant port of Nagasaki, and the second important ship of the fleet, the Charleston, has been over a month at Chemulpo, Corea, where there is not a vestige of danger to American interests, the strong Japanese force there maintaining the best of order.

It is known that some sharp messages have been sent to the Admiral in the past two days, and that he has been directed to send the Charleston at once to the Chinese coast. It is also understood, though in the present irritated condition it is impossible to confirm it, that Minister Denby was authorized several days ago to transfer the legation to Tien-Tsin.

So settled is the belief among diplomats that Pekin will be captured within the next few weeks, and that with its fall will disappear the last vestige of the present Tartar Chinese dynasty, which has controlled the country for 250 years, that speculation is already indulged in as to the succession.

Li Hung Chang, it is said, is too old to take the reins of Government, and his only son is an imbecile. His adopted son, his nephew, in fact, is, on the contrary, a man of brilliant attainments, who has recently represented the Chinese Government in Japan. He is known as Prince Li. Not only did he ably represent China at the Tokio Court, but he succeeded to a greater extent than his predecessors in gaining both the affection and confidence of the Japanese people. His uncle, "the Great Li," as the Viceroy is called, has always entertained agreeable relations with the Japanese Ministry. He has been disposed to treat Japan with more consideration than Chinese officials generally, and had his advice been followed when the troubles between the two countries arose in Corea, the war, it is claimed, would have been averted and a compromise, honorable alike to both sides, would have followed.

Li Hung Chang's partiality for the Japanese, and the fact that his family would be among the leading candidates for the succession in the event of the overthrow of the present dynasty, have made him an object of suspicion to the Emperor and his immediate advisers.

It is believed here that the house of Li Hung Chang would be favored by the Japanese Government as the successors to the reigning dynasty. Since Li is too old to fill the office of Emperor, his influence would be thrown in favor of his nephew, Prince Li. England, it is thought, would have her own candidate, and so, possibly, might Russia. Among those most familiar with Eastern affairs, it is believed that the candidate pressed by Japan would in the end be accepted by the European powers, as well as by the majority of the Chinese people, the more especially as the house of Li is of pure Chinese extraction.

The latest information from Japan is that the Japanese Government will make the murder of the two Japanese students in Shanghai several months ago one of the subjects to be considered in a discussion of the negotiations for peace.

These students had sought the protection of the American Consul, and were delivered to the Chinese authorities with the understanding that they should be fairly treated. Their captors inhumanly tortured them, and they were finally killed. Japan, it is said, will insist not only upon a money indemnity to their families, but that the principal officer of the city, who was directly responsible for their murder, shall be in turn delivered over to the Japanese authorities for punishment or be beheaded by his own Government.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The correspondent of the Central News at Che-Foo telegraphs that an attack upon Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese forces is expected to be made very shortly, and that the Chinese are leaving the place in large numbers. The excitement at Che-Foo is intense.

The same dispatch says that the Chinese war ship Chen-Yuen, which went aground on Nov. 22, while entering Wei-Hai-Wei, has been repaired. News has been received of a rebellion in the Provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kiang-See. A detachment of 1,000 troops has been ordered to the disturbed provinces to restore order.

The Chee-Foo correspondent of the Central News says further:

"The prevalent impression is that the Japanese will abandon the march on Pekin. Part of the Japanese fleet has been seen in the gulf, off Wei-Hai-Wei, but it has made no attack. It is reported that an army of 250,000 Chinese expect to intercept the Japancse on their march toward New-Chwang.

"The Chinese surrounded a detachment of 500 Japanese in a town recently and captured them. Probably all the captives were killed."

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Figaro in its issue of to-day says: "Only the intervention of European powers would compel Japan to lay down her arms and cease her conquest in China, but such intervention is no longer feasible."

The Eclair advises the partition of China, France in the division to receive a share.

STATE DEPARTMENT JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Ralph's Statement Strengthens the Government's Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department finds Mr. Ralph's last statement about the surrendered and executed Japanese in Shanghai to be stronger justification than it could have hoped for of the correctness of the course of our Government in deciding that the men must be yielded to the Chinese and that they submit to trial under Chinese law. His complaint that Americans have no protection in China is not conclusive proof, for the unheeded complaints of Americans who had asked for and had not received protection would be testimony that would at once be received as more convincing.

The language of the instructions to Ministers Denby and Dun as to the manner in which our representatives were to exert "good offices" for Chinese or Japanese in the two countries would not justify the intervention in Japanese or Chinese affairs that Mr. Ralph seems to believe would have been justifiable and even imperative.

If the representatives of other Governments thought so they were mistaken, and the record of this Government in this last Asiatic trouble will be found to be consistently against interference further than was permissible in the extension of "good offices," without authority, and without power beyond the good will of the nation with which we happened to be treating.

Early in the war Japan issued an edict declaring that the Japanese Government would not submit during the hostilities to the trial of any Chinese offenders in Japan by the tribunals of any other country. Mr. Ralph raises the presumption that the French Consul must have been aware of his lack of authority to interfere, for when he surrendered the Japanese spies, and Mr. Ralph admits that there was great reason to believe that they were spies, he admitted that he had no means of trying them, and must surrender them to China. So much conjecture has been indulged in about the fate that might have befallen the spies if the United States had arbitrarily insisted upon making a court to try them that no one has ventured to inquire how that would have happened if the United States had tried them and decided that they were guilty. Would they have been shot by the United States authorities, and if so, for what offense? For a military crime committed against China?

The untenability of the position could not be better shown than in the asking of these questions. It will not do to assume that, if tried by the United States or by a mixed tribunal, they would have been declared innocent.

The State Department does not believe, with Mr. Ralph, "that, having put one foot in it," we should have kept both feet in. He has mistaken the office of our Consuls in China as some of the missionaries he has talked with unquestionably have done, for he plainly imagines that the State Department had decided to "meddle," when it was studiously avoiding the appearance of "meddling" with the authority of China or of Japan in matters over which, as in those of military offenses, they should have absolute control in their own countries.

The fact is that the State Department and some foreign diplomatic officers, too, think that we did very well in not "putting our foot in it" by assuming the right to say how two Japanese, carrying incriminating proof that they were spies, admitted by Mr. Ralph to be presumably spies, should be tried, or that they should be tried by the United States for an offense against the Government of China. It would not have needed an answer to China, when the Government protested, that we could not believe a semi-civilized and barbarous government and the next day hold them to account for some possibly barbarous act to American citizens under the provisions of international law. That law is the only law we have under which to conduct business with China. If we had "put our foot in it" a little bit, there is no telling how deep we might have been compelled to put it in after the first departure from our traditional policy.

IRELAND'S OVATION TO IRVING.

He Is Entertained by the Dublin Corporation and Replies.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—The Dublin Corporation entertained the Irving-Terry theatrical company this evening. In his speech of welcome the Lord Mayor said that Mr. Irving and Miss Terry had done more than any others to refine the stage, and make it an educator of the people. Part of Mr. Irving's reply was:

I regard our visit here as perhaps the most auspicious event of our lives. May God bless this whole noble nation! May prosperity ever be its portion. My soul shall always utter its love for you.

Mr. Irving gave £100 to the poor of Dublin.

After the performance in the Gaiety Theatre this evening an address was presented to Mr. Irving and Miss Terry on the stage. The signers of the address include the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice and six other Judges, Lord Wolseley, the Presidents of the College of Surgeons and College of Physicians, the Provost of Trinity College, four members of the House of Commons, and the Sheriff of Dublin. Mr. Irving replied warmly to the presentation speech, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Baron Houghton, the Lord Lieutenant, attended the play and remained to witness the presentation. Crowds chered Mr. Irving and Miss Terry when they left the theatre.

LONDON SALE OF SEALSKINS.

Prices Were at a Decline, but Condition Was Not First Class.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—At the two days' sale of sealskins in this city, there has been a large attendance of buyers, and there have been sold 128,470 Northwest coast skins, 16,030 from Alaska, 27,300 from Copper Island, and 16,030 from the Lobos Islands. The condition of many of the skins offered was not first-class, sufficient care not having been taken in removing them from the dead seals. Owing to the increase in the collection of skins and adverse trade conditions, a decline in prices was expected. The opening demand was directed exclusively to Northwest coast skins, which declined 20 to 25 per cent., at which figures the competition was active. All parcels with a good growth of fur realized the highest prices, but the average was small. The collection of Alaska skins brought the usual prices. Copper Island and Lobos Island skins sold at a decline of 18 to 20 per cent.

WOLVES IN WILDS OF HUNGARY.

Thirteen Guests of a Wedding Party Were Summarily Devoured.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 1.—News was received here to-day of the almost total annihilation by wolves of a party of wedding guests who were returning to their homes from the village of Hides, where the ceremony which they had attended had been performed. The route of the party lay through a dense forest, soon after entering which the cries of the wolves were heard. Despite all efforts at flight, the party was soon overtaken by the animals, and thirteen of their number were dragged down and devoured. Few of those who succeeded in escaping were without injuries of a more or less serious nature. The survivors made their way to the nearest village, and a relief party was at once organized, which proceeded immediately to the scene of the slaughter, where they found scattered about fragments of flesh, bone, and clothing.

KING HUMBERT RECEIVES ZOLA.

Rejoices in Regarding President Casimir-Perier as Friend.

ROME, Dec. 1.—Emile Zola had a half hour's audience with King Humbert at the Quirinal to-day. The King said he hoped that the friendly relations between Italy and France would be renewed. He knew that no nation was more anxious than Italy for peace. He rejoiced in regarding President Casimir-Perier as his friend.

London in a Dangerous Fog.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dense fog prevailed throughout Central and Southern England to-day. River traffic was stopped generally. In London several collisions of vehicles occurred in the streets, resulting in some severe injuries. An omnibus fouled a gate near Oldham, and fourteen occupants were hurled down a steep embankment, the majority being seriously hurt. Several isolated cases are reported in which persons accidentally fell into docks or canals, in consequence of their inability to see through the fog. Some of these persons were drowned. Many vessels ran aground. In Bristol Channel navigation was suspended.

Accidents to Two Vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The British steamer James Brand, Capt. Harding, from Philadelphia Nov. 16, which arrived here yesterday, was in collision last evening with the British steamer Adjutant. A hole was stove in the port bow of the Brand and the Adjutant was damaged about the starboard quarter.

HAVRE, Dec. 1.—Fire has been discovered in the hold of the British steamer Knight of St. George, Capt. Bevis, at this port from New-Orleans. At last accounts the fire was still burning.

Slight Earthquakes in Catania.

PALERMO, Dec. 1.—Slight earthquakes were felt in Catania and several other parts of Sicily yesterday. No harm was done.

HER CLOTHES WERE ALL AFIRE

But Mate Barnes Probably Saved Mrs. Jansen's Life by Throwing His Ulster Around Her and Rolling Her in the Street.

Matilda Jansen, forty-five years old, of 955 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, became the cook in Carr's restaurant, at 82 Cortlandt Street, yesterday morning. While standing in front of the range about 6 o'clock last night, a hot coal fell out and her skirt caught fire.

With a scream the frightened woman ran through the narrow restaurant into the crowded street, the flames nearly enveloping her whole body.

The crowd gave her a wide berth. Hearing her screams, Stephen Kelly, a saloon keeper at 80 Cortlandt Street, rushed out and tried to seize her. But Thomas Barnes of 386 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, a mate on one of Starin's line of steamers, who was walking up on the opposite of the street, got to her first, took off his heavy ulster, and, tossing it around the blazing woman, put his arms about her and threw her to the sidewalk, rolling her along until the flames were extinguished.

Ambulance Surgeon Grandy stated that the burns were mostly superficial, and that her recovery was probable. Mrs. Jansen refused to go to the hospital, and was taken home in a carriage.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB F DINES

Congratulations on Success and Plans for Work in the Future.

Good Government Club F had its first annual dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. At the main table, over which L. J. Callanan, President of Good Government Club F, presided, the following guests and speakers of the evening were seated: J. Augustus Johnson, Gustav H. Schwab, Preble Tucker, Dr. F. Pierce Hoover, L. F. Thomas, David Keane, Edwin C. Dusenbury, Edward D. Page, John Brooks Leavitt, Henry R. Elliot, Dr. Leo Ettinger, Julius Blumberg, and Solomon A. Cohn.

The three other tables were presided over by Alfred R. Conkling, Charles L. Coppins, and John P. Faure.

After the dinner Mr. Calanan, on behalf of Good Government Club F, welcomed the guests and spoke of the successful work that the clubs did in the late election. The future efforts of the clubs, he said, should be to keep Tammany dethroned and to help those in the city who wish good government, but are unable to obtain it by themselves.

J. Augustus Johnson, President of the Council of the Association of Good Government Clubs, followed in the same strain.

Gustav H. Schwab said that, in spite of the terrible disclosures, it was a terrible fact that over 110,000 votes were cast to perpetuate Tammany's power, and that this was a sufficient incentive for the clubs to continue their work. The Good Government clubs should form a municipal party in the city, as the Committee of Seventy was only a temporary expedient.

John Brooks Leavitt spoke in favor of taking steps to annul Tammany's charter, as the order had departed from the purposes for which it was organized.

Preble Tucker referred to the action of the "Five," of which he is one, in making charges against Col. Fellows, and asked that judgment be suspended until the result was reached.

"There is no friction between the Seventy and ourselves," he said. "If we had thought that our action would have hampered them, we would not have acted. We did not go ahead without consultation with men who were supposed to represent the Seventy."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry M. Storrs.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., died at his home in that city yesterday morning. The end was very quiet, and only the members of his family and his physician were at his bedside.

Dr. Storrs had been in failing health for some time, and was suffering from an enlarged heart, when he contracted pneumonia and went to Lakewood to recuperate. He grew worse, however, and last week Wednesday was brought to his home. He had lain at the point of death for the last week.

The funeral services will be held in the church next Tuesday afternoon, on the arrival of the 1:30 train from New-York on the Lackawanna Road. The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Hyde of Vermont will conduct the services, assisted by other eminent clergymen.

Dr. Storrs was born in Ravenna, Ohio, in 1827. He was the son of Charles B. Storrs, President of the Western Reserve College, and a cousin of Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Brooklyn divine. Henry Storrs was graduated from Amherst College at nineteen years of age. He taught school in Gordonsville, Va., for a while and then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1851. For a short time he was pastor of a Congregational Church in Lawrence, Mass., and then went to Cincinnati, where he became pastor of the Seventh Street Congregational Church and earned considerable repute as a preacher. In 1867 Dr. Storrs left Cincinnati to accept a call to the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, of which he was pastor until 1872, when he resigned to become Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, with headquarters in New-York. He held this position until 1882, when he decided to again assume the active work of a pastor. He abandoned the Congregational faith, however, and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., having refused an offer to be made President of the McGill Theological Seminary of Montreal and calls to prominent churches in Brooklyn, Boston, and Portland.

Dr. Storrs came of a distinguished family, which has produced many celebrated divines. He was a linguist and scholar of eminence himself, although he did not devote much time to literary work. Dr. Storrs married Miss Catherine Hitchcock, daughter of President Hitchcock of Amherst College, about 1855, and they had three children, Charles B. Storrs, Richard S. Storrs, and Miss Catherine Storrs. Dr. Storrs at the time of his death was a member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions and a Trustee of Marietta College, Ohio. He was a delegate to the General Assembly which made final disposition of the Briggs case, and took the floor in earnest opposition to the course pursued there. He was once Moderator of the New-Jersey Synod and usually was one of the Board of Examiners of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange. Mrs. Storrs is now very ill and is not expected to survive her husband long.

Emerson Rhodes.

Emerson Rhodes, who was for many years associated with Amos R. Eno as an importer of dry goods, died yesterday at his home, 324 West Fifty-seventh Street, of paralysis. He was seventy-two years old. He leaves a wife, a son, and four daughters. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the burial will be in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

Mr. Rhodes's mother, Mrs. Mercy Taylor, widow of Jonathan Rhodes, died ten days ago at Barry, Ill. She was ninety-seven years and seven months old, and at the time of her death was the oldest woman in Illinois.

Mr. Rhodes was born in Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1822. He came to this city in 1844, and entered the dry goods business. His first partnership was as a member of the firm of Amos R. Eno & Co., which afterward became Eno, Mahoney & Co. John G. Davis subsequently entered the firm, and the name was changed to Davis, Rhodes & Co. Later, the firm was Emerson Rhodes & Co.

Mr. Rhodes retired from business eight years ago.

Dr. Louis A. Bull.

Dr. Louis A. Bull, one of the most prominent physicians of Buffalo, died in that city yesterday, death being due to malignant diphtheria.

Dr. Bull was born in London, Ontario, in 1857. He was the son of Dr. Alexander T. Bull, with whom he came to this city in 1875, and with whom he began the practice of medicine in this city in 1879. Dr. Bull was a member of the Buffalo Homeopathic Medical Society, and was on the consulting staff of the Erie County Hospital and the Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. Bull was a member of the Civil Service Commission, and was one of the originators and the Secretary of the Twenty-fourth Ward Good Government Club. He was the Treasurer of the Buffalo Natural Sciences Association.

James H. Carlin.

James H. Carlin, who for some years had been the political reporter of The Commercial Advertiser, died Friday after a long illness. He was about thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife. He was a man of great ability in his work, and had a rare grasp of political information. For years he served as a newspaper man in Connecticut, in Meriden and in Hartford. He was always well thought of, because he was one of those men whose word could always be depended upon. In this city he had many friends, and numbered among them are some of the best-known public men of the day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George R. Bush, a Medical Inspector of the United States Navy, with the rank of Commander, died yesterday at Colorado Springs, Col., from consumption. He was last assigned to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but had, for some months, been in Colorado in search for a restoration of health.

—Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, aged eighty-two, widow of John M. Hunt, died at Nashua, N. H., yesterday. Mrs. Hunt, who was one of Nashua's wealthiest citizens, had given $75,000 for a library site, but the gift has been in litigation, which will be further complicated by the death of Mrs. Hunt.

—Charles H. Ellis, a well-known civil engineer, died at Detroit, Mich., yesterday. He was born at Woonsocket, R. I., in 1841, and began his career as a civil engineer on the Fitchburg Road.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S BANQUET

Edward F. O'Dwyer Says the Party Has Lost Nothing by Defeat.

The Democratic Club of the City of New-York held its first monthly dinner for the season of 1894-5 last evening at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue. About seventy-five members were present.

After dinner President John Fox called on Edward Mahany, a vaudeville artist and a guest of the club, for a comic song. Col. William L. Brown discussed at length the results of the recent election. Vice President of the club, Mr. Edward F. O'Dwyer, in his speech, said:

"The defeat of Nov. 6 was a deserved one, and one by which the Democratic Party has not lost an iota. The platform of our party is not David B. Hill, but it is the platform which was adopted in 1892 at Chicago. We believe strictly in a tariff for revenue only, and we now propose to redeem that and our other principles."

Among others present were Charles W. Ridgway, Prof. A. C. Thomas, Dean of the New-York Law School; Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, John Quincy Adams, and Howard P. Oakie.

An Aged Woman's Fall.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Mary Carma, seventy-eight years old, fell from the attic window of 257 Camden Street this morning, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained a dislocation of the thigh. She was unconscious when discovered, but soon revived. She was taken to the German Hospital. For the last three years she has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Annie Eleder.

Union Boat Club Ball.

At a meeting of the Union Boat Club of the Harlem River, held recently at the Grand Union Hotel, it was decided to hold the next annual ball on Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895. The Lenox Lyceum has been engaged for the occasion. The boxes will be sold at auction at the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Jumped from a Ferryboat.

An unknown man, about fifty years old, jumped from the Weehawken ferryboat Midland in midstream yesterday. The boat was stopped, but attempts at rescue failed.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN MARKETS

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE REVIEWED.

A Steadier Tone After a Depression in American Securities—The Gold Movement from England.

LONDON, Dec. 1, [Copyright 1894.]—Notwithstanding the fact that the outward movement of gold has been kept up with tolerable regularity during the week, the stock is not reduced to a point which would affect the financial situation unfavorably. There is a well-marked scarcity of bills, and difficulty is experienced in maintaining stiff rates of discount. The general situation noted last week in regard to the silver market continued during the first part of this week, the expected improvement not being made manifest for some days. The market was very flat, the principal element operating to influence prices being the developments of the war between China and Japan. The fact that the Japanese Government had to make large payments here in the course of settlement for war supplies also had the effect of interrupting the usual demand for the white metal. At present, however, the market shows a tendency toward recovery.

In the market for American securities a feeling of depression has prevailed during the most of the week, but there is now a steadier tone, and the signs indicate an improved condition. A development which may aid in the recovery is furnished in the shape of a demand for bonds from Berlin. The cabled summaries of the Erie Railway report caused the securities of that company to fall heavily, but when fuller details were received, putting a somewhat better face upon the situation, there was a recovery in price, though a big decline on the week is still shown. The impression prevails that the October working of Milwaukee and St. Paul was not so satisfactory as was desired, and this has caused the securities of that road to lose ground. The decline in Wabash is also noticeable, and most of the shares are weaker. Canadian Pacifics made a better showing on the bear closing, while Grand Trunks are flat. The Stock Exchange generally is quiet, except in the mining market, where animation continues to be exhibited.

English wheat commands a better price on improved conditions, and the market is generally stronger. A fair business has been done in Californian at the advance, but the most prominent dealings of the week have been in Russian wheat. Stocks in the hands of millers are light, and some shortage is expected in the Argentine supply.

Cotton is quieter, but firmer in tone. There is a fair request for American at a slightly better price. Stock has increased 58,000 bales. Sales for the week have been 58,000 bales. Prices for yarns are irregular. The demand from India for cotton goods is not very brisk, and is at lower prices. In this market, as in many other directions, the fall in silver has exercised a depressing influence.

The wool sales, which have been going on for the last few weeks, continue to attract attention and to form an important feature in the trade. The prices fetched have shown a noticeable improvement during the last few days. The general feeling is that bottom prices have been touched, and that the somewhat unfavorable conditions manifested during the first part of the sales have been overcome.

CONGRESS MEETS TO-MORROW

ALL THE INDICATIONS POINT TO A VERY DULL OPENING.

The President's Message Expected to Deal Extensively with Finances and Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—All the indications point to-night to a dull opening of the Congress on Monday.

The President's message will be the most interesting topic of discussion here after the formal opening, and, from intimations obtained from well-informed sources, it is likely to be newsy as well as important, for what the President will suggest in the way of financial legislation. Several foreign topics will inevitably have space that will be full of points not yet developed by the State Department. These are the China-Japan war, the Nicaraguan matter, and Hawaii. There will also be something to say about the effect of the Bering Sea arbitration, and something, too, about the beaten rebellion in Brazil.

Neither Democrats nor Republicans are at all confident that the Congress will act upon the advice of the President in financial matters. As the men who talk in this languid way have no suggestions to make themselves, and as the President has hitherto succeeded pretty well in impressing his views upon his party, reluctant though the party has been at times to accept them, it is not altogether impossible that the party may, during the three months' session, gain access of courage and sense, and do something that will restore to it that share of public confidence that seems to have been withdrawn, perhaps only temporarily.

Speaker Crisp and Representative Dingley, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, agree in saying that there is hope for little legislation. Mr. Dingley admits that there will not be any tariff legislation possible until after there is a change of Administration, and says that the Fifty-fourth Congress will not be able to effect any such change as has been hoped for by Republican protectionists.

There will be prompt work by the Appropriations Committee, which proposes to get its bills ready soon, so as to furnish the House with business matters to discuss, and so keep it out of political discussions. That is a very good plan to talk about, but political discussions are possible upon an appropriation bill, if such men as Cannon, Reed, Burrows, and Payne desire to rub salt into the fresh wounds of the Democratic Party.

CUT HIS THROAT FROM EAR TO EAR

Henry C. Faile of New-York Took His Life in a Montreal Hotel.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Henry C. Faile of New-York was found dead in his room at the Windsor Hotel this morning with his throat cut from ear to ear.

Faile had been at the hotel for about six weeks. He came from Jersey City, and placed himself under the care of a physician for treatment for nervousness. He suffered from the hallucination that he was to lose all his fortune through the effect of business strikes.

Last night Faile retired to bed as usual, unattended. When called this morning there was no response. Dr. Kenneth Cameron entered the room, and found Faile lying across the bed with his throat cut from ear to ear and the razor with which he had done the deed lying beside him. He had apparently stood in front of the mirror when he severed his windpipe, for there was a streak of blood on the carpet leading from the bureau to the bedstead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—H. C. Faile, who committed suicide at Montreal, was a member of an old New-York family and lived at the Murray Hill Hotel. His cousins, Pomeroy Brothers, bankers, had charge of his estate. His parents died when he was a boy. His particular friend was Horace C. Werit, Vice Principal of Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, who started for Montreal on Friday night to join Faile.

—A statement of the earnings of sixty-two railroads is published by The Financial Chronicle, showing a net gain of 0.16 per cent. for the third week in November.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

The Havemeyer explosion in Sugar so thoroughly shook up the Street on Friday morning that the other exciting event of the reduction of the Northwest dividend was quite obscured. This had occurred on Tuesday, and gave the traders all they wanted to talk about and trade on until Mr. Havemeyer appeared in the arena, and furnished a more exciting sensation. The Street had heard very little of him since Sugar had its big break soon after Congress adjourned. With the subsequent movements of the stock, which carried it from 80 to 96, current rumors said that he was taking no part. It was hinted that he and other big insiders having unloaded their stock, were allowing outsiders to manipulate the market without interference, but when the proper time came he would take a hand in the game again, and then Sugar might see lower prices than ever. True enough, Mr. Havemeyer suddenly reappeared, with a tremendous blast of trumpets and ringing of alarm bells; upon which the transactions in the stock rushed to 90,000 shares in two hours. This was on Friday morning. Nevertheless, the fluctuations in the price of the stock by no means corresponded in range to this immense volume of transactions. They were less than 3 per cent. For a big day in Sugar this is mild. Furthermore, the price of the stock yesterday had recovered to the point where it was when Mr. Havemeyer sounded his trumpet blast. This means, reasons the average trader, that the whole thing was done to buy stock on; the insiders have loaded up again—that's the situation. It may be so. They are hard men to beat at handling their own stock. They may want a line of it on hand just when Congress is meeting sufficiently large to control the market price. That is one theory. On the other hand, we have the emphatic assertions of men engaged in the sugar business, but who are not in the Havemeyer corporation, that Mr. Havemeyer's statements of the rotten condition of the trade are exactly true. They say that you have only to compare the market prices of the raw and refined product to see that there is not, and has not for months, been any profit in the business. Their belief is that the next dividend will be radically cut, and that the stock is going down.

It is some relief to get away from the shifting sands of Sugar speculation to the surer ground of railroad earnings and their influence on dividends. The Street worked itself into a high state of nervousness over the Northwest dividend, because it was considered that what the Directors did would be a sure test of their opinion on the outlook for Western railroad business generally. When the reduction from a 6 to a 5 per cent. rate was announced, it was a severe damper on the market. A large short interest, however, had been made in this and other Granger stocks, on the theory (or perhaps knowledge) that the dividend would be cut, and the covering of this temporarily sustained the market. The public interest is now in the future. The past we know. What the Street is exercising its collective mind about, because on that the current of speculation must trend, are the prospects of the future.

For this, it is necessary to do some arithmetic. Though no financial statement was given out by the Directors, Mr. Depew stated that the company had in six months earned the 2½ per cent. declared and about ½ per cent. besides; he added also that for the next half year the company would pay what it earned. The statement that 3 per cent. had been earned accords with the calculations of experts, based on the gross earnings so far published for the five months of the company's fiscal year—that is, from June to October inclusive. November earnings are still to come. Allowing that these do not fall off more than $100,000 as compared with last year, (a conservative estimate,) the gross earnings for the six months will foot up $15,500,000. This is a loss, compared with last year, of 15 per cent.

In the six months from November, 1893, to May 31, 1894, the company earned $14,100,000. Assuming that the same ratio of decrease, 15 per cent., will run through the next half year as through the last half, the gross earnings for the six months will foot up, in round numbers, $12,000,000. Operating expenses at 65 per cent. would give, net, $4,250,000. Fixed charges for the six months will be $3,500,000; surplus for dividends, $750,000. It requires for the six months' dividend on the preferred stock $780,000, but there will be sufficient receipts of miscellaneous income to make up this small deficiency and something over.

In respect to the annual surpluses which the Northwest Company reports, it must be remembered that they do not constitute a fund which can be drawn upon for dividends. The company has reported working expenses for many years of 65 per cent., as against 70 per cent. for the Rock Island. The actual cost of working the two roads is probably the same—there is no reason why it should be different. The difference between the 65 and the 70 per cent. for the Northwest really makes the "surplus," which is designated as "surplus invested in the property." A few years ago, when this surplus had grown on the books to $10,000,000, it was wiped out by simply transferring the item to "cost of road and equipment." The actual financial condition of the Northwest Company was, at the date of its last annual report, a floating debt of about a million—a small affair, however, for so large a corporation.

Much disappointment was expressed at the failure of the London market to respond to the success of the Government loan. It was thought it would considerably stimulate foreign buying, but it did not. The fact seems to be that, while there is a quite wild bull speculation running on the other side, it is almost wholly in gold-mining shares, the mines of South Africa and Western Australia. Very soon they will begin to call for American gold-mining properties. It is almost inevitable. The gold fever is on them, new food to feed it will be called for, and it will be found in Colorado, Utah, and other parts of our mining regions where the development of gold fields is progressing—progressing also with such effect that the output of gold in Colorado has been doubled. It is within the probabilities that our next bull craze here may be in gold mines, for in these matters we usually join in when London has set the pace.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 1.—The old Timothy Hopkins sheddy mill, operated by the Laurel Hill Woolen Company and owned by Frank and Olney T. Inman, at Laurel Hill, Burrillville, was burned to-day. Loss, including contents, $10,000; no insurance.

New-Orleans, La., Dec. 1.—Fire in the forward hold of the Spanish steamer Madribno, lying at her wharf here, destroyed or damaged 1,500 bales of cotton; the loss is covered by insurance in foreign companies.

Rockwood, Tenn., Dec. 1.—The Christian Church, the Opera House, the First National Bank, and several business houses were burned last night. The losses will aggregate $75,000.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 1.—The tin-plate plant of the Old Dominion Nail and Iron Works was slightly damaged by fire to-day. The plant will resume operations in a few days.

Huntington, West Va., Dec. 1.—Eight houses in the little town of Cenedo, six miles west of this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000.

Buffalo, Dec. 1.—The commission houses of Matthew Ringe, Louis Engal, and Myer & Holgson were burned this morning. Total loss, $15,000; fully insured.

Hartwell, Ga., Dec. 1.—Two warehouses, with 600 bales of cotton and 2,400 tons of cottonseed, were burned to-day. Loss, $25,000; partly insured.

Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The general offices of the Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Works were burned to-day. Loss, $15,000.

Machias, Me., Dec. 1.—The tug John Hoffman was burned at her dock here to-day. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

Gwynedd Station, Penn., Dec. 1.—Fritz Russo's general store was burned to-day. Loss, $8,000.

Deposits for Bonds Nearly Completed.

Coin deposits of $1,339,862.75 for the new Government bonds were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. They paid for bonds of a face value of $1,140,000, to which were added $194,677.80 in premiums and $4,684.95 in interest.

The total deposits here have been $49,110,880.77, of which $41,745,000 was for principal, $7,214,177.65 for premium, and $151,703.12 for interest. About $1,250,000 will yet be deposited here, of which the banks will pay $750,000 and $500,000 will come from San Francisco. The syndicate price of 110¼ for the bonds was reached in a sale for $1,000 in open market yesterday.

What the Bird Sings.

There's a bird that sings where ceaseless springs
Of youth and love are flowing,
With ever one note from

LYDIAN MONARCH IN PORT

Her Captain Reports Terrific Westerly Gales and Heavy Seas.

A POTOMAC SEAMAN LOST OVERBOARD

The Taormina Forced to Put into St. John's, N. F., for Coal—The German Steamer Bremerhaven, Too, Had a Rough Voyage.

Among the stragglers of the westward-bound fleet which arrived in port yesterday were the overdue Wilson Line freight steamship Lydian Monarch and the German steamship Taormina. The Captain of the Lydian Monarch reports that his vessel experienced a succession of terrific westerly gales and high head seas throughout the entire passage. The vessel sustained no damage.

The Taormina, which sailed from Hamburg Nov. 1, was compelled to put into St. John's, N. F., for coal. The vessel met heavy weather soon after her voyage began. Seas broke over the bow, and one big wave which coiled over the bulwarks wrecked the bridge, stove in one of the lifeboats, and carried away many of the deck fixtures. Boatswain Martensen was struck by the wave and received injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital. After leaving St. John's, the trip was without incident.

The British steamship Potomac, Capt. Leitch, from London, in ballast to Gustave Heye, and fifteen days out, had an exciting experience with an Atlantic hurricane. The vessel reached Quarantine late yesterday evening. Capt. Leitch said that his ship encountered a moderate gale on Nov. 22. The gale gradually increased in velocity, and all that night the vessel was plunging and lifting over wind-driven acclivities. With daylight came a drenching rain squall. The weather continued dark and gloomy and a mass of low-flying clouds, streaming from the westward, indicated more trouble from that direction. The gale gathered strength, the tossing sea line disappeared in a mist of spume, and, a few minutes later, the vessel was having a hard struggle to keep her drenched decks afloat. Waves burst over the craft from every direction. One monster surge, which toppled over the side, carried everything before it. Henry Hughes, a seaman, was caught in the flood and swept overboard from the main deck. He was never seen again. Five others of the crew came perilously near meeting the same fate. They were carried half the length of the steamship by the wave and finally hurled against rigging, masts, and railing with sufficient force to dash all consciousness out of them. All suffered severe injuries.

Toward noon wind and sea moderated, and the Potomac was enabled to complete the rest of her journey without further mishap.

Capt. Ninnes of the German steamship Bremerhaven, which yesterday arrived from Rotterdam, says that his vessel encountered, on Nov. 24, a hurricane, which lasted for twelve hours. The sea, he says, was churned into a livid mass of foam by the lashings of the storm, and at times it looked as though the vessel would be unable to ride out the turmoil. The decks were constantly drenched by seas which swept them fore and aft, hatches were torn from their fastenings, and storerooms flooded; boats were smashed in, and the bridge was badly damaged. None of the crew was injured.

CITY OF LINCOLN'S EXPERIENCES

Washed by Heavy Seas and Her Cargo Badly Damaged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.—The British steamer City of Lincoln, from Antwerp for Boston, has reached here.

The Lincoln's hull plainly shows the effects of her battle with the tempests. The rail is broken and bent, the cabin windows smashed and boarded up, and her sides and decks have a bleached appearance, caused by the heavy seas which repeatedly swept over her from stem to stern. The steamer has a heavy list to port, and the cargo in the hold is considerably mixed up and damaged.

Those on board the steamer say the weather they encountered on the passage previous to reaching St. John's was frightful. At times the steamer would roll until the crew thought she would turn over. The forward hatches were crushed in, and before they could be secured considerable water found its way below, so that when she put into St. John's there were several feet of water in the hold.

Everything movable was swept from the decks. When the hatches were raised this morning after the steamer had been docked it was found that the cargo in the forward hatches had sunk several feet, a considerable quantity of sugar having doubtless been dissolved by the water.

Heavy Seas and an Iceberg.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Capt. Humprey and the crew of three of the schooner James H. Deputy were landed here to-day by the steamer Berks. They were taken from the Deputy, which was wrecked on Nantucket Shoals Nov. 29.

The British steamer Snowflake, from Cardiff, smashed her starboard lifeboat and received slight damage to the front of her lower bridge on the passage.

A conical-shaped iceberg, 200 feet long at the water's edge and 60 feet high, was passed Nov. 24 in latitude 47.07, longitude 51.19, by the steamer Manhattan, from Liverpool.

AN ELECTRICAL COMPANY EMBARRASSED

Slow Collections Cause the Appointment of a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Great Western Manufacturing Company, one of the largest manufacturers of electrical supplies in the country, having its general warehouses and offices in this city, an extensive factory at Duluth, and branches in Pittsburg and Denver, was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day.

Lyman R. Casey, ex-United States Senator for North Dakota, is President of the company; S. J. Young of the Union National Bank, Brunswick, Me., First Vice President, and one of the directors is J. L. Dodge, President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Great Barrington, Mass. Of the $1,500,000 capital stock over $700,000 has been paid in.

The company absorbed the Great Western Electrical Supply Company, the Chicago Insulated Wire Company, the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and the Bain Electric Manufacturing Company. Collections have been slow, and it has been obliged to carry electric railways in Fond du Lac, Atchison, Kan., and Atlanta.

The liabilities are estimated at $300,000, and the value of the assets is placed at $700,000. The creditors, who have been pressing the company for the past few months, were paid with borrowed money, but several days ago some of the principal creditors became alarmed, and a crisis was reached. The Electrical Corporation of Boston was negotiating to buy some of the Great Western's securities for $150,000 cash, but when the creditors pushed their claims only $25,000 was realized. The officers contemplated a reorganization which will pay for all pressing claims, and place the company on a solid footing.

A bill of sale of the Chicago offices and the contents of the warehouse was given to-day to the First National Bank of Chicago, which loaned the company nearly $100,000. A confession of judgment to-day in the United States Court for $15,000 borrowed money precipitated the receivership.

The records of the courts here show half a dozen suits against the company since last April for large sums.

"What the Dickens?"

Some genius lately discovered that "What the dickens?" is older than the author of "Pickwick," since it occurs in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." Had he pursued his investigations he might have found it to be older than Gay, since it occurs in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Act III, Scene 2, where Mrs. Page, in answer to Ford's "Whence had you this pretty weather-cock?" (to wit, Falstaff's page Robin,) replies: "I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my husband had him of. What do you call your knight's name, sirrah?" Quoth Robin: "Sir Falstaff."—Macmillan's Magazine.

MRS. VANDERBILT THE HOSTESS

A SUPPER FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION

For Each Man a Turkey Sandwich, a Quart of Coffee, an Orange, and a Whole Mince Pie.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the St. Bartholomew's Mission House, Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, Friday night, watched hungry men eat big turkey sandwiches of which she was the giver.

A lunch, consisting of a corned-beef sandwich and a pint of coffee, is provided every Friday night for all the unemployed workmen who attend the services.

It had been announced that an extra collation would be served, and several hundred men had to be turned away from the door. As early as 4 o'clock a great crowd gathered about the entrance, and at 7 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, there was such a rush for seats in the chapel that policemen had to restore order.

Though the supper was given especially for unemployed men, the term was used in the broad sense, and there was a very generous sprinkling of tramps.

When the noise subsided sufficiently, Col. H. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the mission, stepped on the platform and made a short address, announcing that each man would be served with a large turkey sandwich, a quart of coffee, an orange, and a whole mince pie.

Uproar followed this anonuncement.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sloane, and Miss Shepard arrived soon after. When it became known that Mrs. Vanderbilt had provided the supper, and that it was she who sat at the front of the platform, there was a cheer.

Col. Hadley asked every one to join in learning the chorus of a new hymn, in which the ladies were to sing one line and the men the next.

Twelve men who had been converted at the mission were delegated to serve out the supper. There was considerable scrambling for "first help," but everybody was soon provided for.

Dr. Hamilton, one of the assistants at St. Bartholemew's, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, made a short address after the supper was disposed of. He was followed by Miss Shepard and Miss Clara Merris. After a hymn had been sung, Miss Ray, the evangelist, made the closing address.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Ex-Mayor Gleason Gets an Injunction Against a Long Island City Official.

An application was made before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for a temporary injunction, restraining City Works Commissioner Sharkey of Long Island City from interfering with the Long Island City and Newtown Railroad Company in its attempt to relay the tracks on Borden Avenue, near Vernon Avenue.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason is at the head of the railroad company, and alleges that Mr. Sharkey is his enemy, and is exercising his authority in an arbitrary fashion, and not according to the law.

The ex-Mayor claims the right to Borden Avenue, under the charters granted in 1871 and 1873. The tracks of the Astoria Railroad Company adjoin those of the Gleason company, and the ex-Mayor said that within a week the Astoria Company took up and relaid their tracks, and while they were doing so the Long Island police, acting under instructions from Mr. Sharkey, took up part of Gleason's tracks.

When Mr. Gleason's men attempted to relay the track they were prevented by the police. Sharkey was asked for a permit to relay the tracks last Saturday, but he refused, upon the grounds that his office was closed for the day, and would not reopen for business until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

This was annoying to ex-Mayor Gleason, as he had to run his cars up to the break in the track and then transfer the passengers.

Corporation Counsel Stewart claimed that ex-Mayor Gleason has no right to a double track on Borden Avenue from Vernon Avenue to Front Street, and claimed that the tracks constituted an obstruction to traffic.

Ex-Mayor Gleason was victorious in his fight, as Justice Gaynor said the tracks had been laid for some years, and the Commissioner could not remove them summarily. He set the case down for trial upon the December calendar, and gave ex-Mayor Gleason the power to continue the use of the tracks in the meantime.

Injunction Against a Road Refused.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Judge Sage, in the United States Circuit Court, refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific from discriminating against shippers. The action was brought by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at the request of the Cincinnati and Chicago Freight Bureau, which alleged that higher rates were charged from those cities than from Eastern cities. Judge Sage held that a temporary injunction would be ordering an execution before the case was heard; that the commission was administrative, and not judicial; that it was not necessary to file a transcript of testimony taken by the commission, but such testimony may be used as evidence; that an injunction would work great injury to the defendants. Final hearing is set for Jan. 14, and additional evidence can be taken Jan. 1.

New-Orleans Traffic Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The leading members of what was until last May known as the New-Orleans Traffic Association met here last night, and the association in all likelihood will be reorganized to-day. Those present are Theodore Welch of the Louisville and Nashville, at Montgomery; S. R. Knott, First Vice President, and Y. Yanderburg, Traffic Manager, of the Louisville and Nashville; G. P. Harvey, President of the New-Orleans and Northeastern; Horace Smith, General Freight Agent Queen and Crescent; F. C. Powell, Assistant General Freight Agent Queen and Crescent; J. T. Poe, Mobile and Ohio; D. B. Morey, General Freight Agent Illinois Central, and M. T. Markham, Assistant Traffic Manager Illinois Central.

Suit to Punish Long Island Road.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to punish for contempt E. R. Reynolds, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad Company. The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company got judgment requiring the Long Island Company to make, in addition to other items, daily returns of tickets and receipts on the line from Flatbush Avenue to Jamaica, a percentage being the rental to be paid to the Atlantic Avenue Road for the lease of the tracks. The judgment had not been obeyed, hence the motion. Decision was reserved.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for October were: Gross, $967,550, an increase compared with October, 1893, of $36,192; net, $260,137, a decrease of $90,015. For the ten months ended Oct. 31, gross earnings, $8,552,510, an increase compared with the corresponding period of 1893 of $147,031; net earnings, $2,216,707, a decrease of $191,045.

—President Lawrence of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, in his annual report, calls attention to the very great increase in the ore tonnage, thus reducing the number of empty cars hauled. There are now 175,000 tons of ore stored at Huron.

—The Malone Palladium says that surveys are being made to run a spur of the Adirondacks and St. Lawrence Railroad into the heart of that village.

—The Boston and Albany Directors have voted to declare a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Dec. 31.

Fish, Flesh, Herring.

"Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring" occurs in Dryden's Epilogue to his Duke of Guise, (182.) The Epilogue takes the form of a dialogue between the actress who spoke it and a Trimmer, and ends with this exclamation:

D——d neuters, in their middle way of steering,
They're neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring. Macmillan's Magazine.

CLUB GRAZED HIS HEAD

Tuthill of Wading River Fears the Choppers' Vendetta.

ESCAPED ONCE, THREATENED AGAIN

Woodcutters Swore Vengeance—Tuthill Was Saved and Then Under His Door Found a White Cap Warning.

WADING RIVER, L. I., Dec. 1.—Nathaniel M. Tuthill, a wealthy farmer and wood merchant of this town, is guarded to-night by representatives of local authority.

He asked for the guardianship because he has not only been notified that certain persons are seeking his life, but has been convinced that nothing but good fortune and poor aim saved him from destruction several nights ago.

Mr. Tuthill, at this season of the year, begins to gather about him an army of woodchoppers. His property is very extensive. He lives in an isolated, old-fashioned farmhouse, about a mile and a half from the centre of the village, and since his wife died his daughter Mary has been his only companion.

When he began, not long ago, to prepare for the harvesting of his forests, he advertised for help. His answer came speedily when several dozen axe-armed Poles trudged over from Riverhead and wanted to go to work.

There was at once a debate as to their payment. They wanted 65 cents a cord for cutting the wood. Mr. Tuthill was willing to pay 50 cents.

He made his statement and they chattered in conference. They insisted and he refused to accede to their demand. Then they grew angry and departed, threatening. Other men were soon found to work at 50 cents per cord.

Mr. Tuthill thought nothing more of the matter until a club grazed his head in the darkness of Wednesday night.

He was on his way home about 6 o'clock. He had almost reached the gate of the yard in front of his house, when a man sprang in front of him, and right by his head and shoulders went a badly-aimed bludgeon. Mr. Tuthill grappled with his assailant, got the weapon away from him, but was unable to hold him.

Mr. Tuthill says that he thought then that an attempt had been made to rob him. Now he believes somebody had planned his death. The man whose poor aim allowed him to live was a negro, he declares, and he thinks the vendetta of the Poles, to whom he would not give work at their price, has been declared against him.

He gave to the police a very good description of the negro who wielded the club, and detectives, as well as town constables, were put to work. They say that they have an idea as to the man who missed Mr. Tuthill's head.

Whatever idea of a vendetta against him Mr. Tuthill may have formed Wednesday night, he was certain this morning that somebody intended to do him bodily or property harm at the first opportunity. Under his door he found the following communication:

Wading River, Nov. 30, 1894.

Nat M. Tuthill:

You must stop the detective in his attempt to find the man who assaulted you.

You are no friend of the workingman, and we hereby give you notice that unless you discharge these force of woodchoppers working at the mean price of 50 cents per cord, and employ good men at the price of 65 cents, we pledge ourselves to blow up you and your house, burn your tenement house, kill your live stock, and rid the earth of your miserable self. We give you one week. Fail not at your peril.

WHITE CAPS.

The choppers with whom Mr. Tuthill had the financial argument are at Rock Point. Mr. Tuthill says he knows those of them who mean and have tried to do him harm, and he declares there will be some arrests in a day or two.

Three Baptist Churches to Unite.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The joint committee appointed in June last to consider the proposed consolidation of the First, Beth Eden, and Tabernacle Baptist Churches met on Wednesday evening and presented its report. It was the unanimous judgment that the work now carried on by the three churches could be more efficiently accomplished by one central church. The committee recommends that the new church be called the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. The consolidated church, through its Trustees, is to sell as much of the property of the three estates as may appear desirable, and from the proceeds of the properties sold $100,000 is to be appropriated for the use of members of the consolidated church, not exceeding seventy-five in number, who desire to form a new church, under the leadership of Dr. Rees. Until a permanent pastor is secured for the latter, the committee advised that the Rev. Dr. Rees and the Rev. F. F. Briggs alternate. The report is to be laid before the congregations of the three churches and acted upon by them separately. Previous to the reading of the report a letter was read from Dr. George Dana Boardman, congratulating the churches on the step which he believed they were about to take.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

MAINE, fair, except showers on the coast, north winds, becoming variable. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather, with showers on the coast, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers in southern portion, north winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, threatening weather, but probably without rain, north winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, threatening weather, with local showers, north winds, becoming south. VIRGINIA, fair, except showers in the interior, south winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, south winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, cooler in northern portions, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, north winds, becoming south. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming north.

WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers in northeast portion, cooler, south winds, becoming north. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler in eastern portion, north winds. ARKANSAS, rain, decidedly cooler, south winds, becoming north. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, decidedly cooler, south winds, becoming north.

WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except rain in the early morning, cooler, variable winds, becoming north. WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers on the lakes, cooler, north winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, except showers in southern portion, cooler, variable winds, becoming north. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler, north winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming north. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, cooler, north winds.

WISCONSIN, fair, except local snow in northern portion, cooler, north winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. IOWA, fair, cooler, north winds. MISSOURI, fair, except showers in southern portion, cooler, north winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, south winds. KANSAS, generally fair, cooler in eastern portion, north winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. MONTANA, fair, warmer, south winds.

An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope and the extreme Northwest. The high pressure on the Atlantic coast is diminishing in intensity, but is still high over the South Atlantic coast. The pressure is relatively low in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The barometer has risen in the Rocky Mountain districts, and fallen generally east of the Mississippi.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley; it has risen in New-England and the Atlantic States. Rain has fallen in New-England, the Middle States, and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Rain will continue in the Middle States and the Ohio Valley.

The temperature will fall in the Ohio Valley and generally in the Mississippi Valley.

Bullet Swallowers.

A strange tale is current in Palestine about the Turko-Russian war. It is to the effect that falcons were seen swallowing the bullets as they were projected from the Russian guns—the falcons being disguised Welys fighting on behalf of the Faithful.—All the Year Round.

WISKER HAS A JOB AND TEALL SLEEPS

In the Forty-first Place Tried the Promised Place Was Found.

Oliver Sumner Teall was allowed to go to bed and sleep last night, and he may do the same to-night, although at one time yesterday it looked as if he would be obliged to keep awake until Monday at least. Mr. Teall had been greatly worried for the previous twenty-four hours over one Thomas C. Wisker.

Wisker was the Captain of the Republican Party in the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District. He took an active part in the late campaign, notwithstanding that he was employed in the United States Weigher's office. He was afraid he might be out of a job if he became too active in promoting the interests of the Republican candidates, and he communicated his fears to Mr. Teall. The latter told him there was not any danger of his losing his place, but promised, in the event of such a calamity, not to sleep till he found another just as good.

Wisker was dismissed Friday. He hunted up Mr. Teall and told him his tale of woe. Mr. Teall started out early yesterday morning to find a place for Mr. Wisker. He visited law offices, railway offices, and newspaper offices and a whole lot of other kinds of offices. He went to grocery stores, dry goods stores, drug stores, and hardware stores. Butchers' shops and even pawnshops were appealed to.

Hope and courage were beginning to desert Mr. Teall, when at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he entered a dry goods store in Fourteenth Street. It was here, however, that he found a place to plant Wisker. It was the forty-first place that Mr. Teall had visited during the day. Wisker will commence to work in his new place to-morrow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:05|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets...9:13

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:26	11:04	4:06	4:34
Governors Island	11:24	11:16	4:46	5:34
Hell Gate	1:17	1:09	6:14	7:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) DEC. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 4.		
Alvena, Kingston	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	.....	10:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	.....	10:30 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 6.		
Cienfuegos, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) Dec. 2.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 13; Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 17; Energia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 24; Europe, London, Nov. 16; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Italia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 15; Kronprinz F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 24; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 21; Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Venetian, Christiansand, Nov. 17; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11; Weser, Bremen, Nov. 17.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—Colorado, Hull, Nov. 17; Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Nov. 22; Manitoba, London, Nov. 22; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Strathleven, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 1.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Dec. 1

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Leitch, London Nov. 16, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:46 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Morgan, London Nov. 9, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Ninnes, Rotterdam Nov. 15, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Christie, Glasgow Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:23 P. M.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Wellhaven, (Nor.,) Olsen, Belize Nov. 15, via Puerto Cortez, with mdse. and passenger to James Rankin. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Thormina, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg Nov. 1, via St. John's, N. F., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Wird, Ponce Nov. 21, via St. John's, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NE, light breeze, foggy.

Ship Hamilton Fish, Knight, Berben 42 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephews Co.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Genoa; Alene, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.; Seguranca, for Havana and Mexican ports; Florence, for Bremen; Fontabelle, for Barbados, &c.; La Bretagne, for Havre; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Scandia, for Hamburg, &c.; Lucania, for Liverpool; South Portland, for Georgetown, S. C.; City of Columbia, for West Point.

Notice to Mariners.

The characteristic of the fog signal at Sandy Hook was changed yesterday afternoon. Instead of a silent interval of 17 seconds between each blast of 3 seconds' duration the silent interval will hereafter be 27 seconds.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New-York Nov. 24 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Hamilton, (Br.,) Capt. Skrimshire, sld. from Bristol for New-York to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, from New-York Nov. 13, arr. at Para Nov. 28.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, sld. from Para for New-York to-day.

SS Procida, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York Nov. 13, arr. at Santander Nov. 28.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York Nov. 18 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Dago (Br.) sld from Palermo for New-York Nov. 28.

SS Patria (Ger.) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 28.

SS Glengoil, (Br.,) Capt. Potts, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 29.

SS Hillary, (Br.,) Capt. Pineal, sld. from Ceara for New-York Nov. 29.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

Bark Marie Siedenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Stricker, sld. from Liverpool for Sandy Hook to-day.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, sld. for New-York to-day at 2 P. M.

HAVRE, Dec. 1.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloncle, sld. for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 1.—SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, sld. for New-York at noon to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good references. Call, 10 to 12, at 174 West 98th St.; ring Coyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 108 West 30th St.; Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call Mrs. Kerrigan's, 463 Columbus Av., near 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. 15 East 56th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants situation for admirable chambermaid. Call, only Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2, at 19 East 22d St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a young girl. Call, two days, at 408 West 51st St.; ring Hopkins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; best city references. Call, Monday, 10 to 12, at 111 West 53d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing; personal reference. 434 2d Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl; or as parlormaid or assist butler; neat sewer; three years' city reference. 102 East 65th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent; assist at other work; or do fine washing; in small private family; wages, $18; four years' best city reference. M. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in private boarding house, or will do chamberwork and waiting in private family; has three years' good city reference. Call, Monday, at 459 3d Av.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place her chambermaid, who has been in her employ nine years; neat, willing, and a good sewer. Apply at 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse in small private family; best city reference. Mrs. Kerrigan, 463 Columbus Av., near 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in pantry at meal times. Call, Monday, at 310 West 26th St.; ring Thompson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or take care of grown child; by a refined young English girl; city reference; personal if required. 110 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting or wait on a lady; reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 237 East 28th St.; ring Collins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best of reference. Call, Monday, Mrs. McInre, 165 East 96th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference; willing and obliging; would assist with other work. 446 West 49th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced French Protestant; would also wait on small private family; well recommended. Can be seen at present employer's residence, 15 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, with best of reference. Call, Monday, at 155 East 41st St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; in private family as first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her duties; first-class references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—COOK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as cook; in private family; best city reference. 237 East 28th St., Collins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, or WAITRESS.—In a private family. 235 East 90th St., store. S. O. Brein.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swiss girl as chambermaid in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 781 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork or light housework in a small family. 327 East 35th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 12 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish gir as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city references. 235 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid in public place; first-class reference. 330 East 27th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By highly-recommended French lady; speaks German. Mano, 563 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Where a parlormaid is kept. E. Daly, 135 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best references. Woods, 733 2d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated young woman (North German) as companion or lady's maid in a fine family; best references. E. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish professional cook, with very best and highest references; wages, $60 a month. 381 4th Av., second bell, care of Miss Moller.

COOK.—First-class; in small family; all kinds of soups, game, &c.; city or country; highest reference. M. L., Box 106 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; in a private family; good baker; understands cooking and all its branches; good city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 126 West 19th St., rear.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; no objection to assisting with plain washing; two years' city references. Call, Monday, at 116 East 63d St., one flight up; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 213 East 56th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a neat, competent woman as good cook and laundress, or do housework in a small private family; city reference. 301 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference; just disengaged. McLaughlin, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands her business; very economical; five years' city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thorough in French and American styles; excellent baker; first-class city reference. M. A., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young French cook; understands thoroughly French and American cooking; wages, $35 with kitchenmaid. T. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; no cards. 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands her business; wages, $30 to $40; excellent reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; no washing; wages, $20 to $25. Janitor, 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., 486 8th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl to do cooking and plain washing in small private family. Mrs. Baker, 317 East 29th St., rear.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; good reference; city or country; wages, $20 to $25. Miss G. Miller, 460 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or week; willing to do any kind of work; good reference. Mrs. Crossbe, 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook in all its branches; boning, puff pastry &c.; best reference. H. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young German, understands her work thoroughly; best personal references. 312 West 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. U., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; can take full charge of kitchen; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman in private family; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. C., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook with highest personal city references; wages, $35 to $40. Juliette, 218 West 33d St.

COOK

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Continued from Page 6.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a French Swiss as maid to grown-up children; do sewing and assist in light work. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

MAID.—By capable young woman as maid to grown children; willing to assist in up-stairs work or sewing. Advertiser, 314 East 38th St.

MAID.—German, with city reference; perfect sewer and packer. 1,085 2d Av., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; city or country; wages not under $20; best of reference from last employer. Mary Wolcs, 206 East 20th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable Swedish woman as first-class laundress, by day; understands all fine flannels and silk; quick worker; good cleaner; good city reference. Call Monday, or address 756 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all kinds of laundrywork; lived in best private families; best city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing by the week, dozen, or month; all lineries done; terms moderate. Mrs. Conklin, 247 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 14 West 54th St.,

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress by the day; thoroughly competent; best city references. 587 8th Av., Dove's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Very competent young laundress; first-class city reference. S. C., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class laundress, best city references. 426 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, first days of the week; best of city references. Laundress, 614 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home; good reference. B. L. C., 120 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; would assist with chamberwork; city references. M. G., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in a private family; first-class references. 154 West 16th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman, the first three days of the week, as laundress. 105 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or week; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge from monthly nurse and bring baby up on the bottle; can do plain sewing and take charge of the nursery; city or country; best personal city reference from last place. W. C., 39 Riverside Drive.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Scotch Protestants; one as competent infant's nurse; and one as first-class chambermaid; would assist in pantry or laundry; best city reference from first-class families. 113 West 62d St., Kluge's bell.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By an educated German as nurse or nursery governess; experienced kindergartner; would take the entire charge of children; good sewer; wages, $20 to $30; references. Kindergartner, Box 174 Times.

NURSE or COMPANION.—Instruct children in common branches, painting, sketching; good housekeeper; cutting, fitting; millinery. Crandall, 306 West 135th St.

NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman; Protestant; take full charge of infant; good seamstress; good city reference. E. D., 514 6th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a young woman; competent to take entire care of infant; or as maid to growing children, and to do plain sewing; no objection to country. Call, Monday, D. C., 50 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl for growing children; will assist with chamberwork; well recommended. Call at present employer's residence, 15 East 56th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a young woman as nurse and companion to invalid lady; will assist with chamberwork and plain sewing. 208 East 36th St., Duffey's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to infant or small children; capable to take entire charge of bottle baby and sewing; city or country; best references. A. L., 382 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth, highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to baby over one year old, or grown children; can do plain sewing. E. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American girl as nurse; willing to assist in sewing or light work; good reference. 850 3d Av., millinery store.

NURSE.—By an American woman as infant's nurse. Call, Monday, from 1 till 4, at present employer's. The Sherwood.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl, lately landed; speaks no English; good reference. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. A., 160 West 29th St.

NURSE.—Trustworthy person as infant's nurse; many years' experience; best references. 135 West 60th St. Shields.

NURSE.—By a North German experienced girl for infant or small children; no objection to country. 201 West 15th St., first bell.

NURSE.—For invalid; trained in massage; willing to be useful; ten years' best city references. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for young children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

WET NURSE.—Young married German woman as wet nurse; first baby, eight weeks old; doctor's reference. 103 West 27th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Experienced; English; perfect parlormaid or housemaid; highest Newport and New-York testimonials. C. A., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day, week, month, or permanent; as maid; does all kinds of family sewing, altering, repairing, finishing dresses; best city references. L. R., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after a dressmaker in private family; operates; also neat hand sewer; city reference. C., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable German person as seamstress and chambermaid; would assist dressmaker; five years' first-class reference. B., 154 East 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—More customers by the day; understands plain sewing, remodeling; has thorough knowledge of dressmaking; A1 reference. M. Phelan, 769 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking and any kind of family sewing; sews with dressmaker in private families; best reference. Miss Ward, 210 East 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; willing to assist with children or wait on lady. L. H., 429 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent seamstress, willing to assist dressmaker; by day or week; references. S. P., Box 127 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a most competent woman as waitress; thoroughly recommended in every respect. Apply at 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—First-class city reference; takes butler's place; willing and obliging; city or country; wages, $20. Call, Monday, at 318 East 81st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress, in private family, understands carving, wines, and salads; also care of silver; best city reference. M. D., 250 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman, now disengaged, as first-class waitress; can take a butler's place; six years' city reference. N. D., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; city or country. M. B., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a private family; best city references. Call, Monday, at 972 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as waitress; first-class; good reference; last employer can be seen; private family. 330 East 27th St., basement bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or chambermaid or parlormaid, in private family; wages, $20. Address, Monday, N. L., 319 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads, or as chambermaid; excellent reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; in private family; best of reference; willing and obliging. Call, this afternoon. R. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Swedish waitress in private family; best reference. Moberg, 116 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By good waitress; assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 303 East 69th St., fifth bell east.

WAITRESS.—By willing girl for waiting and dining room work; good references. 443 West 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best city reference. 78 West 48th St.; ring Miss Kelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid in the city; city reference. J. K., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references; city or country. M. B., 337 West 43d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class; in private family in city; wages, $20 N. L., 319 East 30th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—A first-class laundress, with good yard for drying, would take work home; good reference. 426 West 41st St., first floor.

WASHING.—By a first-class colored laundress; private family washing; good outdoor drying; best city reference. 126 West 36th St.

WASHING.—By American woman; takes home family washing or goes out; first-class references. Mrs. Murray, 236 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Washing.

WASHING.—By competent Scotchwoman, living in private house, washing at home; best references; moderate prices. K. L., Woman's Exchange, 12 East 59th St.

WASHING.—By a Protestant woman to take washing home in private house; best reference. 12 West 75th St.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE position in family; expert needlewoman; would assist in care of children; city or country, or travel; satisfactory references. Willing, Box 418, 106 West 42d St.

A YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, wishes work in a small family; willing to work. 343 East 35th St.

A LADY WANTS ADDRESSING OR WRITING at home. Trevor, Box 388 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young Parisian girl, lately landed, to take care of children. 239 East 40th St.

FRENCH EMBROIDERESS WANTS WORK AT home on initials and monograms; first-class work. Miss Crein, 232 East 34th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; references. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; first-class references. 106 West 42d St., Miss Caldwell.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By competent young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; will make himself generally useful, willing, and obliging; best city references. William, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class single-handed butler; many years' experience, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; North German; aged 33; speaks English fluently, also French; good references; city or country. Butler, news store, 1,254 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended young man, aged 31, who thoroughly understands how to run large dinners, receptions, and balls; long references; position with first-class family. Florist, 896 6th Av.

BUTLER and COOK.—By French couple having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family; would go on trial by the day or week if required. C. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent references; highly recommended by present employer; leaving on account of family going to Europe; present employer can be seen. James, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good habits; is reliable and obliging; single, and of middle age; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent references; leaving on account of family going to Europe; highly recommended by present employer, who can be seen. Albert, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 31; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; single. B. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class indoor servant; capable of taking full charge of his duties; in city; private family; best personal city references. Butler, 390 8th Av., third floor, front.

BUTLER.—By respectable Swede; honest, sober, and obliging; understands his duties; moderate wages; best city references. A. W., care of Mr. Stein, 162 East 97th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman; thoroughly competent; honest, sober; very good city reference. Eugene P., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly-experienced man of good appearance; speaks French; first-class city and foreign references. O., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, single-handed, where parlormaid is kept; understands his duties; first-class city references. R. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman, where parlormaid or second man is kept; age, 32; married; eight years' good city references. A. E. H., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler or second man in private family; six years in last place; good references. M. D., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss (28) as butler or second man; private family; speaks English, French, and German; best city references. Frank, 232 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class English butler and valet, where second man or parlormaid is kept; good city references. Albert, care of Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; well brought up; understands his business; city or country; this country first-class references. Pierre, 419 West 20th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; is good cook; has learned that art strictly; respectably trained in Paris and London. Vatel, Ruez's 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Booker, 233 West 61st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; first-class American butler and cook; in fine private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; fine reference. L. G., 821 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, where second man or parlormaid is kept; six years' reference; understands well the care of silver. T. S., care of M. E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; just arrived from England; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; age, 31; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single. F. S., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as first-class butler in a private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; man of good address; personally recommended by last employer. A. C., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; with one or more footmen; aged 33; tall, good appearance; excellent reference. L. D., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., 945 West 30th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly competent, sober, willing; aged 22; height, 5 feet 8 inches; best city references. Jean H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; take full management of dining room; expert in table decorations; best city reference. J. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; age, 30; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, sober man; last place can be seen. James, Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; tall; first-class city references; strictly sober and competent in every respect. Williams, 419 West 53d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced butler or valet; age, 30; German Swiss, speaking French and English. A. M., 135 West 55th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a single man; age, 35; speaks German, French, and little English; city reference. 470 6th Av., Room 9.

BUTLER.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city recommendation. 143 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed; careful; silver, china, glass; thorough care of gentleman's wardrobe. H., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; tall; willing; experienced; good city reference. Butler, 57 East 11th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; English; age, 32; good city references; wages, $50. W., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent colored man as first-class butler in private family; four years' reference from last place. 239 West 61st St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; first-class; age, 35; sober and capable; best reference. P. E., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. E. M., 824 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class colored man as butler; six years' reference from last employer. 102 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Frenchman as first-class butler; best recommendations; full charge of dining room. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By single man; aged 35; speaks French, German, and little English; city reference. 470 6th Av., Room 9.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend first-class butler and valet; honest, sober. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; single man; where second man or parlormaid is kept; best of reference. E. B., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swiss-Frenchman in private family; best city reference. Jewelry store, 215 Mulberry St., Newark, N.J.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent young Englishman; age, 28; best of references. F. H., care of janitor, 44 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; first-class; understands his duties; best references. Jean B., care Mr. Chatain, 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; first-class; age, 35; sober and capable; best references. P. E., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler; age, 25; height, 5 feet 9 inches; three years' good reference. R. H., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man (25) as butler in a private family; best of city references. R. A., 959 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; good personal reference. F. B., 245 East 83d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; best city references; experienced in all branches; steady position desired, or extra day work for dinner parties. Call or address, any day except Sunday, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Mr. Wittmayer, pastor of the French Church, 30 West 22d St.

CHEF.—By a French cook; just left a fashionable Broadway hotel; is strictly respectable and good manager. Jean, care of Ruer, 145 West 31st St.

CHEF.—Pastry cook; first-class; lately arrived from Paris; in private family, or extra work; best reference. D. S., Box 100, 1,242 Broadway.

CHEF.—By French chef in private family; best city references. A. R., Box 34, 1,242 Broadway.

CHEF.—By competent Frenchman as chef. Morel, 468 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wants to find situation for his man, whom he can highly recommend as a sober, first-class man; he understands care of of furnaces; will make himself generally useful; city or country; moderate wages in steady place. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 32 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; no family; understands thoroughly the proper care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; stylish city driver; good appearance; twelve years' first-class city reference. James, 898 3d Av., Bryan's bell.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches, with horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's establishment; sober, honest; leaves on account of gentleman giving up horses. H. M., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' best city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; also furnaces, and all indoor work, willing and obliging; first-class reference from former and last employer, who can be seen; city or country. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city driver; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' references from last employer, who can be seen. M. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; sober; honest; leaves on account of gentleman giving up horses and going abroad; stylish city driver; best reference; city or country. P. H., 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man; 26; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; four years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., Box 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; first-class; understands horses, harness, carriages, making up of stable; willing and obliging in every respect; country preferred; references from former and last employers. P. K., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man; married; good appearance; has served in the best families in city; employer has all his time; five years in last place; employer can be seen. G. H., care of Robert Currie's harness store, 088 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-experienced man; is recommended as a perfectly sober and competent man; good driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 141 East 68th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By trustworthy Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches with horses, carriages, harness; strictly sober; honest; leaving on account of gentleman going West; best reference. G. H., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman as coachman or second; lately from England; abstainer; ride and drive; knows city; 5 feet 6 inches, 133 pounds; excellent references. Johnson, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man of neat appearance; twelve years' experience in care of fine carriages, harness, and horses; best city reference; last employer can be seen. E. M., 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Swede; disengaged on Dec. 1 on account of family going to Europe; is a first-class man, and present employer will highly recommend him. 109 West 96th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; can drive tandem if required. G. R., care of Manhattan boarding stables, 138 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; understands proper care of horses and carriages; seven years' best reference; former employer seen; no objections to country. F. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; first-class reference. James, Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Sober and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; has twelve years' best city reference from last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to him personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class stylish city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; 28; strictly temperate; careful, stylish driver; disengaged on account of giving up horses; is willing to work in city or go any distance from it; best city references. John, care Dowling, 607 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a good place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Mr. Parrishes, 20 West 20th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; understands furnaces; good references; single; Scotchman. H. W., 3,339 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a steady, reliable, middle-aged Englishman; married, no children; city references terms of years. R., care of Flandrau & Co., 136 Broome St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single Scotchman; good rider and driver; best references; country preferred. Tom McDermaid, 426 3d Av., care of Miss Mullin.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Swede; thirteen years' references from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; will take care of furnace and work around house; five years' references; country preferred. S. B., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; thoroughly understands his business; personal and written references from last and former employers, who can be seen. P. D., 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Twelve years' experience; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; last employer can be seen. C. M., 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged, owing to employer going to Europe; references; employer can be seen for a week. B. G., care Mrs. Baldwin, Riverdale, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class married man; thoroughly understands his business; nine years' city reference from his last employer. P. J. F., 351 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; strictly sober; six years' first-class reference from last place. J. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable, middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; long experience; best reference for honesty and sobriety. J. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, lately from England, as groom or coachman; town or country; late driver in army; references exemplary. H. B., 251 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a married Swede, 28; first-class driver; understands horses; has first-class references; city or country. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; long experience; best reference for honesty and sobriety. J. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; sober, willing and obliging; first-class references. W., 330 West 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; first-class references. K., 36 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By young (single) man, just disengaged; best reference; last employer can be seen. 102 East 40th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A perfect horseman, French; good rider and driver, wishes a situation; best references. Louis, 873 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to recommend her coachman as a first-class man in every respect; stylish city driver; temperate. 40 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Good personal references. W. E. B., 146 East 41st St.

Furnacemen.

CARE OF FURNACES.—By a respectable man to attend furnaces or make himself useful. Gaffgan, 312 East 54th St.

CARE OF FURNACES.—By a young married man care of furnaces in a few private families. F. Curtis, 436 2d Av., second floor.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands his business in every department; greenhouses, rosehouses, orchards, and graperies; all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; also the laying out of new places, improving old ones; good, faithful workingman; takes pride in keeping everything in good order; nine years' references from last employer, who can be seen. M. Hatton, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; understands the care of horses; careful driver; many years' good references; last families can be seen. T. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly practical in greenhouses, vegetables, and mushrooms in succession; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; city references. C. Gardener, 35 Cortland St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Large experience in all branches of gardening, including plant and grape growing, peaches, and roses, forcing tomatoes, cucumbers; vegetable gardens; making and care of lawns; improving grounds; planting and care of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references from prominent city parties for the above; Scotchman; married; no children; now disengaged; Gardener, Box 215 Times.

GARDENER.—By a respectable young man as plain gardener; willing to make himself generally useful. F. Owens, 502 West 49th St.

GARDENER.—By a single man; competent to take charge of greenhouse and vegetable garden; first-class references. Mc., Box 196 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; is good driver; also an excellent man in house; city or country; first-class reference. A. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—By a young man as groom and second man; one who is thoroughly capable of taking care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good references. Groom, 139 West 56th St., private stable.

GROOM and GARDENER.—By a steady, single man as groom and gardener; up in all; willing and obliging, milks; best reference from last place. J. B., Box 201 Times.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; also the care of a trotter; best reference. J. C., 16 West 18th St.

GROOMS.—By two grooms; English; not long over; good references. Rayner, 417 East 10th St.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—By sober, obliging young man; two years' city reference. 162 East 60th St.

GROOM.—By young man, Protestant, as first groom; three years' reference; can refer to past employer. J. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, or as GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By a young man; single; good driver and rider; strictly temperate; ten years' best city references. Address, by letter only, J. M., 405 West 26th St.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By English Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties, and can furnish excellent city references. Janitor, 525 Park Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young man as second man, footman, or groom, or as coachman in country; best city and country references. B., 100 East 129th St.

SECOND MAN and FOOTMAN.—By young single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class reference. I. K., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man who understands waiting and general indoor work, and is a good valet; has good city references from a first-class family. J. C., 458 4th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; best of city reference; willing, neat, and smart, and leaving for no fault; last employer can be seen. A. S., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; 26; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references. P. A., 54 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Scotch; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city reference. N. R. R., 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young, sober, and reliable Frenchman as useful man in private family; understands all kinds of steam furnaces and gas pumps; best city reference. J. P., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—German; good houseworker; willing and obliging; understands waiting; good carver; can cook; useful in many ways; in private family; best reference. Wernicke, 210 Waverley Place.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family, by young man; thoroughly understands care brasses, silver, windows, furnace; highest references for capability and character. Respectful, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; willing and obliging; first-class reference; city or country. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—As general useful man in private family; best city references; can drive; speaks French and German. M. B., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam boiler, elevator, and all other kinds of housework; seven years' reference from last place. S. B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands care of silver, brass, windows, furnaces, and all indoor work; help with waiting; first-class reference. K. C., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; by a steady, respectable Frenchman; best city references; speaks German and English fluently. M. B., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; best reference. Emil, Box 126 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; understands all inside work; best city reference. B., care Mrs. Carroll, 100 West 53d St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; reference; height, 6 feet 3 inches; willing and obliging. 38 West 64th St., care of Seymour.

Valets.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man; willing, obliging; understands his duties very well; good references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

VALET.—By a young Swiss as valet or to do general housework; private family; best of Paris and city family references. Gleeck, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

VALET or WAITER.—By a well-recommended young German; good appearance. E. O. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—No objection to traveling; very respectable; good reference. Vatel, 904 8th Av.

VALET or BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; English. R. C., 56 University Place.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young Frenchman; age, 20; speaks English; has good references; city or country. P. Castean, 66 West 3d St.

WAITER.—By young colored man, lately landed, butler's place as waiter; best of references. Ebron, 135 West 24th St., top floor.

WAITER.—By a competent colored man as first-class waiter; good city reference. R. M., 137 West 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE A SITUATION for a young man (aged 17) in a private family where he can assist the butler or second man and learn general indoor work. Call, Monday, before 2, Apartment No. 1, The Ontiora, 200 West 55th St.

AN ARTIST ON FINE WALL HANGINGS, draperies, and interior arrangements in general will engage reasonably. Artist, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN (21) WITH FIVE years' experience in banking and office work wants position; best references. Richard, 235½ East 40th St.

BOY, 17, WANTS PLACE in grocery store, Brooklyn; speaks English and German; is willing and obliging; must be steady place. 263 Kent Av., Brooklyn. Randolph Gartner.

COMPANION.—By a Frenchman; speaks four languages; highly recommended. Christopher, 419 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a Frenchman as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding house; day, week, or month; without kitchenmaid; wages moderate; best city reference. Jean Vautier, 111 West 30th St., second floor, rear house.

COOK, VALET, &c.—By a Frenchman as cook, valet, and general housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; good references. Charles Leleur, 130 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a good French cook; speaks no English; four years' reference from Paris. M. Rousset, 143 West 28th St.

ENGINEER.—City or country. Engineer, 1,663 2d Av., advertising office.

FARMER and MANAGER ON GENTLEMAN'S Country Place.—By reliable man; thoroughly understands his business in every detail; breeding and raising of cattle, handling of men, and of everything pertaining to first-class establishment; wife first-class buttermaker; very highest testimonials from last employer's. L. H., 112 East 41st St.

FOOTMAN.—By a first-class footman; English; just arrived from England; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches. G. R., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—A young man, refined, well-bred, connected with a private sanitorium, having long experience in high-grade massage, is open to a few engagements at his or patients' home. Sanitorium, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse, medical and surgical, and expert massage operator; disengaged; prominent physicians and last employers can be seen in regard to reference; terms moderate. W. C., 821 6th Av.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By an American to a non compos mentis or invalid. Room 3, 791 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PAGE.—By young Englishman as page or second man; good city references. W. H., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

POSITION BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, 30; EXperience on the track and stock farms; strictly temperate; best of personal reference. Bryan, 408 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 23; A1; indorsements; seven years' best Wall Street houses; private secretary or corresponding clerk, &c. G. L. B., Jr., Box 203 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—By a traveling salesman or representative for a good New-York house in Western territory; Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri preferred; bond as security for any amount given; best references furnished. A. M., Letter Carrier 222, St. Louis, Mo.

UPHOLSTERER.—First-class; desires work; hotel or private furniture repaired, recovered; varnishing, polishing; carpets laid; personal references. Winter, 304 West 31st St.

USEFUL BOY.—By a boy, 16, in a wholesale house, where there is a chance for advancement; A1 reference. Wholesale, Box 202 Times.

Dry Goods.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

COSTUMES, WRAPS,

Received by late French Steamers.

Street and Carriage Suits,
Reception Gowns,
Evening Dresses.

OPERA CLOAKS AND WRAPS,
JACKETS, CAPES, and CLOAKS.

Tailor-Made Suits,
Riding Habits.

FURS.

Fur-Lined Garments,
Fur Capes,
Fur Jackets and Cloaks,
FUR TRIMMINGS.

Broadway & 19th St.

A. F. JAMMES,
909 Broadway & 13 West 30th St.

To deal with us means a saving on all your purchases, as our prices stand always unrivaled. Whoever offered before Royal Kid Black and Tan Biarritz Gloves, 25c. pair; Ladies, and Gentlemen's 4-Button Piques Gloves, 45c; Pearl, White and Tan Piques, newest embroidery, 63c.; 12-button Suedes, 87c.; 18-button, $1.39; 24-button, $1.79? No use saying these prices are less than half value.

Holiday Goods at Unknown Prices.

Sterling Silver Heart Brooches, 19c.; Initial Umbrella Tags, 17c.; Bookmarks, 13c.; Satchel Tags, 19c.; Souvenir Spoons, 19c.; Ladies' Rings, 19c.; Hand-Chased Manicure Pieces, files, nail cleaners and scrapers, buttonhooks, &c., 69c.; all warranted sterling silver. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Boys' Sterling and Nickel Watches, $1.98; worth $6. Black Steel Watches, $2.98; worth $10. Three sizes Rolled-Gold Watches, $4.98; worth $15. Solid Gold Watches, $6.89; worth $15. All guaranteed. Special reductions in Handkerchiefs for the holidays. Real Shell, Solid Gold, and Parisian Jewelry.

MONDAY, AND EXCEPTIONALLY TUESDAY, PERFUMERY DAYS.

Pear's Soap, 6c.; Lubins's Extract, 39c.; Pinaud's Brilliantine, 16c.; Pinaud's Quinine, 25c.; Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 9c.; Crown Lavender Salts, 29c.; Legrand's Oriza Violet, 89c.; Farina Cologne, 14c.; Cuticura Soap, 9c.; Roger & Gallet's Parme Violet Soap, 23c.; Extracts, 69c.; Toilet Water, 49c.; Dr. Fray's Rosaline, 12c.; Dugaline,

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, Monday.

Black Silks.

2,000 yards BLACK SATIN STRIPED GROS DE PARIS, at 67c. yd.

1,200 yards FINE BLACK VELOUR DU NORD, 32 inches wide, at $2.10 yd.

These goods are ONE-THIRD less than REGULAR PRICES.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av.

IT'S A QUEER COINCIDENCE

Amount of Every Check Drawn by Baker Divisible by 5.

IT MAY MEAN MORE ACCOMPLICES

President Crane Says, However, that Only Seely and Baker Are Now Suspected — The Discovery Made Thanksgiving Day.

The officers of the National Shoe and Leather Bank have made a singular discovery in connection with the checks cashed for the late Frederick Baker, the accomplice of Bookkeeper Seely, in the theft of $354,000 from that institution.

Seely has not been captured.

The readers of The New-York Times will remember what importance was attached during the Lexow investigation, last Summer, to the fact that a certain Police Commissioner had deposited in his bank a check for $3,333.33, soon after the appointment of a particular Police Captain.

There was nothing singular about the mere fact that this sum of money had been placed in the Commissioner's bank. The coincidence which attracted general attention and caused universal comment was that $3,333.33 was just one third of $10,000; that $10,000 was the sum testified as having been the usual cost of securing the place of Police Captain, and that there were said to be three superior officials who divided the money between them.

The same coincidences were discovered during the Tweed investigation, and their discovery led to many important disclosures.

An examination of the fraudulent checks which Frederick Baker, the accomplice of the fugitive Seely, cashed at the National Shoe and Leather Bank during the last nine years has resulted in showing a coincidence not less curious than those of the Tweed and Lexow investigations.

All the Baker checks, it was stated yesterday by one of those connected with the examination, are divisible by the figure 5, and by no other figure. That is to say, 5 is the only one-number figure that will divide them all.

From this simple little discovery, which was not made until Thanksgiving Day, although the checks had been under constant daily scrutiny for two weeks by bank experts, has started a train of investigation which is now in progress, and which will lead no one as yet knows where.

If there were only two men—Seely and Baker—concerned in the stealing of $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank, why were all the Baker checks divisible by 5 instead of by 2?

This is the question which the friends of Frederick Baker and the officers of the bank are now asking of one another.

If there were, then, five accomplices, and not merely two, who are the three uncaught and undiscovered thieves? Are they in the bank, as trusted employes, or are they men who worked on the outside and drew the money? This is another question which has been propounded among those connected with the bank.

The Baker checks were cashed three times a week, with almost unfailing regularity, for nine years, and no check exceeded $250. Year by year the stealings were the same.

A reporter for The New-York Times had an interview, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, with President John M. Crane, at the hour of closing yesterday afternoon. President Crane was very busy when the reporter sent in his card, and responded that he could not be disturbed unless the matter was important, in which case the questions must be written out and sent in.

Accordingly the following questions were written:

1. Is it a fact that the Baker checks were always divisible by the number 5 and no other number?

2. Has any clue been found to other accomplices of Seely and Baker?

3. If there were other accomplices, is it known whether they were inside or outside the bank?

One of the clerks took the questions in to the President. A moment later the clerk came out and went to the paying teller's cage, found he had gone, and returned to the President's office. President Crane then came out. He was very affable, and said he was ready at all times to give the public full news as to the defalcation.

The three questions were put to him.

"I have heard," said President Crane, "of the coincidence of the Baker checks being all divisible by 5, but I really cannot say who told me or whether it is true. I have not closely examined the checks. I have only heard the thing talked about—mentioned by some one."

"If they were divisible only by 5, would that indicate to your mind other accomplices?"

"We have no suspicions—absolutely none—against other than Baker and Seely. We have no clue to other accomplices. We have nothing on which we could base charges against any one else, nor have we any suspicions."

President Crane volunteered to try to find one of the Baker checks.

"I will see if the paying teller is here," he said. "He may be able to tell us. Perhaps he has some of the checks at hand."

Mr. Crane went back to the paying teller's cage and returned, saying the paying teller had gone.

"If Seely comes back," said Mr. Crane, "he can throw light on the question of his accomplices."

The questions asked of President Crane were asked last night by a reporter for The New-York Times of Joseph S. Stout, one of the Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, who lives at 35 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Stout began his business life in the Shoe and Leather Bank. He was a bookkeeper there many years ago. His father was the bank's first President.

"I have heard of the coincidence you describe in relation to the Baker checks," said Mr. Stout. "It was mentioned to me by some one, but by whom I cannot remember. All that I remember definitely is that I had heard of the matter."

"Would the coincidence, if established, indicate more than two accomplices in the defalcation?"

Mr. Stout asked to be excused from making a positive and direct answer to the question.

"The coincidence," he explained, "has not lingered in my mind, so far as I know, and it has aroused no special investigation or comment."

Mr. Stout said he was not at the bank at all Friday, which might account for his lack of more information on the subject, since the discovery was not made until Thursday, on which day the bank was closed, it being Thanksgiving.

It was stated yesterday by a person who ought to know that the discovery that the Baker checks were all exact multiples of five was made jointly by James L. Bishop, the bank's counsel, and by Herbert S. Ogden, counsel for the Baker heirs. These two lawyers were together at the Shoe and Leather Thanksgiving Day, and they spent some time looking over the checks.

Mr. Ogden yesterday declined to make a definite answer on the subject of the checks.

"All that I will say," said he, "is that there is evidence to show that there were at least five accomplices in the robbery of the bank. I do not think the bank officials have as yet any definite clue or suspicion as to the three other accomplices."

"Does the evidence indicate the other accomplices were inside or outside the bank?"

"Nobody knows, as yet. If Seely would only come back, he could throw some light on that. He knows, of course, how the whole thing was done. Nothing would suit us better than for him to return. What we are after is the whole truth. I have counseled the Baker family to restitute money shown to have been stolen by Baker from the bank. Seely can tell, if he will, the names of all his accomplices.

"What I say, and say positively, is that $354,000 was not stolen from the bank by less than five men. It is absurd, in the light of our knowledge, to say that Baker ever spent one-half of the stolen money. He has $60,000 to $70,000 worth of equities in real estate, in the name of members of his own family, and that is every dollar he left. The bank has caused a search to be made of the real estate records in the Register's office, and not a single piece of property now stands in the name of Col. Merritt, who was Baker's real estate 'dummy.' Baker lived quietly, traveled economically, and made $8,000 to $10,000 a year in his law and real estate business. His books will indisputably show that. He never spent anything like one-half of $354,000 in nine years. That has been clearly established by our investigation."

The only clue which the bank has found in Baker's effects is this: From a time late in the seventies until about the date the Seely defalcation began, Baker was a bona-fide depositor in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and all his pass and check books for that anterior period have been found among the effects. But, although four of the bank officials have positively identified Baker as a regular casher of checks up to his death, all evidence in his effects of his dealings with the bank stops about 1885. This is taken to indicate that there are missing records which he destroyed or made away with.

Lawyer Angel said yesterday that he had not told half he knew about the bank robbery. "The whole story will soon come out," he said.

THE BAKER INQUEST BEGUN.

Members of the Family Witnesses—Baker's Acquaintance with Seely.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Dec. 1.—The inquest into the death of Lawyer Frederick Baker, the alleged accomplice of Samuel C. Seely, in robbing the Shoe and Leather Bank, and who was found drowned off his country place at Sands Point last Saturday morning, was commenced this afternoon in the Baker home at that place by Coroner Elbert Schenck. There was present a representative of one of the insurance companies having a policy on Mr. Baker's life. He took a full account of the inquisition. While the inquest was going on the members of the Baker family, when not testifying, remained in the sitting room, which is just off the parlor.

The jury is composed of Walter J. Cornell, William S. Cornell, William H. Nichols, C. V. Seaman, T. J. Bird, Thomas Fay, and John Seaman.

The first witness called was George L. Baker, the oldest son of Frederick Baker, and the first to discover his father's body in the water. He related the incidents connected with the finding of the body as they have already been told in The New-York Times. He said his father appeared in his usual happy frame of mind Saturday morning. He came down to the barn where the witness was at work and joked with him. There was nothing in his manner that indicated anxiety.

He testified that no letters were found written by his father to any member of the family or to any one after his death, and that a search failed to disclose that he had made the slightest arrangement as if he had contemplated taking his life.

In answer to a question as to whether he knew Samuel C. Seely, the witness said:

"I did not know Samuel C. Seely; I never saw him. I never knew him to come to this place, and only knew that my father had an acquaintance with him through hearsay."

Mrs. Baker was the next witness. As the door was opened to admit her, she sobbed convulsively and faltered. Her son George went to her aid, and, after hesitating a moment, Mrs. Baker took two steps into the room and stopped again. She held a handkerchief to her face, and her sobs plainly told the suffering she had gone through during the last week. She was very much overcome when she reached the witness' chair, that was directly in front of the Coroner and the jury. After several deep sobs she asked those present to excuse her.

Coroner Schenck, seeing that the witness was very much overcome and unnerved, suggested that she be relieved from testifying for the present.

"No, no," exclaimed Mrs. Baker, "ask me what you wish; my soul is open."

As the Coroner concluded the oath with the words "the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," Mrs. Baker said:

"Yes, oh, yes."

As she sank into the witness chair, Mrs. Baker sobbed several times, and said:

"Oh, dear. I never had so much happen before."

She said her husband remained in New-York the Wednesday night before his death. She told of his start for his boating trip, and said that as he was leaving her he exclaimed:

"Oh, I wish you would go!"

Mrs. Baker declared she could show letters that would prove her husband had no thought of ending his life.

"Did you ever know Samuel C. Seely?" she was asked.

"Never, Sir; never!" replied the witness in a firm voice.

"Did you ever see him?"

"Never, Sir, never!"

"Did you ever hear Mr. Baker speak of him?"

"Never, Sir, never!"

That closed Mrs. Baker's testimony for the time being. As she passed out of the parlor, supported by her son George, she said:

"Ah, the old cottage, the old cottage."

Miss Florence Baker testified next, and then her brother Frederick R. Baker was called.

"Did you know Samuel C. Seely?" was asked.

"I knew him by sight," was the answer.

"Did your father have any business with him?"

"I believe he did. Seely used to come into the office on an average of three or four times a month. He always came when father was there. The last time Mr. Seely was in the office was on Wednesday."

"On the Wednesday of the week of your father's death?" broke in the Coroner's attorney.

"No," answered the witness, "on the Wednesday of the week before."

Then turning to the jury, the witness said: "I would like to state that Mr. Seely would come into the office like any other client. He would go into father's room, and sit there waiting for him."

In answer to a question he said that Seely had never been at his father's home.

"How long had he been a client of your father's?" was the next question.

"I cannot say," replied the witness, "but probably as long as I was associated with my father."

"His coming in was no exception?" queried the lawyer.

"None whatever," answered the witness.

Clinton Moshier, a Port Washington carpenter, told of finding a small bottle on the shore in front near where Mr. Baker's boat was discovered shortly after the body had been found. He smelled of the contents. Then he recorked the bottle and threw it away. He said there were thousands of bottles on the beach at the time, but they were all lying at the high-water mark, while the one he picked up was below the mark, and almost on a line with the bow of the boat.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M., at the house of the Port Washington Fire Engine Company. It is expected that by that time the chemical analysis will be ready.

Toy Fairs and Streets of Nuremberg.

The reproduction of "Old Nuremberg," with its streets and houses and its antique places, will be given at the Madison Square Garden on next Thursday, and thereafter will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night.

The toy fair in the old Bavarian city will be imitated closely, and there will be a festival character to the entertainment until after the holidays. The children will be amused with tableaus, and upon three stages continuous performances will take place, including exhibitions by jugglers, necromancers, acrobats, and troupes of marionettes. The entire floor of the Garden will be occupied by the reproduction of the old houses and by booths in which will be displayed novelties from all parts of the world.

Visitors to the Garden may dine at a Bavarian restaurant, where the attendants will be attired in quaint costumes. The fee for admission to the Garden has been placed at 25 cents.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow the following

Special Values in Men's Smoking Jackets of Japanese Changeable Silk with corded edges, at $3.98

of Tricot Cloth, with quilted Silk Collar & Cuffs, at $6.45

of Fine Velveteens, in blue, black and brown, satin trimmed, at $9.75

House and Bath Robes of Heavy Striped Eiderdown, at $3.85

Men's Robes of Fine Figured California Blankets, at $6.50

All greatly below regular prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

are now offering Special Values in Dress Goods put up in Patterns for Holiday Presents consisting of the most desirable styles in All Wool, Silk & Wool, Plain & Fancy Weaves and Rough Surface Effects, at

$2.45, $2.85, $3.75, $4.50

And in Black Dress Fabrics Cashmeres, Serges, Fancy Figures and Rough Effects, at

$2.38, $3.15, $3.90, $4.25

Cotton Dress Goods consisting of Seersuckers, Percales, Scotch Crepons and Ginghams, at

70c, 95c, $1.10, $1.25

up to $3.50 Per Pattern.

West 23d St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Books for the Holidays!

THE **Greatest Sensation** Known to the Book Trade for years is our $30,000 Purchase of

Mark Twain Books,

forming the entire stock of the works of this Greatest of American Humorists, published by the firm of Webster & Co., (recently failed.)

Nearly 10,000 of these volumes sold during past week. Thousands still here to sell, but response so enormous that in all probability entire stock will be disposed of during next few days.

$2.75, $3.00, and $3.50 editions **98c.** each.

$1.00 and $1.50 editions at **49c.** each.

Also purchased from Webster & Co.

10,000 Copies Personal Memoirs of Gen. Grant, new $2.00 edition, complete in one vol., **69c.** each.

This is one of the great prominent books of the century, and should be in every library.

HANDY CLASSICS.

The balance of a Publisher's stock of Handy Classics, over 100 titles bound in half levant, **49c.** each; formerly 75c.

An Opera Souvenir, - 49c.

Songs from the Operas (artistic Souvenir Booklets, containing illustrations and gems from Carmen, Faust, and Lohengrin,) at.....49c.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

OPENING OF **Holiday Books.**

The attention of all intending buyers of Books for Holiday Presents, or for their own Library, is called to the very

Exceptional Collection

now shown in our greatly enlarged Holiday Book Department (centre aisle, first floor.) They comprise a complete line of prominent

New Publications

from Harper & Bros., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Cassell, Macmillan, Century Co., &c.

STANDARD SETS.

These include a great purchase of over 10,000 complete sets of all the standard authors, in cloth and half calf bindings, at PRONOUNCED BARGAIN PRICES.

Superb Holiday Editions

of Popular Books and Poets, in cloth and gilt, white and gold, half calf and all silk bindings.

THOUSANDS OF **Sunday School Books**

for boys and girls, young people and old, also Picture and Toy Books for the children, in endless variety.

BIBLES,

Episcopal Prayers, and Hymnals, Catholic Prayer Books and Beads.

Among the Prayer Books and Hymnals are some very choice examples of the binder's art.

Also Devotional Works and Standard and Popular Books, covering every field of literature, forming together the most representative and complete collection ever shown in this city. Prices on all lines very attractive and popular.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BOOKLETS, CALENDARS, &c.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

Daniell & Sons,

Great Exhibition of **HOLIDAY GOODS,**

including EVERYTHING USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL in the most ATTRACTIVE fancy articles EVER SEEN in this city. Clocks, Bronzes, Onyx Tables, PIANO and BANQUET LAMPS, GILT CHAIRS, LEATHER GOODS, GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY, SHELL goods, TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS, Fancy BASKETS, MANICURE and SHAVING SETS, Children's BOOKS, stamped and embroidered LINENS, choicest BRIC-A-BRAC in Royal Worcester, Dresden, Sevres, Crown Derby, Limoges, and works of ART from all the best known potteries.

NO HOUSE in this city has a more ELABORATE or EXTENSIVE

SILVER DEPARTMENT,

embracing every NOVELTY that is in the MARKET.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Fancy STATIONERY, WRITING SETS, SCISSORS Cases. Fine IMPORTED pocket KNIVES.

Silver and cut-glass INK STANDS, WRITING TABLETS and desk blotters.

Our TOILET counter is RICH in QUALITY and QUANTITY of FINE PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, POWDERS, STERLING, PLATED, and CELLULOID sets. Triplicate MIRRORS, BRUSHES, COMBS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS include SMOKING JACKETS, DRESSING GOWNS, and the latest styles in IMPORTED UMBRELLAS and CANES, in natural woods, silver, ivory, and fancy handles.

ART DECORATION, FANCY trimmed BASKETS, MUSIC RACKS, work TABLES, hand-embroidered SCARFS, MANTEL DRAPERIES, in new and ORIGINAL designs.

TRIMMED SOFA PILLOWS.

Linen and Japanese SILK HANDKERCHIEFS and MUFFLERS, embroidered, initial, and plain.

The ART GALLERY is replete with WATER COLORS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS of RENOWNED ARTISTS.

These GOODS are all of SUPERIOR merit and FIFTY per cent. less in COST than LAST YEAR.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

MR. OTTENDORFER HOST BY PROXY

Unable to Attend His Dinner to the German-American Reform Union's Campaign Committee.

An informal dinner was given at the Hotel Savoy last night by Oswald Ottendorfer to the members of the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union, in celebration of the recent political victory. In the absence of Mr. Ottendorfer, whose physical condition prevented his presence, Edward Uhl acted as host.

Among those present were Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Sheriff-elect Tamsen, Edward Grosse, Theodore Sutro, Bernard Amend, Dr. Julius Solow, Herman Ridder, August Kleinau, Dr. Carl E. Lowenstein, W. Dickmann, Max Geyer, Charles W. Laub, John G. Weigold, Charles Lutz, and Capt. Charles Krumm.

The health of Mr. Ottendorfer was proposed by Sheriff-elect Tamsen, and was responded to with a triple "Hoch!"

Edward Grosse said the company had assembled to celebrate an event in the history of this city and State that would ever be memorable. A political revolution had occurred in the recent election which did not occur more than once in a quarter of a century. A new era had dawned in the politics of the city, and it had been their proud privilege to assist in achieving this result.

No one could take the entire credit to himself, but there was one man who had done more than any other man in swinging the German vote into the channel for good government, and that man was Oswald Ottendorfer. His honesty, his industry, despite his unfortunate physical condition, his great charity, his sympathy and goodwill to his fellow-man, had brought him the leadership of the Germans of this city. In conclusion Mr. Gosse said:

"We have gained not only a better moral atmosphere, but the physical atmosphere will also be improved. We are not at the end of the struggle, but really only at the commencement of a campaign which will not cease until the political conditions of this city shall be so improved that we shall be proud of our citizenship. Those who are satisfied with what has been done are not in sympathy with us, and to achieve a lasting result our organization must be maintained, and I propose as a sentiment, in which you will all agree with me, 'The future and continued activity of the German-American Reform Union.'

"In remembering those who assisted us in the great work accomplished, we should not pass over the name of Carl Schurz, who was foremost in forming the German ideal in politics. While he is a true German, he is always the loyal, good American."

Speeches were also made by Dr. Senner, August Kleinau, Theodore Sutro, Herman Ridder, and Dr. Lowenstein.

Major Gen. Burbridge Dead.

Major Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge died at his home, 149 Willow Street, Brooklyn, last night. His death was due to rheumatism contracted in the army.

Since his retirement from the army he practiced law in Washington. Recently he acted as Secretary of the Real Estate Improvement Company of Philadelphia. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter, the sons living in California.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:30 A. M.—47 Attorney Street; Solomon Kroland; damage slight.
2 A. M.—37 Beekman Place; Simon Minzenheimer; damage, $100.
2:30 A. M.—2,348 Eighth Avenue; Henry Newman, soloon; damage, $100.
8:45 A. M.—89 Mercer Street; N. Sobel, furs; damage slight.
4:30 P. M.—200 Henry Street; Samuel Meryerchoch; damage trifling.
4:40 P. M.—186 Varick Street; Matthew Calahan, tenement; no damage.
9:10 P. M.—432 West Thirty-eighth Street; Robert Boyd; no damage.

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent pulmonary and bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat Affections.—Advertisement.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—John Huneker's collection of prints will be sold at auction by order of the executors of the estate on Dec. 10, 11, 12, and 13, by Robert Somerville, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, near Thirty-fourth Street. The collection contains the work of the masters of the art, and is rich in fine specimens of line engraving. The prints will be on free exhibition on and after to-day until the time of the sale.

—Controller Fitch yesterday received word from the officers of St. Elizabeth's Industrial School that the Health Department had granted to the school a permit for an increased number of beds to correspond with the number now in the institution and for which a claim of $2 each a week from the Excise Fund was recently sent to the Controller's office.

—Mrs. Emily Nauch of 5 Attorney Street, who gave carbolic acid to her two-year-old niece, Florence Hundt, on Friday, causing the child's death, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Simms in the Essex Market Police Court. Mrs. Nauch said she gave the poison to the child by mistake, and she was discharged from custody.

—There were 593 deaths in New-York the last week, an increase of 49 over the mortality of the previous week and a decrease of 42 for corresponding weeks during the last five years.

—A swift and elegant train is the Southern Pacific Company's "Sunset Limited," which makes the run from New-Orleans to San Francisco in three and a quarter days.

—The second dinner of the Rutgers Club for the season of 1894-5 will be held at Zangheri's, 17 East Twenty-second Street, Monday evening, Dec. 10, at 6 o'clock.

—The Winter Sunday night services at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, will begin to-night. The Rev. Dr. C. L. Hoffman will preach.

Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society has been incorporated by Bishop McDonnell, the Rev. James H. Mitchell, the Rev. Michael J. Flannery, the Rev. Jeremiah A. Hartnett, D. B. Farrell, Marc F. Vallette, George E. O'Hara, Francis Gottsberger, James W. Shendon, John H. Haaren, Joseph W. Carroll, Thomas W. Hynes, Thomas F. Meehan, Thomas P. Mulligan, Charles A. Hoyt, George A. Sterling, M. D.; John Kehoe John W. Devoy, William J. Carr, and Thomas D. Murphy. The society will hold a public meeting at Historical Hall Dec. 11.

—There were 110 fires in Brooklyn during November, with a total loss of $40,500, on which there was a total insurance of $587,500. The fires were enumerated as follows: Frame buildings, 46; brick buildings, 55; bonfires, 2; steam tug, 1; bark, 1; trolley cars, 2; fruit stand, 1; vacant lot, 1, and fence, 1.

—Elmer E. Johnson of the Eighth Ward was yesterday transferred from a clerkship in the Mayor's office and appointed Assistant Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, and Commissioner White promoted August W. Dayton, a clerk in the Bureau of Streets, to the position of permit clerk.

—Thomas F. Moorehead, of 309 Ocean Avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, was yesterday appointed an Assessor by Mayor Schieren. He is a Republican and a lawyer. He was formerly Postmaster and Tax Collector of the old town of Flatbush.

—Policeman John Harkins of the Seventh Precinct has been suspended by Capt. Rhodes for being intoxicated and for assaulting Sergt. Baker of the same command. He will be arraigned before Police Commissioner Welles next Tuesday.

—The man who was run over and killed by a Seventh Avenue trolley car on Furman Street on Wednesday night has been identified as Patrick Donohue, fifty years old, of Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, New-York.

—Richard V. B. Newton, who was one of John Y. McKane's trusty lieutenants, will be released from the Kings County Penitentiary Dec. 21. His sentence was for nine months, and he began to serve it March 25.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps, &c., in the Brooklyn Post Office during the month of November amounted to $89,354.04, an increase of $12,555.96 over the corresponding month in 1893.

—Fireman James Fitzpatrick of Truck No. 1 was retired on half pay yesterday. He had been a member of the Department since its reorganization in 1869, and had an excellent record.

—The cornerstone of the new armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, will be laid next Thursday afternoon.

—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company will to-morrow open a new transfer office at the junction of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue.

Yonkers.

—The Park Hill Country Club has arranged the bowling schedule for the season at the alleys as follows: Club bowling Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday nights; prize bowling, Thursdays and holidays; Hill Bowling Club, Monday nights, and the Friday Night Club on that night. Visitors are welcome, but must be introduced by members. There are two championship prizes for the season—a silver cup for the men and a silver-mounted mirror for the ladies.

—John and William Reardon have been arrested and identified by David Rosenthal as the highwaymen who recently assaulted and robbed him on the road between this city and Mount Vernon of $9, a gray ulster, and dress goods worth $11. Rosenthal was so badly injured that he is still in St. Joseph's Hospital.

—Evangelist Mills will preach in the First Presbyterian Church at 10:45 this morning. There will be a mass meeting of young men and women in the First Methodist Church at 3 P. M., to be addressed by Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills will preach to men only in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church at 7:30 P. M.

—The evening service in St. John's Episcopal Church this evening will be a musical one, including Dr. Roberts's anthem, "See Ye the Lord," and the chanting of the Psalms for the day. The offertory anthem in the morning will be "The Pilgrims," by Henry Leslie.

—Albert Busch, who attempted to kill himself with poison, but who has recovered, was discharged yesterday from the hospital and then arrested for his suicidal attempt. He waived examination and was held in $500 to wait the action of the Grand Jury.

—Kitching Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic will hold a fair in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mayor Peene and Department Commander Shotts will make addresses Tuesday evening.

—Yonkers Council, No. 1,346, Royal Arcanum, has just paid to Mrs. Carrie Frey $3,000, the amount of a benefit certificate held by her husband, August Frey, who died recently.

—During the week ending Nov. 30 there were 13 deaths in the city. The deaths in the previous week numbered 20, and in the corresponding week last year 8.

—The engagement of Miss N. Maude Mansfield of this city and Ira Melville George of King's Bridge is announced.

—Mrs. E. F. Sutton has obtained a permit to erect a frame dwelling on the east side of Bolmer Avenue.

—The Board of Civil Service Examiners will hold a meeting Monday evening in Manor Hall.

—The Young Women's Christian Association has moved into its new home, 32 South Broadway.

—Dr. T. I. Underhill, who has been seriously ill, hopes to resume his practice next week.

—John S. McAvoy of New-London is the guest of Yonkers friends.

Westchester County.

—The Gospel Temperance meetings that are being held in the Opera House, Mount Vernon, and led by Thomas E. Murphy, have been well attended and productive of good results. A meeting for men only will be held this afternoon, and in the evening there will be a union of the churches. These meetings are under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—A joint committee, composed of M. G. Hart, W. B. Tibbits, and J. T. Lockwood, and Trustees E. B. Long, Barnes, and Harmon, is at work revising the charter of White Plains. They ask the citizens to submit to them any proposed amendments they may deem advisable or make any suggestions.

—A lecture will be delivered in St. John's Hall, White Plains, this evening, by the Rev. William H. Tole, A. M., pastor of St. John's Church, on "The Church and Science." There will also be a select programme of music. The public is invited to attend, no admission being charged.

—The Economic Society of Sing Sing will be addressed to-morrow evening by Daniel S. Remsen on "Proportional Representation." The lecture will be given in Justice W. G. Valentine's courtroom, and the public is invited.

—The Young Peoples' Societies of the Hudson River Central Baptist Association will hold a convention to-morrow in the Baptist Church, Sing Sing. A pastors' conference will be held on Tuesday.

—There will be a rally in the Bethel Baptist Church, White Plains, this evening, and at the same time an effort will be made to raise money to pay the four-hundred-dollar mortgage on the church.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ANNUAL REPORT

Extraordinary Secrecy Observed in Relation to Its Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Secretary Carlisle will be sent to Congress at noon Tuesday.

This report will be an unusually important document, as it will contain in detail all recommendations of the Administration with regard to financial legislation.

The recommendations of Secretary Carlisle have already been read to the President, and have met with his approval, so that the President, aside from calling attention to the financial recommendations contained in Secretary Carlisle's report, is not expected to treat of this subject exhaustively, as he has done in former messages.

It is impossible to forecast Secretary Carlisle's recommendations, but from the secrecy observed to prevent an inkling of them reaching the public, and the care taken in the printing of the proofslips, they are believed to be important and radical.

Work Provided for Unemployed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—The Park Board has appropriated $50,000 for immediate work on Como Park. The object is to give immediate work to the unemployed of the city.

Black Persian

Best German (Saxony) Dye

Eton Jackets	$85
Coats and Jackets	100
Mantles	145
Capes	75
Collars	35
Collarettes	15
Boas	12
Muffs	6

And upwards.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EST'D A. D. 1820.

Sunday
Dec. 2-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

JACKSON'S

LATELY OF 777 BROADWAY, NOW AT

6th Av., cor. 18th St.

MONDAY,
A SPECIAL INVOICE OF
BLACK FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Crepons,

In many new weaves, shown for first time this season, at special prices of

$1.50 and $2.00

Dress Goods.

All-wool Colored Crepon effects in advanced Winter shades, regularly sold at 75c., at exceptional price of

39c.

An exceptional holiday offering of

Dress Patterns,

In plain and fancy, rough and smooth weaves of all-wool imported Dress Goods, in blacks and colors, neatly done up and boxed if desired, ranging in price for Full Dress Patterns from

$2 to $6 per pattern.

Also Simpson's Chintz Points, Scotch Gingham, French and English Percale Creton Chintzes, Full Dress Pattern, neatly banded, at

50c. to $1.25 per pattern.

Laces.

Butter-color net top point Venise Lace, 12 inches wide, reduced from 55c. yard..... 38c.

All-silk Black Bourdon Lace, 10 inches wide, reduced from 45c. yard..... 25c.

Lamp Shade Lace and Embroidered Chiffon, in choice shades 22c.

Underwear.

Ladies' Natural Wool (Ribbed) Reformed Union Suits, High Neck, Long Sleeves, ankle length, silk trimmed, pearl buttons, well worth $1.50; Monday's price..... 99c.

Ladies' Natural and White Ribbed Vests, wool silk trimmed, French band; always sold for 99c.; our Monday price..... 49c.

Children's Natural and White Merino Vests, Pantalettes, and Drawers, 60 per cent. wool.

16 18 20 22	24 26 28	30 32 34
25c.	35c.	45c.

Men's full regular made Shirts and Drawers, 75 per cent. wool, elegantly finished in Natural and Fawn; cheap at $1.75; our Monday price..... 1.25

Hosiery.

Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, made for rough-and-ready wear, black only, 25c. quality; our Monday price..... 15c.

Ladies' extra quality Black Cashmere Hose, made high, spliced and double soles, selected Australian wool; every pair worth 50c.; our Monday price..... 35c.

Full assortment of Fleeced Cashmere and Cotton Hose in opera length and out sizes always on hand.

Other Bargains.

Elder Down Flannelette in Ombre striped light and dark effects; perfect imitation of French flannels... 7½c.

4-4 Fruit Loom Muslin, standard retail price, 9½c.; cut for Monday only to..... 5¾c.

11-4 White Wool Blankets, Fancy Border, Ribbon Bound, sold last week at 3.69 and 5.50; Monday's price

$2.49, $3.79.

Silkoline Comfortables in variety of Fancy Flowered Light and Dark Patterns, sold last week at 1.50; cut for Monday only to..... 98c.

Deep Fringed Damask, Huck, and Bath Towels, extra large size, 39c. to 45c. quality; sale price on Monday..... 23c.

JACKSON'S, 6th Av. and 18th St.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue.
Cor. 22d St.

Removal Sale.

Grand Bargains.

Our Trade-Mark in every garment guarantees
Quality, Style, Fit, and Finish.
Everything equal,

Our Prices Defy Competition.
Fitting free of charge.

Royal Sable 3-Tier Capes, $1,500
38 inches long, 160-inch sweep. Worth $5,000.

Russian Sable 2-Tier Capes, $1,200
36 inches long, 150-inch sweep. Worth $3,500.

Royal Sable Capes, $500
20 inches long, 140-inch full ruffle. Worth $1,500.

Russian Sable Capes, $225
17 inches long, 140-inch full ruffle. Worth $1,000.

Shetland Seal Coats, $450
40 inches long, umbrella skirt and balloon sleeves. Worth $750.

Alaska Seal Coats, $350
40 inches long, extra large skirt and sleeves. Worth $500.

Extra Dark Mink Capes, $350
38 inches long, 140-inch sweep. Worth $600.

Extra Dark Mink Coats, $575
38 inches long, umbrella skirt and balloon sleeves. Worth $1,000.

Persian Lamb Coats, $150
40 inches long, extra large skirt and sleeves. Worth $250.

Persian Lamb Capes, $125
30 inches long, 140-inch sweep. Worth $250.

Persian Lamb Capes, $30
30 inches long, 90-inch sweep. Worth $85.

Astrachan Capes, $15
30 inches long, 90-inch sweep. Worth $35.

Deutsch & Co.,
Fifth Av., cor. 22d St.

KAISER WILHELM ACTIVE

Ceremonial for the Opening of the New Reichstag Building.

CHAUVINISM IN GERMAN JOURNALS

Anti-Socialist Bill Is Not to be Discussed Until After the Budget Bill, a Proceeding Against Hope.

By The United Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Emperor is recovering rapidly from his cold, and will go to Kiel on Monday to swear in the naval recruits. On Tuesday he will review the First Division of the Navy, under Admiral Koster, whose squadron will include the four largest German war ships, the Woerth, the Weissenburg, the Brandenburg, and the Kurfuerst Friedrich Wilhelm. Later in the day he will open the Levinsau Bridge, over the North Sea and Baltic Canal. He will return to the capital in time to open the new Reichstag Building on Dec. 5, in the presence of the Empress, several imperial Princes, a number of German sovereigns, or their representatives, and hundreds of the great officials of the land.

The ceremonial will be of unwonted pomp. The Emperor, upon leaving the old castle, will ride in a carriage drawn by four horses and accompanied by a large escort. He will be received at the grand entrance of the building by the members of the Federal Council, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Bresident and Vice President of the Reichstag. He will receive the keys from Herr Wittich, the executive architect, and will hear an address from Herr Wallot, the designing architect. The procession will move through the main halls to the great Hall of Assembly, where Chancelior Prince Hohenlohe will read an account of the founding of the empire and the creation of the Reichstag. This document will be deposited in the hollow keystone, which will then be laid and tapped with a hammer three times by the Emperor.

The Emperor and Empress, followed by the royal Princes, Prince Hohenlohe, the members of the Federal Council, the chief functionaries of the Reichstag, and some 350 Deputies, will proceed finally to the dining hall, where the usual toasts will be drunk. The toast to the new building will be given by the Emperor himself.

Contrary to former expectations, the budget debate will precede the discussion of the Anti-Socialist bill. The semi-official newspapers say that the Government never intended to demand urgency for the bill—in fact, desired to give the Deputies ample time to consider it before the beginning of the debate. The bill will be laid on the table of the House without delay. The Opposition, however, feel confident that the programme has been changed since Caprivi fell. They believe that the Ministers, foreseeing defeat in case the debate should be precipitated, seek to prolong the uncertainty and meantime negotiate with the Clericals for help. Whatever the reasons may be, the bill will not be rushed before the Christmas recess.

At the suggestion of Prince Hohenlohe, Herr von Levitzow, President of the Reichstag, has consulted with the Conservative, National Liberal, and Clerical leaders as to the proposed resolution of mourning for the late Czar. The draft of the resolution was approved unanimously, but its fate is uncertain, as the Social Democratic dailies hint that the Socialist Deputies would seize the opportunity, offered by the debate, to denounce absolutism. The Poles also threaten to make unpleasant references to the late Czar in case the form of the resolution displeases them.

The budget estimate of expenditure for the navy is 4,000,000 marks in excess of the last estimate. This item will be the excuse for the first onslaught on the Government. The Colonial Party thought that the new Ministry would adopt at once a jingo policy in Colonial affairs, and has been seriously aggrieved to find that no provision is made in the budget for an independent department of colonies.

Emperor William formally opened to-day the Berlin-Vienna telephone by talking from the new palace with Emperor Franz Josef in the Hofburg. The result was in every way satisfactory.

Fire started at 5 o'clock this morning in the rooms occupied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in the Empress Frederick's palace. It was quenched quickly without help from the Fire Department. The Empress Frederick worked energetically, arousing the servants and helping clear out the rooms.

The repeated assertions of the French newspapers that Germany has in France a hundred spies directed from the German Embassy in Paris made much bad feeling here, and eventually caused the German Ambassador to send a protest to M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The semi-official note to the effect that the French Government does not believe these assertions does not satisfy the Berlin Government, since Gen. Mercier, French Minister of War, has given out an interview with thinly-veiled allusions to German espionage in France.

To find a Cabinet Minister aggravating the spy mania, which even conspicuous Frenchmen are ridiculing, has made a bad impression throughout the Empire. The Koelnische Zeitung reflected the general feeling last evening in these words:

"The insults leveled by the French press at the German Ambassador evidently emanate from an official source. We warn the instigators of this policy of the possible withdrawal of our diplomatic representatives if such insults continue."

Reliable advices from Paris point to discord among the Cabinet Ministers. M. Hanotaux, in view of France's uncertain relations to Russia, wishes to observe increased caution in his foreign policy and to be amicable all round, while Gen. Mercier has some ministeralist support for his proposed Chauvinist programme. In reference to these differences, the Koelnische Zeitung says:

"We advise the French newspapers not to provoke hostile feeling in Germany. If Casimri-Perier's Government permits a revival of Chauvinism Germany will not put on gloves to deal with it."

The Berlin court which considered the case of Kneebs, the American horseman accused of sharp practices, has decided that the risk of bringing his mare, Bethel, across the ocean would be too great. It will decide that Kneeb's nine friends, Gordon, Cook, Hall, Legon, Fisk, Parker, Prath, Manan, and Harrington, whose affidavits have been received here, go before their local courts and testify whether or not they recognized Bethel on Kneebs's farm in June, 1894. The main question at issue is whether the mare Nellie, which is said to have been entered here by Kneebs as without a record, is the same as the American racehorse Bethel.

The Virchow-Behring feud over the diphtheria serum continues. Dr. Hansemann, Virchow's assistant, told the Berlin Medical Society this week that he must contest Prof. Behring's assertion of the curative or preventive properties of the preparation. He mentioned several cases in which patients died, although they had received injections at the proper times. It was certain that no cures had been proved as yet. On the other hand, there seemed reason to believe that the serum caused kidney disease, pains in the joints, fevers, and other ailments.

The United States Consuls in Madgeburg, Breslau, Bremen, Kiel, Weimar, Coburg, and Stettin attended the Thanksgiving celebration at the Kaiserhof on Thursday. Dr. Pommeroy of Michigan and the Rev. Mr. Crawford and the Rev. Mr. Nichols of Connecticut also were present. The whole company bade good-bye with rounds of cheers to the retiring Secretary of the Embassy, Chapman Coleman.

Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten and Dr. Schoenstedt, two new members of the Prussian Cabinet, have been appointed Prussian delegates to the Federal Council.

"Horner's Furniture"

Means the Best.

The happy bride tells her dearest friends that all her Furniture came from "Horner's"——it is an understood assurance that everything in style and quality is the best, and they rejoice with her at her good fortune.

Intending purchasers owe it to themselves to examine our incomparable stock, and note our plainly-marked moderate prices before making their selection.

Novelties for the Holidays.

Our Holiday display of Imported and Domestic Novelties comprises over 5,000 articles, ranging in price from $5 to $500 each.

Fancy Desks, Chairs and Tables; Cabinets, Chiffonieres, Curio Cases, Music Stands, 5-o'Clock Tea Tables, Work Tables, Nest Tables, Card Tables, Screens, Jardinieres, Pedestals, &c., &c., all in larger variety than can be found in any other establishment in America.

Buy the Best Makers'
productions as displayed by

R. J. HORNER & Co.,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GREAT BRITAIN AIDS ARMENIA

EXPLICIT WARNING TO THE PORTE ABOUT THE BERLIN RULE.

Government Organ and Queen Victoria's Behavior Emphasize the Impression of Anglo-Russian Deal.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, had a long interview last evening with the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which, it is understood, he gave Lord Kimberley such a detailed statement of the intention of the Porte to make an honest investigation in regard to the Armenian atrocities as satisfied the Foreign Secretary that the matter would be thoroughly sifted.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has also telegraphed to the Foreign Office a statement giving reasons which lead him to suppose that the commission appointed to investigate the matter intends to make an unbiased report. This semi-official information conveys what the Government wish the public to believe, but withholds the exact truth regarding the position of affairs, which is that the Porte is acting under an explicit warning from England that Article LXI. of the Berlin treaty, which guarantees the security of the Armenians, will be enforced through the intervention of the powers unless the result of the commission's labors shall be absolutely satisfactory and the reforms promised in Armenia be effected without delay.

The Speaker, in an article on the subject, predicts the failure of the Porte to meet England's demands, and forecasts Anglo-Russian intervention in Armenia as the inevitable outcome of the present condition of affairs. The paper says that the Porte after a long delay will produce a plan for illusory reforms, and that in the meantime the process of extirpation of the Armenians will proceed unchecked, and adds: "The Government ought to recognize that the time for words is past."

The first fruits of the proposed Anglo-Russian entente, The Speaker continues, may be Russian occupation of Armenia, as no power but Russia can reach the scene of action without raising the question of opening the Dardanelles and the complex negotiations connected therewith, and, as a precedent for such action, the paper quotes the British occupation of Egypt.

This important utterance of a Government organ is accompanied by an authoritative communication from Constantinople, declaring that, after the Armenians had repulsed the Kurds, a large force of Turkish regulars, with Kurdish and Hamadic cavalry, acting under orders direct from the Turkish capital, destroyed twenty-five Armenian villages, and massacred some 4,000 men, women, and children. There is nothing, adds the correspondent, exceptional in this massacre but its proportions.

The same thing, on a small scale, is going on throughout the large districts, where Christians, Nestorians, and Armenians are being exterminated.

With reference to Egypt the article points out the probable extension of the Anglo-Russian entente. If Russia shall occupy Armenia, as the representative of England, under the Anglo-Turkish convention, in which Armenian reforms were further guaranteed, the French policy in Egypt will receive a decisive check.

An incident occurred at the banquet given at Windsor in honor of the marriage of the Czar and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt which is the talk of the diplomatic circle. The guests present at the banquet were surprised to see the Queen proposing a toast to the newly-wedded couple. Rising from her chair, contrary to her usual custom, her Majesty, turning to the members of the Russian Embassy, said: "I drink to the health of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, my dear grandchildren."

The Queen spoke with unwonted vivacity.

The Prince of Wales will leave St. Petersburg to-morrow. He will proceed directly to Berlin, where he will make a two days' stay. The supposed purpose of his visit to the German capital is to explain the family-politico pact, to which he desires to reconcile Emperor William. The Prince is timed to reach London Friday night. He will proceed to Windsor on Saturday and report to the Queen the position of affairs, and on Monday will return to London. Queen Victoria, who has always had a strong hand in foreign diplomacy, is now personally interfering more than she has done for many years.

The minority of the Cabinet, which was in favor of giving to the resolution limiting the power of the House of Lords precedence over other measures at the coming session of Parliament, has accepted the decision of the majority and will now favor a long legislative programme, winding up with the resolution on the eve of dissolution. The reports that another Cabinet rupture is imminent are inventions of the Conservative Party.

Though the Radicals urge that the House of Lords question be immediately dealt with, they will shrink from causing a split in the party or move for a delay of a few months, for it is now known that it is the design of the Cabinet to challenge the upper house upon the first rejection by it of any great bill—the measure for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the Irish Land Reform bill, and others—that shall be passed by the House of Commons.

Parliament will reassemble the first week in February.

The new Russian loan of £15,000,000 will be financed in London, not in Paris. It will be offered in the leading European capitals at 3½ per cent. The French Government projects a loan of £40,000,000 to be issued in the Spring at 2½ per cent. The London market is very largely interested in the prospective borrowing of China under the indemnity to Japan. According to The Statist, £50,000,000 might be borrowed by prolonging the existing loans and mortgaging the free customs revenues. The proceeds of a loan paid in silver would send up the price of that metal considerably, unless Japan, following the example of Germany after her defeat of France, should adopt a gold standard.

Yachting men in this country credit Lord Dunraven and Designer Watson with a determination to produce a boat best adapted to win in American waters. Mr. Watson hopes to keep secret, until the boat is launched, whether she is built with a keel or a centreboard.

The racing season is closed, and the list of owners of winning horses and the total amounts won has been made up. The list is headed by H. McCalmont, Esq., whose winnings during the season amount to $37,674. Next comes Lord Rosebery, with £17,000; then the Duke of Portland, with £11,000; the Duke of Westminster, with £10,000, and Sir J. Bundell Maple, with £7,700. These are followed by about fifteen others, whose winnings amount to about £5,000 each. Among these are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Zetland and Ellesmere, and Baron Hirsch. Lord Rosebery has engaged John Watts to ride his two-year-old bay colt, Sir Visto, which is now the favorite for the Derby of the coming season. He has also engaged Mat Dawson as his trainer.

The sculptor Bruce Joy has just completed a bust of Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, for exhibition in that city.

The collections from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia for the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India, which is to stand for all time as a record of her Majesty's jubilee, are good and are expanding. Nova Scotia has sent a little, and New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have sent still less.

Lord Dufferin's term as British Ambassador to France will expire at New Year's, and if his Lordship declines to accept a reappointment Sir Philip H. W. Currie will be transferred from Constantinople to the French capital.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have presented Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who is to be married on the 12th inst. to Prince Adolphus of Teck, with a wedding gift of a pearl and diamond crescent. The present of the Duke and Duchess of Teck is a tiara. The Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife presented Lady Margaret with a diamond coronet, and the Queen sends a diamond brooch.

MRS. NEUBERGER'S BOY TAKEN FROM HER

An Agent of the Gerry Society Says She Is a Professional Beggar.

Nathan Neuberger, seven years old, was committed in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to the care of the Gerry society, but his mother was allowed to retain his brother, Joseph, five months old.

Agent Thomas Moore of the society stated that he found Mrs. Neuberger and her two children in the attic of 25 Essex Street. The room was filthy, and the roof was so low that it was an impossibility for a man or woman to walk upright. The children were in a filthy condition, and only scantily clad.

The mother stated that she earned a living by washing and cleaning; that she was well able to support her children, and would move into better rooms if allowed to keep her children. She added that her husband got a divorce from her by fraud, and since that time she has had to work very hard to support her children.

Agent Dietz said that the woman is a professional beggar, and that he has had the boy, Nathan, committed once before.

Took $80 and Left $400.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 1.—The Post Office here was entered by burglars early this morning, and $60 and $20 worth of stamps were stolen. The noise made by the explosion of the safe awoke George W. Hatfield, who has rooms over the Post Office.

He saw the robbers running away and fired several shots after them, but without effect. There was a package containing $400 worth of stamps in the safe which the burglars failed to find.

Happiness Lasted Two Years.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Catherine Black, formerly an actress, now the wife of William Black, a theatrical agent in the employ of Walter Sanford, has brought suit for divorce, alleging cruelty and illtreatment. Mrs. Black was a widow with one child when she and Black were married Feb. 1, 1883. The case will come before Chancellor McGill on Monday.

Kraemer

West 23d St.
opposite
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cloaks, Dresses, and Furs
EXCLUSIVELY.

Elegant Holiday Presents At Moderate Cost.

Choicest Novelties in Paris, Berlin and Vienna Costumes and Wraps, together with MEDIUM-PRICED Cloaks and Dresses of home manufacture.

Exclusive designs in Ready-Made
Evening and Ball Gowns.

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Assortment of sizes complete.

Ladies' Short Walking Jackets in all the latest styles and materials, silk lined, from $16.50 up.

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(Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

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To-Morrow
another purchase of
60 Cases
Fine California
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Blankets
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Exceptional Prices

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strictly all wool 10/4 and 11/4 at $3.75 and $4.50
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Genuine California, made from finest selected stock 11/4 and 12/4 at $4.85 and $5.95
Regular value $6.50 & $7.50

West 23d St.

POCKETBOOK MAKES TROUBLE

Mrs. Bergen Paid the Rent and Lived High; Then She Accused Her Husband and He Kicked Her.

The loss of a pocketbook containing $185 has caused a heap of trouble in the family of John Bergen, a laborer, living at 331 East Ninety-seventh Street. The family consists of Bergen, his wife, Bridget, and two children, aged seven and four years. They are poor, for, though Bergen is an industrious fellow, he had been out of work for some time. Two weeks ago Gregori Moser, a saloonkeeper, who lives in the same house as the Bergens, lost his wallet, which contained $185. He notified all the tenants in the house.

The day the pocketbook was lost the landlord called on Bergen for the rent, but Bergen told him he was unable to pay. As the landlord was leaving the house, Mrs. Bergen met him, called him into a neighbor's apartment, paid him $11, the rent due, and treated him to a bottle of wine. She warned him not to tell her husband that she had paid him any money. Mrs. Bergen spent money freely during the next few days, and gave some to Mrs. Nolan, a tenant in the house, for safe keeping. The neighbors wondered, and the story finally reached Moser, who, convinced that Mrs. Bergen had found his lost pocketbook, caused her arrest. The Grand Jury declined to indict her, and she was discharged. Her husband believed the money his wife had been spending was Moser's, but she insisted she had saved it.

When Mrs. Bergen returned from the Tombs on Tuesday, she went on a "spree." On Friday night she was drunk and was making a great noise in her rooms, and when Moser went up to tell her to keep quiet she confessed that she had found his money and had given it to her husband, who, she said, was having a good time with it while she was in jail. Bergen, enraged at this false accusation, knocked his wife down and kicked her in the abdomen, injuring her so severely as to necessitate her removal to the Presbyterian Hospital. Bergen was arrested, and yesterday was committed to await the result of his wife's injury. The two children were taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

EJECTMENT FROM HOME MADE HER INSANE

Mrs. Matthews, with a Babe and Little Child, Wandered in the Streets.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Thomas Matthews, a poor woman living in Gregory Street, was ejected to-day with her two children, one a babe, because she could not pay the rent.

When the Sheriff's deputies came she stood upon the sidewalk, and watched them carry out her scant household furniture. Then, leaving her belongings upon the sidewalk, and, with the babe in her arms and the other child clinging to her skirts, she wandered up and down Bridgeport streets in the storm.

A passer-by noticed the baby in the arms of the woman, and saw that the little face was blue with the cold. He called a policeman. It was found that the woman was insane. The motehr and child were taken to the Emergency Hospital. There it was found that the baby was near to death from cold and hunger.

When the physicians undertook to take the child from the mother's arms she made a hard fight to retain it. At last, under the plea that she was to be taken to her mother, the woman and children were got into a carriage, and taken to the insane hospital.

HIS DEBTS QUITE OVERWHELMED HIM

And a Young Man of St. Paul Left His Wife and Disappeared.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—William C. Bennett, an attorney, is missing from this city.

Bennett is the son of Dr. Bennett, a rich theologian and professor of Evanston, Ill. He came to this city a number of years ago as the representative of the Oneida Land Company of New-York. He was also the attorney of the D. S. B. Johnson Land Company, and had numerous diversified interests here and at Duluth and Ashland.

Bennett was of a quiet, studious disposition, and highly esteemed. He married Miss May Morehouse, a daughter of James E. Morehouse, a prominent business man. The young couple lived in Duluth a year, and then went to California, where Bennett resumed his land operations. He finally brought Mrs. Bennett back to St. Paul. A few weeks ago Bennett wrote his wife that she would never hear of him again. He was $40,000 in debt, and the obligation was greater than he could face.

Charged with Embezzlement.

BROWNVILLE, Me., Dec. 1.—The Rev. C. A. Luce, a Methodist minister, is under arrest, charged with having embezzled the funds of the Harper's Ferry Jubilee Singers. He was arrrested at Jackman while en route for Chicago.

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

are now showing in their

Velvet Dep't

Complete lines of
Dress Velvets,
Millinery Velvets,
Miroir Velvets,
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Will offer in their

Silk Dep't

3,000 Yards
Black Figured
Gros Grain Silk
and
Colored Figured
Taffeta Silk,
at 69c yd.
Usual price 85c. and $1.00

23d St. West.

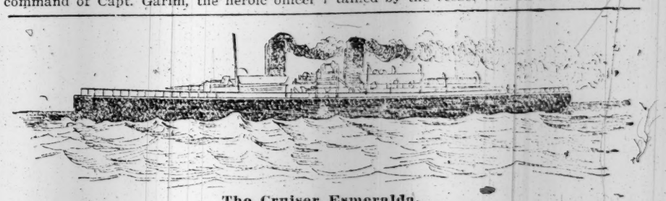
ECUADOR BUYS A CRUISER

The Esmeralda's Sale by Chile Negotiated by Flint & Co.

HER GUNS MAY BE TURNED ON PERU

Ready for Sea and Under Command of Captain Garim—An Exemplification of the Heavy Guns and Small, Swift Ships Idea.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 1.—The firm of Flint & Co., the leading American house in Chile, has just negotiated the sale of the fast Chilean cruiser Esmeralda to the Government of Ecuador for over $1,000,000. The cruiser is ready for sea, and is under the command of Capt. Garim, the heroic officer who commanded the Almirante Conoel, which sunk the iron-clad Blanco Encalada with an automobile torpedo. The Esmeralda was inspected by Lloyds' agent, and made a speed of eighteen knots on her trial trip. She is a modern cruiser, and was the fastest ship in the Chilean Navy. It has been reported here that vessels have been purchased for China and Japan, and a bill was introduced in the Senate providing for the sale of vessels to China, but was defeated. The sale of the Esmeralda, however, has been ratified by Congress.



The Cruiser Esmeralda.
Bought from Chile by Ecuador Through Flint & Co.

Charles R. Flint, senior member of the firm of Flint & Co., was seen on board the Congressional Limited, bound for Washington, where he was to attend the musicale at the Brazilian Legation last evening. He said that the business had been transacted by the firm of Flint & Co. at Valparaiso, and suggested that if further particulars were desired, they could best be obtained from Chile, where the transaction took place.

It was elicited from persons familiar with South American affairs that Ecuador had been in the market for some time for a man of war, owing to the hostile attitude of Peru and the possibility of war with that country. It is known that Ecuador sent an agent to the United States with letters from the Minister of the Navy to prominent people here, with the idea of purchasing a war vessel, torpedoes, and munitions of war for Ecuador's forts. But about that time it was understood that all difficulties had been amicably adjusted. The present purchase of the Esmeralda, however, may portend the renewal of hostilities between those two countries.

The Esmeralda is a vessel that came into considerable prominence a short time ago. When relations between this country and Chile became strained during the Harrison Administration, and the United States cruiser Charleston was sent in chase of the fugitive merchantman Itata, which was known to have been laden with munitions of war for Chilean forces, the Esmeralda, which was then the most formidable vessel of the Chilean Navy, demanded a large share of attention. There were many speculations as to what would be the result in case the Charleston and Esmeralda should meet in combat, and their respective capabilities were recounted at length. The matter was not decided, as the two ships never met as foes.

The Esmeralda, according to an eminent naval authority, can be regarded as the natural development of the idea, first introduced by George Rendel, of mounting heavy guns on comparatively small but swift vessels. The Esmeralda, which was constructed under designs prepared by Mr. Rendel, is said to have a complete protection of her vital parts, as well as adequate shelter from the fire of machine guns in the loading stations and conning towers.

A thick, arched protective deck runs from end to end, the shield projecting a little below the water line. Beneath this protective deck are the engines, boilers, steam pipes, magazines, and shell rooms. The coal bunkers, which are situated above the steel deck, add considerable protection to the ship when these compartments are filled with coal. There are cork-filled cellular compartments extending nearly the entire length of the ship. These are calculated to add to the buoyancy and stability of the ship, should the vessel be perforated near the water line.

The main deck, on which the officers and crew live, is about six feet above the protective deck. The upper, or gun, deck, is eleven feet above water, and the axes of the heavy guns are fifteen feet above the water line.

About sixty feet from the bow a twenty-five-ton ten-inch gun is mounted on a central pivot carriage. The piece is provided with hydraulic mechanism. A steel screen, which is carried on the gun slide, revolves with the gun. From the floor of the protected loading station steel tubes run to the magazine and shell room.

Situated about sixty feet from the stern is another twenty-five-ton gun. In addition, there are three six-inch four-ton guns in each broadside, mounted on central pivot carriages and protected by steel shields. These guns are mounted on projecting sponsons and have 130 degrees arc of train.

The vessel also carries two six-pounder quick-firing guns and a number of Hotchkiss and Gatling guns. The ship is fitted with two masts, each with a light square rig and a military top. The machinery consists of two sets of horizontal compound engines, driving twin screws. Forced draught can be used. The highest speed attained by the vessel was on her official run, when she made 18.28 knots an hour. At full speed her normal coal supply of 600 tons would enable her to steam about 1900 miles. The vessel has proved herself to be a good sea boat.

LADIES' DAY AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB

Throngs of Guests Entertained with Music and Recitations.

The Catholic Club opened the doors of its charming clubhouse, at 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, for the first time this season, to women, and from 3 to 7 o'clock the rooms on the parlor floor were crowded with guests.

Over 1,000 visitors listened to the musical entertainment and examined the house during the afternoon. The Directors' pretty room, in which light refreshments were served, was well patronized. The following programme was excellently rendered:

Plantation melodies, the Misses Leech; "Ye Merry Birds," Miss Mabel Stephenson; violin solo, Miss Martina Johnson; monologue, (original,) William J. Daly; Echoes from "Ole Virginny," the Misses Leech; recitations, Miss Mabel Stephenson; violin solo, Miss Martina Johnson; humorisms, William J. Daly; soprano solo, Master Charles Meehan.

Judge J. F. Daly, J. G. O'Keefe, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; W. F. Ryan, J. F. Martin, Charles Wallace, and Thomas F. Murtha were in charge during the day.

The club is delightfully situated in a large house on Fifty-ninth Street, with a beautiful view over Central Park. The rooms are spacious and handsome. On the top floor are the apartments over which the cook reigns supreme and the public and private dining rooms. The floor below is occupied by sleeping rooms, and the library floor is entirely devoted to books, of which the club has a large and valuable collection. On the second floor are the parlors, and the main floor is given up to billiard rooms, offices, &c.

The club has been in existence for the past twenty years. For the last three years it has occupied its present quarters.

PAULINE MALLET SCREAMED IN COURT

Accused of Writing Annoying Letters to Solomon Stein.

Solomon Stein, the wealthy importer at Broadway and Fourth Street, who was the chief member of the committee that had charge of the distribution of Baron Hirsch's Fund, charged Pauline Mallet, twenty-four years old, of 1,071 Third Avenue, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, through his counsel, with writing annoying letters to him and with putting troublesome items in the newspapers.

He said the young woman was formerly a governess in his employ, and was discharged because of her peculiar actions.

When Miss Mallet was arraigned, she was greatly excited, and had to be held by a detective. She denied that she wrote all of the letters, but would not divulge the name of her confederate. "I would die sooner than incriminate Freddie," she declared.

When Justice McMahon held her in $500 bail for examination to-morrow, she fell back in the detective's arms with a shriek that resounded through the whole building, crying that it would kill her to be locked up. She was carried down to prison struggling and shrieking.

Mr. Stein was not in court, and the nature of the letters could not be ascertained.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS
THROUGHOUT
Colored Dress Goods Department,

Including
Fancy Covert Suitings
And
Rough-Faced Cheviots
at 75c.
and 88c. per yard.

Also,
3,000 all-wool
Dress Patterns
At Special Prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

No Lack of Dramatic Entertainment to Suit All Tastes.

FROM ILLYRIA TO THE ISLE OF MAN

With Glimpses of the Island of Cuba in a Strange Light and a Queer View of American Polite Society.

There was a good deal to see in the city theatres last week, and the important changes of bill brought forward plays refreshingly unlike the "modern," cynical, and satirical drama. There was, in fact, nothing "new" in any of the new plays. One of the loveliest of Shakespeare's comedies ousted the distressingly "new" Gaiety girls; a domestic drama, founded on a recent startlingly frank novel, proved to be a play of a very antiquated pattern; Mr. Gillette had gone back to "Le Menteur" and Foote's Young Wilding for the spirit, at least, of his piece, while a pleasant contrast, in the matter of names only, to "The New Boy," "New Blood," "The New Woman," and all the rest of the debilitating newness of this epoch, was provided by the return to us of "Old Hoss," otherwise Mr. Hoey, who brought with him all his accustomed antiquity and whiskers.

The reproduction of "Twelfth Night" at Daly's Theatre and the return to that stage of Ada Rehan and her fellow-actors were attended by all those manifestations of jubilation that usually have accompanied a "first night" at Daly's. In their absence of a year and a half these players had not been forgotten. Their present performance is of a high order of artistic merit. It charms the fancy, elevates the mind, and satisfies the best taste. Miss Rehan is matchless in the rôle of Viola, and she is associated with one of the best of Sir Tobys —Mr. Lewis's success with this character, that seems to be so foreign to his natural bent, is remarkable—and a novel and interesting portrayal of Malvolio.

Mr. Dixey looks well, speaks well, discovers a perfect comprehension of the rôle, and keeps within the picture. He has entered upon a new dramatic career with brilliant promise. No one will deny that he has made some self-sacrifice in taking up his new work. It was much to be the most popular burlesque actor of his time and country—the leader in the recognized art of buffoonery, which is an art when there is a Dixey at hand. It is more to be an artist of renown in the drama. It will be said of Mr. Dixey—because the voice of detraction is never silent when worthy effort is in view—that he had lost his popularity in burlesque before he left it. It is true that "Adonis" was done to death before it was happily laid aside. But all popularity gained in mere foolery, no matter how artistic it may be, is ephemeral. Public taste is especially fickle in regard to the trivialities of the stage, but the fame secured by the ambitious actor is at least lifelong. Besides, Mr. Dixey might easily have obtained a new jester's cap, with brassy new bells, and wrested the first place again from, say, Mr. William Hoey—just to be polite, as Hoey is now in town.

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He came back last Monday night with all his old fixings and old jokes, the same clothes, the same voice, the same beard, and a new piece without a new idea in it. The scene is laid at Newport, I think, and the people who represent fashionable life are a set of raving lunatics.

I am not sure that Mr. Hoey is not a genius. There is so much genius nowadays, according to the wisest authorities, that it is not well to be too sure about it. If genius is, as Dr. Johnson chose to say once, "an infinite capacity for taking pains," I don't think Mr. Hoey answers the description. He does not seem to take pains. But if genius is, after all, as some other and more modern sage asserted, only "a superiority to all rules," probably Hoey is a genius. He is generally oblivious to all the canons of art, and he does not care what he says or does so long as he causes laughter. He even clings to the oldest of minstrel "first part" jokes, that about "forefathers." And the fact seems to be that he would cause laughter if he only recited the multiplication table.

Mr. Hoey was, to be sure, the originator of the stage tramp; Walter Jones and the others are his imitators in this respect, and, in spite of the time-worn devices of his negro minstrel days, when the firm of Bryant & Hoey, "musical mokes," enjoyed high favor, to which he clings, his particular tramp is more like the real thing than any of the imitations. He looks burlier, dirtier, lazier, and is certainly thirstier than any other.

But Mr. Hoey's art goes no further than that. The tramp soon disappears in the buffoon, and the buffoonery is of the noisiest and most elementary sort. It is not adorned and diversified by mimicry, melody, or saltatorial skill. Mr. Rice, his present partner, is a good mimic, and a capital dancer, but he is only tolerated, while Hoey alone, who defies alike time and analysis, has been drawing to the Bijou Theatre the only crowds it has held this season. The triumph is for Hoey's personal humor.

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The popularity of acrobatic and inverterbrate farce, however, is on the wane. Not even Hoey can keep it alive much longer. Mr. Powers has wisely left it to its fate, as Dixey left burlesque. John Russell, who, after Mr. Hoyt, was most closely associated with its triumphs, and who made a fortune with "Natural Gas" and another with "The City Directory," has been overcome by a hopeless malady, in poverty because of his efforts to keep it alive. The peculiar pathos of his case has set his friends at work to make the benefit entertainment at the Broadway Theatre next Thursday afternoon good enough to draw the public that cannot be expected to take an interest in the ups and downs of "farce-comedy." They will probably succeed in securing a large enough sum of money to keep Russell in comfort for the rest of his days. The programme arranged is long, novel, and rich in variety.

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Wilson Barrett is an actor too capable—he has presence and authority and has learned all experience can teach—and a manager too enterprising and liberal, to be slighted. He deserved the warm reception the crowded audience in the American Theatre gave him last Monday. He has done well many things worth doing, but he lacks the originality, eloquence, and personal charm required to lift an utterly commonplace play into lasting popularity. The drama he has made out of "The Manxman" is essentially commonplace, which the novel is not. Hall Caine's work has its faults, and needless coarseness is one of them, while the bold appropriation of Dimmesdale's scene on the scaffold, from "The Scarlet Letter," which had already done service in another guise in "The Silence of Dean Maitland," is another that cannot be overlooked. But the romance has the throb of life, passion, and poetry. It is distinguished by a minute, even too minute, study of Manx peculiarities, in landscape as well as character.

This all disappears in the play, which might belong to any country and any age, is devoid of poetry and almost of romance, and tells again the lesser half of Caine's story in the most practical, theatrical way, divesting the principal personages of most of their characteristic traits, making fateful Ross Christian a low-comedy cub, and providing a new climax.

Probably a faithful dramatization of the book would fall on the stage, because the spectators in the theatre, observing Philip Christian's acts with their own eyes, instead of through Hall Caine's, would find him an "unsympathetic" character. Mr. Barrett, moreover, has done exactly what he attempted to do, that is clear, and he plays the part of burly Pete with technical skill, and much is made of Pete's letter-writing experience, after his wife's flight. Miss Jeffries has fire and animation; though her personality is scarcely sympathetic, and her rôle is not strikingly effective. It is not Hall Caine's Kate Creegeen.

There are ingenuity and variety in Mr. Barrett's fifth act, which is all his own, and that is the best part of the play. The worst is easily the second act, which has the extravagantly elliptical form and generally disillusive qualities of comic opera without the occasionally-fleeting humor of that form of entertainment. The scenery is excellent, and a company of performers seemingly devoid of the dramatic gift is kept in harmony by the personal influence of Mr. Barrett, who is one of the best of stage managers, as he showed us long ago in "Claudian."

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There is a positive charm in "Too Much Johnson," at the Standard Theatre. The play is a bagatelle, that belongs to the old and delightful family of "Le Menteur," and Foote's English version of it, "The Liar." It belongs to no time and place, and is only modern and American in its dialogue. The characters are all creatures of the imagination, and all except one are subordinate puppets—but they are all well played, and the whole performance is smooth and spirited.

The absolutely mendacious hero is portrayed with inimitable skill by Mr. Gillette. Only the essence of this character is true to life. We have all known splendid liars, who come to our mind when we see Young Wilding or Augustus Billings in the theatre. But Billings, even more than Foote's hero, carries us into the realms of fantasy. His Santiago, Cuba, is a spot in fairy land. We must catch the spirit of the fantasy before we receive the perfect illusion. It is yet doubtful whether the piece will "go," but if this public can appreciate a merry trifle, treated in the spirit of perfect art, Mr. Gillette will "lie like a trooper every evening until further notice."

The art of this performance is so easy and delicate, so mendaciously natural, in fact, that Gillette's comic employment of the tomato can at the end of the brandy-drinking scene—which would be perfectly appropriate in an ordinary farce—seems to be a false note. His nice skill in two particular passages is recalled with pleasure; one is the short interview between Billings and his wife toward the close of Act III., in which just a vague hint of tender sentiment seems to reach the audience. Genuine emotion would be wholly out of keeping. Mr. Gillette lets the hint manifest itself, and then airily waves it away, and the effect is delightfully piquant. The other is his moment or so of real trepidation just before the last climax, the only time that Billings is actually in danger. The expression of his nervous fear is as light as possible, again just a dramatic hint. But it has the desired effect of suggesting real human nature beneath the hero's preposterously calm exterior.

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The sudden retirement of Miss Cayvan from the company of the Lyceum Theatre has given Miss Isabel Irving, who was chosen a year ago to succeed to the "leading lady's" parts, an unduly difficult task. The rôle of Dorothea in "A Woman's Silence" requires of the performer a larger measure of technical skill than Miss Irving as yet possesses. Miss Cayvan's portrayal was forcible and effective. It will be a long while before the habitués of the Lyceum are reconciled to her absence. But Miss Irving has personal charm and abundant ambition, and if she never quite succeeds in filling her predecessor's place in the esteem of her public, she will doubtless make a place for herself.

While English theatrical young women, "gaiety" and others, are flocking to our shores for the sake of fame and the wherewithal to dress it nicely, a large number of American young women are looking for laurels on the London stage. Julia Arthur has not yet found her opportunity there. Grace Henderson is abroad, and has a strong hope of getting an early hearing in London. Laura Johnson has been "touring" in the company of Shakespeare and Herman Vezin. Elizabeth Robins and Dorothy Dorr will doubtless emerge into view again when the Independent Theatre begins its Winter work.

Mary Elliott Page, scarcely remembered here except by the closest observers of things theatrical, has been in London only a short time, but has already had a hearing, and seems to have made a favorable impression. She was the comic middle-aged spinster in "Merry Gotham" at the Lyceum, and there was original humor and executive skill in that performance. She was the stately, hard-hearted, disingenuous young wife in "A Pipe of Peace," tried at a matinée at the same theatre. In London a few weeks ago she took the principal part in a trial performance of a seemingly hopeless play by a niece of the late Lord Tennyson, and is described in print as an actress of "genuine talent and artistic reserve." Moreover, it is said of her that she has "a sweet voice and a particularly good enunciation, about which there is not the faintest indication of her transatlantic origin."

But the most triumphant and most prominent American woman in London theatricals just now is none of these. May Yohe is her name. She has been placed on a pedestal. She occasionally emits threeor four startling vocal notes of a baritone quality, and is mentioned in the newspapers as an "actress."

E. A. D.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

"The Masqueraders," "To Nemesis," and "The Cotton King" to be Seen.

Another picture of English society as seen by Henry Arthur Jones will be on view at the Empire Theatre, this week, and if London's comment may be trusted, New-York is going to be both interested and moved by the spectacle. "The Masqueraders" is the name Mr. Jones has given to his work, and in it he deals with a curious, though not particularly novel, social problem—that presented for solution when a good woman is married to a scoundrel and loves another man, by whom she, in turn, is passionately loved.

The rising curtain will disclose the courtyard of a hotel at Crandover during the annual Hunt ball. Thirsty dancers throng about a window of the bar parlor, at which stands Dulcie Larondie, dispensing drinks and smiles. Dulcie and her sister are of good birth, orphans and penniless. The sister has become a hospital nurse; Dulcie, after an experience as governess, is barmaid at the Stag. Among the men that flirt with her are Sir Brice Skene, who is rich, and David Remon, an amateur astronomer with £2,000. A subscription list hangs in the yard. Somebody suggests that Dulcie offer a kiss at auction and give what it brings to the charity. The bids come fast. Soon Remon's £2,000 is offered, Skene raises the amount by a third, kisses Dulcie, and as he does so, proposes marriage and is accepted. She leaves the bar, changes her dress, mingles with the guests and finds an opportunity to kiss Remon—for nothing.

The second act shows Dulcie in society, surrounded by people hollow-hearted and fashionable, who talk smartly, in epigram and paradox. Her marriage has proved a failure. Sir Brice has drunk and gambled his money all away. He bids his wife get more money, somehow, from anybody—from Remon, who has inherited £200,000. She confesses that she loves the astronomer, has always loved him, and refuses. Remon overhears her and places his bank account at her disposal.

Another hotel, at Nice. The Skenes have been living on Remon's bounty for months, but Dulcie at last refuses to be any longer a party to this arrangement. Sir Brice threatens to take away her child. Remon finds her, desperate at last, and for the moment reckless. He takes her in his arms. Sir Brice surprises them and asks with a sneer if Remon has come for payment of the money owed him. The quick interchange of accusations ends in a proposition from the baronet that Remon cut the cards with him—Dulcie and the child against the £200,000. They do it. Dulcie looks on. Remon loses once, wins once, wins twice. It was best two out of three.

Apparently the problem was insoluble. The last act shows Dulcie and Remon in his observatory, to which he has borne his winning. He has the woman at last—or thought so. But Dulcie has regained her self-control. "I love you," she says; "I am your slave. Take me, if you will; but kill me after. If you don't I shall kill myself." Remon can only moan, "I have loved you so long!" The sister, the good angel, appears and saves them both. "You have made many sacrifices, Remon; make one more. Keep her pure for her child." Remon departs for Sierre Leone to observe the transit of Venus.

Henry Miller will play the dreaming astronomer, while to William Faversham will be intrusted the difficult rôle of the cynical, drink-sodden Baronet. Viola Allen will act Dulcie Larondie. Elsie de Wolfe is to portray an intensely modern young society woman, and Alice Fischer will be the good sister. Others in the cast are J. E. Dodson, W. H. Crompton, Robert Edeson, and Joseph Humphreys.

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An event that would be notable even in a week with more dramatic novelties than this one, which has not a few, is the return to New-York of Rose Coghlan, who is always sure of a cordial welcome here, and always sure to deserve it. Her present engagement at the Star Theatre is a short one, lasting only till Saturday night. She will appear in a new play whose title is "To Nemesis; or, Love and Hate," and whose author is Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco. It will be produced under Miss Coghlan's own direction and by an excellent company, which, besides herself, includes Frederic de Belleville, Henry Jewett, Cecil M. York, J. W. Shannon, Mason Mitchell, and Franklyn Roberts, and Effie Shannon, Hattie Russell, Maxine Elliott, Ida von Trautman, Blanche Burton, and Gertrude Elsmere.

The play is in four acts. It tells the story of a young girl who, while living in the Alps, falls in love with a young nobleman, and is persuaded by him to consent to a secret marriage. Trusting the man fully, she accompanies him to Paris. There he places her in a charming house, but makes the difference of their station an excuse for not fulfilling his promise of marriage. She leaves him at last, and returns home, only to find the door closed against her. After wandering back to Paris, the girl falls ill, and for almost a year is in a hospital. There she meets a wealthy Russian Countess, who takes her to Russia, adopts her, and, dying, bequeaths to her a great estate. Under the name of Mlle. Walanoff, which was that of her benefactress, the girl again meets in Paris the young nobleman. He falls desperately in love with her, proposes marriage, and is accepted.

The wedding takes place, but when, after the guests have departed, the Marquis attempts to embrace his bride, she repulses him, tells the story of her life, ruined by him, and declares her determination to avenge, by abandoning him at once, the death of her parents, whom a daughter's shame had killed, and her own twelve years of martyrdom. She leaves the house, and a suitor whom she had discarded seizes the opportunity to insult the Marquis. A duel in the forest at St. Cloud next morning is the consequence.

The Marquise learns of the duel, finds that the hatred she thought she had for the Marquis was really love, and hastens to the scene. She stops the combat, and a reconciliation takes place. Then comes the plot of a Russian in love with Mlle. Walanoff, a young pair of lovers, an American doctor, a stuttering Englishman, two fashionable French ladies, an English woman, and several other important characters.

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Virtue and vice will have a fine, old-fashioned catch-as-catch-can encounter to-morrow night at the Academy of Music, where "The Cotton King," a thrilling melodrama, just imported from London, will have its first New-York performance, and where it is expected to duplicate the success it made in the British capital. That such will be its fortune seems likely enough, for during the progress of the play many soul-harrowing crimes are committed, numberless deeds implacably heroic are accomplished, the machinery of a mill in full operation is shown, and an elevator, vice the circular saw and the pile-driver, retired, comes within an inch and a half of crushing beyond any hopes of subsequent identification as lovely a Young Being as ever was the object of a villain's wiles.

Nor need anybody who goes to the Academy view with suspicion the fact that an American is the hero and an Englishman the base plotter in "The Cotton King." The piece has not been changed. That is the way Mr. Sutton Vane wrote it—possibly with a view to transoceanic effectiveness, but in this era of good feeling probably even that suggestion is altogether gratuitous. Anyhow, here is the story:

Jack Osborn, after successfully breaking a "corner" in cotton over here, went to England and invested his fortune in some mills at Ashton and his affections in the heart of Hetty Drayson. His closest friend, Stockley by name, proceeds to oust him from both positions. First he alters a dispatch by which Osborn orders his brokers to "sell," and make it read "buy." Financial ruin results. He changes some bank bills in a safe, and Osborn is more than suspected of being a thief. He arranges an interview between Osborn and an "unfortunate," which Hetty, observing from a distance, takes as proof that her lover is false. The mill hands, incited by the scheming Stockley, attempt to slaughter the supposed betrayer of unfortunate Elsie, but the latter explains things and he escapes, so far as that part of the plot goes. Things have become so warm and mixed, however, that Osborn departs for America, to engineer another corner, doubtless. Stockley remains in charge of the mill and Hetty. To secure the girl's property he finds himself obliged to either kill or marry her. He attempts each in alternation several times, but always fails. Even the elevator, under which he pushes her, makes a failure of the job, smallpox fails to infect her, and, at last Osborn, who has found America quite as warm and mixed as England, and experienced there thugs and insane asylums as incidents of his contest for a new fortune, comes back, straightens everything out, has Stockley arrested, marries Hetty, and takes care of Elsie.

There are some servants who aspire to the variety stage and—but we all know that means, "Let's practice our song and dance" and interjected specialties. There are five acts, eight scenes, endless scenery, and a cast that includes Eben Plympton, Dominick Murray, Cuyler Hastings, Edward See, Dan Collyer, J. W. Davenport, E. H. Bender, May Wheeler, Mrs. Selden Irwin, Amelia Summerville, Bijou Fernandez, and Payson Graham.

COMEDIAN CRANE'S FAREWELL.

He Declines to Quarrel with the Ibsenites on the Drama of To-day.

William H. Crane closed his engagement and made his last appearance on the stage of the old Star Theatre as Sylvanus Urban, in "The Pacific Mail," last night. The house was packed, from orchestra to gallery, and shouts of laughter greeted the comedian's every motion as the play progressed. At the close of the second act the usual curtain call was given, but this did not satisfy the audience. The applause continued, until finally Mr. Crane appeared before the curtain and delivered the farewell speech which was expected. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a matter of common repute that the habit of addressing an audience from the stage is falling into innocuous desuetude; and as real estate dealers in the West attract investors by advertising: "N. B.: No attorney within fifteen miles," so theatrical managers will soon attract patrons by printing on the programme: "N. B.: No speechmaking between the acts."

But your kindness tempts me to say a word about "The Pacific Mail," which you have received with so much favor. There has arisen a scnool of drama, headed by Ibsen, the Norwegian, which insists that farce is dead, and that the theatre is no longer a place of amusement, but a dissecting room. The new drama has no use for mere comedians like me. So whatever we do we can only cultivate the philosophy of the gentleman at the time of the flood, who, being shut out of Noah's ark, shouted: "Take your old ark. I guess it won't be much of a shower." We can only go on trying to provide you with hearty and innocent mirth, and let the new drama and the old drama fight it out by themselves. In such matters I thoroughly believe in letting others do the fighting. "Remember, brethren," said Parson Hunt, at the battle of Brandywine, "remember that those who die in battle sup with the Lord"; and then he marched off. "Parson!" cried Col. Ennis of Virginia, "are you not going to battle?" "No, Colonel," he replied, "I am not; for the Lord knows I never eat supper."

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg you to let me thank the management of the Star Theatre, and all connected with it, for their unfailing courtesy and helpful good-will, and, with the promise that I will appear before you next season in a new play by an American author, I bid you, on behalf of my company and myself, a grateful and affectionate farewell.

The Crane company plays in Baltimore this week, returning here next week for a short season at the Harlem Opera House. Next season the New-York engagement will be played in an up-town house.

German Plays in Irving Place.

The only new play of last week at the Irving Place Theatre was "Der Unglaeubige Thomas," a comic piece treating of the experiences of a wily old man who endeavored to cure his family of the hypnotism and psychic mystery craze by pretending to wake from a nap with a new "personality." The idea is good, but in the working out of it there is little novelty. However, the piece is amusing, and is well acted. It will be repeated to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights.

Thursday Director Conried will put forward Oscar Blumenthal's "Das Zweite Gesicht."

Goethe's tragedy "Faust," with Fräulein Durand as Margarethe, will be played on Friday night and Saturday matinée, being the fourth of the popular price performances which have been so successful.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Fanny Davenport in "Gismonda."—Miss Davenport's long engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will begin Dec. 10, when she will produce Sardou's "Gismonda," in which Bernhardt has created a sensation in Paris. The play is said to be full of vehement passion. The pictorial part of it is most impressive. The Church of Santa Maria in the last act is particularly imposing. The scene is laid in Athens in the middle ages. A large troupe of supernumeraries will be employed, and the cast will be as follows: Gismonda, Miss Davenport; Almerio, Melbourne MacDowell; Zaccaria Francs Acciaioli, Theodore Roberts; Bishop Sophron, Arthur Elliott; Gregoras Drakos, W. T. Doyle; Aquello Acciaioli, Ida Frohawk; Stradella, Robert Cummings; Prince Jacques Lusignan, Lauren Rees; Duke Jacques Grispo Belle Carceri, Fred Hardy; Baron Guisiniana, George Sylvester; Count Leonanda de Tocco, W. H. Tooker; Dom Bridas, George Conway; Basiliades, Frank Tannehill; Mataxaz, Ellis Ryse; Simonetti, Fred M. Mayer; Spiridion, W. H. Fouget; Tiberlo, Edward B. Adams; Andrioli, Frank Marlowe; Pasquale, John Hynes; Christofano, J. M. Georges; Francesco, Bijou; Pericles, R. M. Barton; Ephiphane, S. E. Lellet; Thisbe, Mary E. Baker; Cypriella, May Standish; Leonarda, Lillian Burke; Donata, Agnes Maynard.

—Eden Musée.—During the week every figure and group in the Eden Musée has been in holiday attire. Many changes have been made in the interior of the Musée. Carpenters and decorators took possession of the Winter Garden, where the popular concerts are held. Delicate colors were given to the walls, gilded moldings were added, new curtains and draperies supplied. To add to the picturesqueness a collection of ferns and palms were secured, and every nook and angle of the large hall is now a mass of palm decorations. Over fifty varieties of ferns and palms are represented. The seating capacity has been enlarged, and many minor changes made. A new balcony has been added, and the coloring and draperies correspond to those of the main hall. The popularity of the daily afternoon and evening concerts by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra is increasing.

—Huber's.—Menier, the parachute jumper, and that wandering strange young man, who says he came from the Gulf of Mexico and is going to Jerusalem, are both on exhibition, as well as Jarrow, the strong man, the Oura troupe of Japanese acrobats, the Pajols and their wrestling bears, "Clawhammer Augustus," Frederick and Rose Morrell, Frank's broom factory, &c. In the theatre a lively entertainment will be given by the Weston sisters, Hughes and Lindsay, Hossman trio, Myles and Raymonde, James Gray and George Barton, and the living pictures will be represented.

—The Russell Benefit.—For the benefit of John H. Russell, the manager of "farce-comedy," who is now sick and poor, the entertainment at the Broadway Theatre Thursday afternoon will include music by Anton Seidl's Orchestra, a song by Marion Manola, William Hoey, in some mysterious and unannounced "act"; J. C. Rice and Carrie Merrillies, in their "Flams" dance; Louise Beaudet and her company, in a scene from "Jacinta"; an act of "Rob Roy," the first act of "A Milk-White Flag," Wilson Barrett in "Chatterton," and other selections.

—Philadelphia Bills This Week.—Broad Street, John Drew in "The Bauble Shop"; Academy of Music, Tuesday, "Carmen," by Abbey & Grau's troupe; Empire, Louis Aldrich in "My Partner"; Chestnut Street Opera House, Richard Mansfield; Grand Opera House, "The Fencing Master"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Charley's Aunt"; Park, "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date"; Walnut, Chauncey Olcott.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—The bill this week will introduce A. H. Wilson, German dialect comedian; the Preston sisters, in songs and character sketches; Louise Allston, contralto; Burns and Coakley, dark comedians; the brothers Venola, the McNulty sisters, the Highleys, J. G. Harrington, Shedman's dog circus, and, of course, Mr. Pastor himself, who has a new song about "The Pastor Tramp."

—Proctor's.—Susie Kirwin, who has long been absent from the "after-breakfast" stage, will return to-morrow, with her "musical dolls." James Thornton will give his monologue, and other performers will be Ford and Francis, Cain and Dubois, Baldwin and Daly, Rose and Harry Wentworth, Mead and Della Werntz, the Hill sisters, Thomas Haley, Annie Lloyd, the Bernards, and Delmain and O'Brien.

—Keith's Union Square.—Those remarkable acrobats, the Brothers Martinetti, will take part in the continuous show at Keith's this week, as well as Bertoldi, Nina Farrington, the three Racketts, Fish and Quigg, Eldora and Norinne, the Sexton Brothers, the Reed family, Gus Richards, Collins and Collins, Frank Burt, Bryant and Richmond, Rice Brothers, and Stinson and Merton.

—Koster & Bial's.—The novelty to-morrow evening will be the first appearance of Eugenie Petrescu, from the Nouveau Cirque in Paris. Duncan, the ventriloquist; the Bruet-Rivières, singers and imitators; the droll and agile little Rossows, Erminia Chelli, Tschernoff's dogs, the Finneys, and the Forrests will also appear, and the living pictures will be exhibited.

—Grand Opera House.—"Shaft No. 2" is this week's play. It is a melodrama that has been very successful elsewhere this season. It abounds in sensational effects, but is said to have a natural and interesting story. The principal actors are Frank Losee, Jessie West, Marion Elmore, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Paul Scott, and James F. Macdonald.

—Boston Theatres This Week.—Hollis Street, "A Gaiety Girl"; Museum, Roland Reed in "The Politician"; Tremont, "Princess Bonnie"; Boston, "In Old Kentucky"; Columbia, Marie Burroughs in "The Profligate"; Bowdoin Square, "Two Orphans"; Castle Square, "Capt. Paul"; Grand Opera House, "Coon Hollow."

—Harlem Opera House.—All the horses and all the great military pageantry used in "Shenandoah" at the Academy will be employed in the representation of that war play in Harlem this week. The moving picture of the battle of Cedar Creek will not be changed. Odette Tyler and E. J. Ratcliffe will head the cast.

—Chicago Playhouses.—This week's bills are: Columbia, Hopper in "Dr. Syntax"; McVicker's, "On the Mississippi"; Schiller, Marie Wainwright; Haymarket, "Yon Yonson"; Hooley's, J. Bennett in "The Amazons"; Chicago Opera House, Pauline Hall in "Dorcas"; Grand Opera House, Eddie Foy.

—Where Some of the Stars Are.—Stuart Robson is in Chicago, Richard Mansfield in Philadelphia, Alexander Salvini and T. W. Keene in San Francisco, Chauncey Olcott in Philadelphia, Otis Skinner in Memphis, Tenn., and William H. Crane in Baltimore.

—Lyceum Theatre.—"A Woman's Silence" continues prosperously, and this week Isabel Irving will take her place in the cast as Dorothea. This young lady is now the leading actress of Daniel Frohman's company.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—"The Brownies" draws great crowds, and will probably be the principal Christmas show for the children. Afternoon performances will be given this week Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

—Garden Theatre.—"Little Christopher Columbus," now pruned, built up, and running well, is expected to survive its one hundredth performance, which will be celebrated in the usual manner, Dec. 31.

—Palmer's Theatre.—Sydney Grundy's pert and entertaining comedy, "The New Woman," begins its fourth week to-morrow night. Annie Russell's acting does not lack admiration.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—"A Milk-White Flag" has been changed sufficiently now, and the songs and specialties are all popular; the farce seems to have started on a long run.

—Bijou Theatre.—Canary & Lederer assume the management of the Bijou to-morrow night, but they will not change the bill there at present.

—Harrigan's.—This theatre will be reopened a week from to-morrow night with a new play by Mr. Harrigan called "Notoriety."

Brooklyn Theatres.

—Columbia.—The latest edition of Rice's "1492" will be presented this week, with the original distribution, comprising Walter Jones, E. M. Favor, Theresa Vaughan, and Richard Harlow, and also the original Kilanyi living pictures. The engagement is for only one week. Mr. Sothern will appear at the Columbia Dec. 10.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

The Season Opened by the Brazilian Minister.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AS GUESTS

A Delightful Musicale in the New Home of Minister and Mme. Mendonca—Dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça gave a delightful musicale to-night, which was the first of a series of six which will take place during the Winter.

As they have been in mourning for more than a year, it was the first time that they have appeared at any large entertainment, either as hosts or guests, and their reappearance in society is welcomed by every one who has the entrée to their beautiful home. It was also the first large gathering of society since last Winter, and marked the beginning of a season which shows every prospect of being extremely gay.

Within the last few months the Brazilian Minister and his family have moved into a spacious house on Connecticut Avenue, opposite the British Embassy. It has undergone many changes and additions under the immediate supervision of Mme. Mendonça, who has great artistic taste, until now it is one of the finest houses in the city, and admirably suited for entertaining largely and elegantly. All the apartments of the three stories open into great central halls, lighted from above, and by windows on the staircase, and the walls are of a rich red, making a fine setting for the works of art with which they are covered. The first drawing room is furnished in shades of old rose, but the most artistic of all is the second drawing room, with its walls of rich Pompeiian red, and furnishings in the style of the First Empire. In a beautiful cabinet is a collection of Sèvres porcelain, on which are painted the beauties of the Napoleonic time. A bust of the "Little Corporal" stands on the mantel, and everywhere are curios and bric-à-brac of that epoch.

By dividing their visiting list, Señor and Mme. Mendonca have solved one of the most troublesome problems of society at the national capital, for by so doing they are enabled to entertain their friends with comfort. To-night the whole house was thrown open, and everywhere there was an artistic arrangement of palms and flowers. The Mendelssohn Quintet Club from Boston played delightfully, and after the music supper was served.

The guests this evening were members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Cabinet, and among those present were the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, the German Ambassador, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch; the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, the Spanish Minister, Señor de Muruaga; the Danish Minister, Count de Reventlow; the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yang Yü, Mr. Kurinok, the Japanese Minister; Signor Lago Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister; the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, Mr. de Weckherlin, the Netherlands Minister; Dr. Charles Tavel, Chargé d'Affaires of Switzerland; Señor Andrada, the Venezuelan Minister; Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary Hoke Smith, and Miss Jackson.

The Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell gave the second of their series of dinners to-night. The decorations of the table were roses and orchids, and were of unusual beauty.

The guests were the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Arriaga, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Miss Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Eckels, Surgeon General Tryon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke, and Miss Waite.

A Gruesome Collection.

From The Philadelphia Record.

During the three years of Coroner's Physician Mattern's tenure of office he has collected a handful of bullets as mementos of murders in which he has figured as physician in charge of the autopsies. The last bullet added was one of .32 calibre, which he took from the brain of Quong Sing Long, the Chinaman who died from the shot fired by a fellow-Celestial a few days before. The bullet is mashed and bent, and Dr. Mattern says that all of the bullets in his collection which he has passed through bones are dented and misshapen.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. SECOND GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT, AT POPULAR PRICES. SOLOISTS. YSAYE, Violinist. HIS SECOND APPEARANCE AT THESE CONCERTS. MLLE. LIBIA DROG, SIG. CAMPANARI, and MONS. PLANÇON, together with the entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ANTON SEIDL. Family circle, res'd, 50c.; balcony, res'd, 75c. Dress circle, res'd, $1; or, and or. circ., r'd, $1.50. Private boxes, four seats, $8; six seats, $12. Gen'l admis., 50c. Box office open all day Sunday.

LYCEUM THEATRE... 4th Ave. and 23d St.
LYCEUM THEATRE Dan'l Frohman, M'g'r
LYCEUM THEATRE... 8th season of
LYCEUM THEATRE... Lyceum Company
Third week and continued success of
A WOMAN'S SILENCE.
SARDOU'S ... A WOMAN'S SILENCE.
...LATEST ... A WOMAN'S SILENCE.
.....SUCCESS ... A WOMAN'S SILENCE.
A WOMAN'S SILENCE.
A WOMAN'S SILENCE.
ISABEL IRVING.....as.....DOROTHEA
At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14th Street, Bet. 3d & 4th Avs.
Matinee Tuesday, Friday. The Place to See Every One of Note in the city.
Society's Only Specialty Theatre.
TONY PASTOR and his CO.
Best Programme in the city. Bits from London Life. Dutch Comedy. Fine Singing. Facts & Fancies. Musical Acts. Aunt Hannah's Wash Day. Monkey on Horseback. Dog Circus. The Tramp at P—Astor's.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat.
An unqualified success.—Herald.
A great popular triumph.—World.
"TOO MUCH JOHNSON," with WILLIAM GILLETTE.
Six times as funny as "Charley's Aunt."—Alan Dale in Evening World.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
THE REAL FAD!
AT MR. KEITH'S BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES. NOON TO 10:30.

PROCTOR'S LIVING PICTURES. 10 A.M., all day, to 10:30 P.M. Susie Kirwin, Jas. Thornton, Ford & Francis, Cain & Dubois, & 50 others. Living Pictures 12, 4, & 10 P. M.
SUNDAY TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT, 2 P. M. all day to 10:30 P. M. CONCERT.

THE TIFFANY CHAPEL
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 333 4th AV., daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a special display of FAVRILE GLASSWARE, blown under the personal supervision of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany.

GARDEN THEATRE, Mad.Av. and 27th St. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
RICE'S BURLESQUE COMPANY.
100TH TIME COSTLY SOUVENIRS MON., DEC. 31.
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER
NEW KILANYI LIVING PICTURES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ev's at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
The Season's Melodramatic Success,
SHAFT NO. 2. FRANK LOSEE and A BIG CAST.
NEXT WEEK—McKENNA'S FLIRTATIONS.

THE SALE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR the season of
WAGNER OPERA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Director
Commences to-morrow, Monday, Dec. 3. Applications may be made to H. M. McLaren, subscription department, 7th Av. and 40th St., Metropolitan Opera House.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
MONDAY, a farcical cyclone,
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY, DER UNGLAUBIGE THOMAS.
Thursday—Das Zweite Gesicht. Friday—Faust.

Amusements.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM.
The Popular Family Resort
ANOTHER BIG BILL OF NOVELTIES.
ENGAGEMENT OF MENIER,
The Brooklyn Bridge Jumper,
the nervy young Englishman who successfully accomplished the feat on Tuesday last.
Oura's Troupe of JAPANESE ACROBATS.
The Strange Young Man, Travelling from Gulf of Mexico to Jerusalem on a wager of $10,000.
JARROW, Strong Boy Wonder.
PUJOL BROS., Wrestling Bears; CLAWHAMMER GUS FRANK'S Broom Factory; ELECTRICAL Merry-go-round, and 1,000 others,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Topics of Interest Which Brokers Are Discussing.

SALES THAT HAVE SIGNIFICANCE.

Recent Purchases on William Street—West Side Dwellings—A Three-Sided House Case—New Site for St. Ann's.

While the reported real estate transactions of the last week were not as many as those of the week before, owing to the break caused by the holiday, yet several are significant as further showing the continued confidence which shrewd speculators have in the future extensions of business districts. Among the latter may easily be selected the purchase by Mr. Jefferson M. Levy of the southwest corner of William and Liberty Streets, containing an area of less than 3,800 square feet, at what seems the large price of $308,000, or about $82 per square foot. The price, furthermore, is not only the one actually paid, but a larger amount was offered to the purchaser after he had signed the contract.

Had any such price been suggested for the property a half dozen years ago it would have hardly been thought a serious proposition. That portion of William Street was scarcely yet feeling the effect of a beginning toward concentrating the insurance interests in the neighborhood. Once that concentration began, property was snapped up eagerly north of Wall Street on William, Pine, and Cedar Streets. The boom, however, seemed to spend its force by the time it reached the last-mentioned thoroughfare. Lately, however, Liberty Street has felt the touch of business progress, and the building up of the William Street end is now a certainty. the large new office structure of the Wolfe estate, now constructing, is an evidence of this. Two or three blocks are not sufficient to accommodate the interests which are grouped together on William Street, and the district is spreading.

This it is which explains the high price obtained for the Liberty Street corner, and which also gives more value to the little piece further up on William Street purchased the other day by ex-Gov. Hoadly as an investment. It also illustrates the wisdom shown by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in securing the new Wallace Building, running from Pine to Cedar Street to the east of William Street, in exchange for a number of small parcels in this city and Brooklyn.

The purchase by the New-York Realty Company of the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, at "about $325,600," shows also an advance. After being held for many years by the Ridabock family, it was sold at auction for $270,000 to the persons who have now resold it. The purchasers, who are active, energetic young men, will either improve the property or sell it to some one who will. Whichever they do, a profit will doubtless result. They are not men who dabble in real estate for fame or amusement.

Only a few dwellings are reported as sold, but the number is not usually large at this season of the year. The west side shares with the district east of Central Park those which have been disposed of. There has been recently some curious reasoning concerning west side dwellings. It all grew out of the enterprise shown by a broker who issued an ornate catalogue of such property which is on the market for sale, most of it consisting of new dwellings. Between Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Fourth Street there are about 500 such structures, varying in price—the asking price—between $13,500 and $120,000. This fact was cited as an illustration that building has been woefully overdone in that part of the city. Still, the fact is that building operations have been comparatively few there for the past eighteen months. The number of houses for sale, large as they appear to be when considered by themselves, form only a small fraction of the great number built, sold, and tenanted in the district in the past five years. How great the growth in population has been even within two years the figures of the recent election registration amply demonstrated. With the added traveling facilities which the district now has, and the new ones which it will obtain in a few days by the cabling of the Columbus Avenue line, there is every reason to expect still further accessions of population. The rapid-transit facilities, now fairly in sight, will also help to bring buyers of good dwellings into the west end district. Whether things are numerous or not would seem to depend on circumstances, and the circumstances are certainly not unfavorable to the strip west of Central Park.

There is little new in regard to business rentals. The conditions are quite favorable and the brokers are active. Rates are holding up quite well in the better localities. Mortgage loans remain also about as hitherto. The largest noticed during the week was that authorized to be placed on the Presbyterian Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Here a million is to be loaned for ten years at 4½ per cent. by the Seaman's Bank for Savings. It is a good loan for the bank, and far better for the depositors than the Government 3 per cent. bonds at 117.

Some months ago, in this column, attention was called to the case of Emma Kellar against Henry Feldmann, then decided by the Supreme Court, General Term. This case has now been decided finally by the Court of Appeals, and a review of the facts may prove interesting. The plaintiff, Mrs. Keller, is old and cannot read or write English. She agreed to buy the four-story brick tenement, with lot, at 198 Seventh Street from Feldmann for $21,000. The contract stated that the westerly wall of the house was an independent one, and that the easterly wall was also an independent wall subject to a beam right in favor of the premises 200 Seventh Street, "or said easterly wall may be a party wall." The deed, however, drawn by a lawyer who was acting for both buyer and seller, failed to say anything about the walls. This deed was not read over to Mrs. Keller, nor was she informed of the omission concerning the walls. After she obtained possession of the property, she discovered that there was no westerly wall to the house. For twenty-four feet on that side the structure was supported on a wooden girder stretched from one pillar of masonry in front to another in the rear. The floor beams were laid across and resting on this girder, the wall of the adjoining house being plastered as if it were one of the walls of the house she had bought. She then brought suit to recover the money she had paid and to cancel the deed, &c. The Court of Appeals upholds her claim and gives judgment in her favor. She was represented by Langbein Brothers & Langbein. John Henry Hull appeared for Feldmann.

A site has been secured for the new buildings for St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, whose property in West Eighteenth Street was recently sold for $192,000. Eight lots have been obtained, four on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and four in the rear on West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, about 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The eight lots cost about $55,000.

Some recent transfers and improvements on West Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, give point to what has recently been stated in these columns regarding the development of the street. On the south side the property at 248 was improved by the erection of a six-story business building last year by Isidor Hoffstadt, who sold it for $86,000. He is now completing a seven-story fancy brick business building at 256, and has recently bought, at about $75,000, 244 and 246 from Jacob Hirsh. The plot is 37.6 by 98.9. He will build a seven-story business building on the site. On the opposite side of the street Jacob Hirsh has bought of Bernard Freund the two marble front three-story and basement dwellings, 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, 40 by 98.9, at about $65,000. This property will doubtless also soon be converted to business uses.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for William Brewster to Max Schoenfeld the two-story stable, 244 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 90 by 100, at $22,000.

The auction sales during the week amounted to $233,444. During the corresponding week in 1893, they were $543,103. There were recorded last week 181 mortgages for $2,530,460, of which 64 for $827,380 were at 5 per cent., 30 for $1,187,003 were at less, and 87 for $516,017 were at more. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 250 mortgages for $3,838,323, of which 106 for $1,595,671 were at 5 per cent., 140 for $2,208,152 were at more, and 4 for $34,500 were at less.

Several notable auction sales are announced. On Tuesday next the offering by Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. of six flats, with stores, at the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Columbus Avenue, and Hancock Place promises an opportunity for investment. The location, in view of its present accessibility and in view of the extension of the Broadway cable, has an undoubted future. The property will be sold in one parcel at 59 Liberty Street. On the following day the Conover factory property, in West Twenty-fifth Street, will be offered in foreclosure by Mr. John N. Golding.

On the 10th inst. Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. will offer at auction at 111 Broadway twelve handsome and well-situated residence sites on the Public Drive, or French Boulevard and Fort Washington Avenue, above West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. The plots contain from three and one-half to over five city lots each, and are opposite Audubon Park. Few sites of the kind still remain on Manhattan Island, and their value must increase from year to year.

A SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly yesterday afternoon conducted a sale of lots and Queen Anne cottages belonging to the Stebbins estate, at New-Brighton, S. I. The inclement weather kept away many people, and the bidding was mainly from persons living near the place. In all twenty-seven lots and eight cottages were disposed of for a total of $36,235. The remaining lots and cottages will be sold at auction at 111 Broadway on Dec. 12.

Extra deep lots on First Street sold at from $355 to $450 each. A cottage on the street, with plot 64 by 109 went at $2,850. Another with lot 42 feet front sold for $2,600. Others, with similar lots, went at $2,200, and $2,050, respectively. A cottage with about 100 feet by 120 sold for $4,400. The corner of First Street and York Avenue, about 50 by 130, with cottage, sold at $3,305.

Lots on Second Street sold at from $330 to $575 for a corner. A plot on the street, 72 feet front by 110, with large cottage, sold at $4,200. Another on the same street, 55 by 110, with cottage, went at $3,600. Two lots on Stebbins Avenue sold at $575 each, and two on York Terrace at $475 and $625 each, the latter for a corner.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To be Held at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.—By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, east side of Arthur Street, 46 feet north of Jacob Street, 29 by 87.6, three-story frame building. Due on judgment, $4,100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 60 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 124 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 554.11 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,110.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 91 and 93 Division Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 29 by 65, five-story brick and stone tenements, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 425 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 357.10 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8½ by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,340.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, 30 East Third Street, south side, 92.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 22.11 by 50.4 by 29 by 58.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 433 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 92, four-story brick double tenement.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, viz., junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Columbus Avenue and Hancock Place, 150 by 52.30 by 169 by 130.3, six five-story brick and terra cotta flats, with stores, to be sold in one parcel; also three building plots on Rhode Island and Red Cross Avenues, Newport, R. I., two of 22,725 square feet each, and one of 6,000 square feet, covered with choice shade trees.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.—By Smyth & Ryan, executors' sale, 117 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Smyth & Ryan, executors' sale, 414 to 420 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 85 by 98.9, frame and brick front and rear tenements and three story and basement brick dwelling at 420.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 337 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, three-and-one-half-story-and-basement brick dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Hess, referee, 1,084 First Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street, 25.5 by 75, five-story-brick tenement, with store and one-story store in rear. Due on judgment, $21,490.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 302 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 470 Lenox Avenue, east side, 79.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 84, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $17,240.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, J. L. N Hunt, referee, southeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 64 by 22 by 16 by 108 2 by 48, four-story brick tenement and four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,580.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow referee, 526 to 530 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 98.9, five-story brick factory and two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $50,650.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, lot on north side of One Hundredth and Sixth Street, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 138 East Fourteenth Street, through to 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, 20.10 by about 206.6 by 50 by irregular, with five-story brick store building on Fourteenth Street, a two-story brick building at 135 East Thirteenth Street, and a three-story brick store building at 137, the latter being a Stuyvesant leasehold.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 123 Bowery, east side, about 50.2 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 102, five-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $86,580.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, plot at Riverdale, on west side of Bettner's Lane, 1,011 by 204 by 1,062.6 by 198.8, containing 4.73 acres. Due on judgment, $17,720.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 27 East Thirtieth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,520; on prior mortgage, $3,070.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 14 by 90, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,280.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Joseph E. Owens, referee, plot on St. Nicholas Place, east side, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 74.11 by 100.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 468 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 141.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,825.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. W. Peckham, Jr., referee, the right, title, &c., of Mary and Neil Kennedy to lot on Third Avenue, east side, 113 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 30 by 86 by 25 by —. Due on judgment, $2,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 420 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by Vitali's Hummer, one-story frame shed; cost, $150.

North side of One Hundred and Second Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, by John Yule of 140 Manhattan Avenue, four five-story and basement brick flats; cost, $68,000.

East side of Vyse Avenue, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, by Thomas Hauretty of 211 East Eightieth Street, one-story frame workshop; cost, $250.

Nos. 202 and 204 Bleecker Street, alterations to three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, by Riemann & Muller; cost, $150.

Nos. 143 and 145 Bank Street, alterations to one-story brick factory, by Henry Walsh; cost, $200.

West side of Decatur Avenue, 100 feet south of Scott Avenue, alterations to one-and-one-half-story frame stable, by Henry Weller; cost, $200.

Southwest corner of Decatur and Scott Avenues, alteration to two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Henry Weller; cost, $150.

No. 117 West Thirty-fourth Street; alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling, by E. A. Gunnell; cost, $800.

No. 101 West Ninety-ninth Street, alterations to five-story brick tenement, by Thomas G. Hayes; cost, $260.

No. 591 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, alteration to one-story and attic frame dwelling, by Louis Winter; cost, $300.

No. 146 Duane Street, alteration to five-story brick store, by Charles F. Hoffman; cost, $5,000.

Southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, alteration to two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Louis Wirth; cost, $600.

Nos. 175 to 179 Second Street, alteration to five-story brick store and tenement, by Israel White; cost, $5,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The auction sales of real estate in Brooklyn during the last week amounted to $88,310. There were recorded during the week 182 mortgages, for $744,596, of which 102, for $321,430, were at more than 5 per cent. and 80, for $423,166, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week in 1893 there were recorded 189 mortgages, for $506,453, of which 136, for $350,392, were at more than 5 per cent., and 53, for $156,061, were at 5 per cent. or less.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Berry Street, west side, 80 feet north of South Eleventh Street, two-story brick factory, with one-story extension for stable, 25 by 27.8 and 22.8; cost, $1,800 in all. McLaughlin, owner.

Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 228 feet west of Fifth Avenue, four two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families each, 18 by 43 each; cost, $1,500 each. Charles Hart, owner.

Avenue D, southwest corner of East Thirty-eighth Street, frame church building, 28 by 45; cost, $2,800. German Methodist Episcopal Church, owner.

Ninth Street, south side, 98 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 14 by 44 each; cost, $2,200 each. T. Kilty, owner.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 29.4 feet south of Seventy-ninth Street, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 38 each; cost, $3,000 each. John S. McCormick, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

85TH ST, 104 WEST; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Samuel Green..... $1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 77.8 ft s of 78th St, 26x103.11; John Welcker and wife to Henry McAleenan, Jr. 45,000

76TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 100 x102.2; Julie D. Moulton and others to Jacob M. Newman..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11x100.5; William C. Oesting and wife to Caroline Bloch..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 249.10 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x100.8; William C. Oesting and wife to Herman G. Unger..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Hermann Sassenscheidt and wife to Woolf Woolf and wife. 14,500

87TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; George Schreiner and wife to Emma L. Wittmann..... 28,000

87TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Emma C. Wittmann to John P. Wittmann and wife..... 10

76TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 100 x102.2; John H. Morris to Julie D. Moulton and others..... 10

14TH ST, 227 East; Ada Gray to Clarence R. Ferguson..... 80,000

4TH AV, s e corner of 101st St, 100 x16; James Duffy to H. Lewis Cohn..... 18,500

119TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 67.6 x100.10; Lewis E. Storms to Thomas Mackellar..... 27,000

88TH ST, 39 West; John Casey to Charles Thompson..... 100

49TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John H. Betz and wife to Barbara Schoenenberger..... 25,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 77.8 ft s of 78th St, 26x103.11x26x103.2; Henry McAleenan, Jr., to Avina V. McAleenan..... 45,000

88TH ST, s s, 462 ft w of West End Av, 21x100.8; James Livingston and wife and another to John Sedgwick. 1

128TH ST, 231 and 233 East; Martha J. White to Howard McWilliams.... 1

135TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William H. Ricketts, referee, to American Savings Bank... 21,000

135TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; same to James D. Eakin, executor of Thomas Eakin..... 22,000

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.3; Johanna E. Ferguson and others to Eliza R. Knapp 8,000

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50 x99.11; Elizabeth Coates to John Fitzgerald..... 50,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 139th St, 24.11x100; Charles J. Quigley to Charles J. Bough..... 14,000

123D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8 x100.11; Edward C. Prescott to Ida Prescott..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 20.6x63; Esther Willner and another to Rachel Salzberg..... 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 48, Alois Gutwillig and wife to Leopold R. Treu..... 1

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; James O. West and others, executors, to Catharine O'Brien.... 7,000

38TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x90; same to same..... 9,750

18TH ST, 23 West; Louis Cohen to Helen C. Juilliard..... 43,000

39TH ST, 453 West; Richard Stackpole and wife to Edwin B. Woods.. 1

27TH ST, n s, 298.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x98.9; Henry Milholland to Hannah Milholland..... 1

43D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.4; Martha Currie to Emily Simonson..... 14,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8x88; John R. Todd to Charles E. Schaffner..... 1

42D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Henry and Helen Quinn to Sarah L. Shanley..... 4,200

95TH ST, n s, 362 ft w of 8th Av, 16 x100.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to Emil Wilhelm..... 17,000

160TH ST, s s, 129.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Seth M. Milliken 3,000

UNION AV, e s, 136 ft s of 156th St, 75x93.2; John A. Knox to Hettie Knox..... 15,000

SIMPSON ST, e s, 149.11 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Frederick O. Johannesen and wife to Mary S. Bowen..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft n of Home St, 100x100, and other property; same to same..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 179 ft n e of 170th St, 25x100; George Feltner to Dora Feltner..... 6,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 100 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 86.2x97.3x3.2x 100; Frank Yoran and wife to Reuben C. Harvey..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWE, Julia, to Joseph Blau; s s of 54th St, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... $2,800

BLOCH, Caroline, to William C. Oesting; n s of 69th St, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,500

BUDENBACH, Oswald, and others to Selina Leschhorn; w s of 11th Av, 98.9 ft n of 37th St, 3 years... 3,000

CLARKE, John A., and another to Margaret I. Hannan; w s of Greenwich St, 40.5 ft n of Morris St, 1 year..... 1,500

DRUMMOND, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 71st St, 193 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 12,500

ENGLERT, Michael, to Morris S. Thompson and another, trustees; s w corner of Delancey and Forsyth Sts, 3 years..... 13,500

FANNING, Thomas, to James P. Campbell and another; Naegle Av, centre line, 130 ft n e of King's Bridge Road, demand..... 200

GUNST, Bernhard, and wife to Edward Schroeder; s s of 32d St, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GAHREN, Charles, and wife to the German Savings Bank; n s of 88th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 75,000

HARVEY, Reuben C., to Frank Yoran; w s of Terrace View Av, 100 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 3 years... 1,000

KELLY, Mamie C., to Eleanor L. Meyer; 426 to 430 East 51st St, 5 years..... 15,000

KNAPP, Eliza R., to the Mount Morris Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 100th St, 200.7 ft e of 10th Av, installments..... 8,000

KOCH, Frank, to Joseph K. E. Poynton; w s of Decatur Av, 125.6 ft s of Travers St, 3 years..... 3,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Cord D. Wyckoff and another; n s of 76th St, 220 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 84,000

O'BRIEN, Catharine, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 38th St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

O'BERLE, Annie, to Henry Fliegenheimer; Lot 106, map of part of Lander Farm, 11th Ward, and other property, 1 year..... 1,700

PRESSINGER, Mary D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 West 42d St, 3 years..... 10,000

PFEIFFER, Henry E., and wife to Sigmund Lewy; w s of Tinton Av, 76.6 ft n of Clifton St, 5 years..... 1,500

STUCKARDT, Henry L., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Intervale Av, 80 ft n of 169th St, 5 years..... 1,200

SHANLEY, James, to John F. Steeves; Lots 198 to 200, map of land of S. Cambrelling and others, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHOENENBERGER, Barbara, to John H. Betz; s s of 49th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

SIMONSON, Emily, to Martha Currie; n s of 43d St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

STOCKER, Margaret, to Paul G. Decker; w s of Forest Av, 100 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 175

SAME to George W. Hertzel and another, executors, &c.; same property, 3 years..... 3,000

SMYTH, Julia G., to Hugh N. Camp; w s of Sedgwick Av, 50 ft s of Depot Place, 5 years..... 1,000

TREU, Leopold R., to Alois Gutwillig; w s of University Place, 49 ft n of 11th St, 2 years..... 20,000

TREU, Leopold R., to Alois Gutwillig; 48 University Place, 2 years.... 20,000

THOMPSON, Charles, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e s of 88th St, 387 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 21,000

WOODS, Edwin B., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 39th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years... 9,000

UNGER, Herman G., to William C. Oesting; n s of 87th St, 240.10 ft e of Avenue A, 6 years..... 8,000

WOLF, Magdalena, to Mary A. McBride; 265 Hudson St, 3 years..... 3,000

WOOLF, Woolf, and wife to the Bank for Savings of New-York; s s of 77th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 8,000

WITTMAN, Emma L., to George Schreiner; n s of 87th St, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 4,500

WILSON, Herman B., and wife to John Hardy; n s of 178th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday at the County Clerk's office:

CATHARINE ST, 15; the Star Painting Company against Thomas Joyce & Son, contractors..... $160

164TH ST, 830 and 832 East; Church E. Gates & Co. against Charlotte M. Stoker, owner; Edwin J. Harlow, contractor..... 218

116TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av; Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company against Francis Stevens, owner; John W. Stevens, contractor..... 1,500

72D ST, 527 to 533 East; Martin J. Gallagher against Harold Reid, debtor; Charles E. Reid, owner... 45

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company of Zurich vs. Phoenix Insurance Company—J. Langdon Ward. Valentine vs. Juch—Adolph Czaki. Valentine vs. Juch (two cases)—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Republic Fire Insurance Company—Edward Powell.

LEXOW COMMITTEE RESUMES TO-MORROW

Plenty of Precedents to Insure Interesting Proceedings.

The Lexow committee will meet in Part I. of the Superior Court at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, and will, it is understood, sit every day it can in December. Sensational testimony is of course expected, and, considering the material at hand and to come, the expectation is well warranted.

Who are to be called to the stand is only known, practically, to the committee and its counsel, and they are not talking to the public just now. There is, of course, a great deal of curiosity as to whether Superintendent Byrnes will be summoned. He says that he has nothing to say on the subject. Neither has Chairman Lexow.

The examinations of Police Commissioners Sheehan and Martin have not been completed, and it is well known that several keepers of disorderly houses who can if they want to tell things that will cause amazement, even though amazement has already been pushed to the limit, have been subpoenaed.

Commenting on the escape of Mrs. Thurow, Chairman Lexow said yesterday that it was remarkable. How, he inquired, could such a valuable witness succeed in getting away? He thought it looked very funny. He was sure that it was unfortunate.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre is confident that she can be brought back if she is in this country, and he feels reasonably certain that she is here. What the steamship people have said to him has convinced him that she did not sail for a foreign port. He thinks she has gone West, and that she had very little money. He is certain that she has a sister living in Hoboken, and that she was with that sister up to last Monday night.

TO UTILIZE THE WASTE CULM

It Will Be Made to Do Duty as a Fuel for Generating Electricity.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 1.—The problem of utilizing the immense culm piles in the anthracite coal region is about solved. The culm constitutes the waste from the hard coal after it is crushed in the breakers. There are millions and millions of tons of this culm lying waste. Capitalists, with headquarters in Scranton and Wilkesbarre, will use the culm for boiler fuel, and generate electricity, which will be transmitted by wire to New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Paterson, and other towns.

The power, which can be used either for motive, heating, or lighting purposes, will cost consumers less than $7 per horse power per year.

Big Hive Full of Honey.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

Mrs. John Welsh of the town of Suamico, Wis., has obtained between 400 and 500 pounds of honey in a singular manner. Her boy, Philip, while in the woods, observed the mark of claws upon a dead tree, and, thinking to find a wildcat, cut it down. It proved to be a bee tree, and fifteen or sixteen feet of its length was filled with honey. The tree was about three feet in diameter, and the shell was only about three inches thick. The comb was not broken, but was in five sections, each the length of fifteen of sixteen feet. The good lady procured a washtub full of chilled bees, and several tubs of honey. The boy is still after the animal with claws that was feeding upon the honey.

Carried Smallpox with Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Isaac N. Fowler, a young married man, residing at 639 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New-York, with his wife and son, came here Thanksgiving Day to visit his brother-in-law, James J. Van Hovenberg of 176 Jefferson Street.

Thursday morning Mr. Fowler was attacked with smallpox. Before the health authorities were notified, Van Hovenberg removed his family to River Street, where Health Inspectors found them. The apartments on River and Jefferson Streets were immediately quarantined.

A Mutineer Dies in Prison.

THOMASTON, Me., Dec. 1.—George Miller, one of the Jefferson Borden mutineers of international notoriety, died to-day at the Maine State Prison, where he has been since 1875. Clark, his accomplice, now in prison, is the only survivor of the three convicted. Miller was a Russian Finn.

MR. DALLAS SUES MISS TURNER

WANTS $20,000 DAMAGES FROM HER FOR CHANGING HIS PLAY.

She Didn't Produce It Under the Name He Gave It and Didn't Make Him Stage Manager, as He Wished.

Mr. Merwyn Dallas, dramatist, has a very modest idea of his own value. He wants $20,000 damages from Carrie Turner, the actress, alleging that she has injured him to that extent because she altered the play known as "The Coming Woman" and produced it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre under a different name from that which he had given it.

Mr. Dallas alleges that he dramatized Edmund Yates's novel "Broken to Harness" and sold his work to Miss Turner for a nominal sum, on the understanding that he was to act as her stage manager, that it was to be produced as he turned it in, and that his name was to appear as author of the play. None of these conditions was fulfilled, he says, and because of the changes made without his knowledge and consent he asserts that the play proved a failure, and he thinks the damage to his reputation in consequence is moderately assessed at $20,000.

In addition, Mr. Dallas has brought suit against Miss Turner for $625 for breach of contract, because she failed to employ him as stage manager.

THE LITIGATION ENDED.

Justice Truax Signs an Order in the Worthington Company Case.

The end has finally been reached, from present appearances, in the involved litigation over the affairs of the Worthington Company, which went into bankruptcy some time ago.

Yesterday Justice Truax of the Supreme Court signed an order authorizing the receiver of the company, Joseph J. Little, to collect all the outstanding insurance on the life of the late Richard Worthington and to pay to the widow, Margaret Worthington, 37½ per cent. of all moneys so collected. In consideration of this the receiver of the company is to discontinue all suits and discharge all judgments now outstanding against Richard Worthington, Margaret Worthington, and Elizabeth Sproule. Margaret Worthington, on her part, is also to discontinue all contested actions and adjust and compromise conflicting claims.

The petition of the receiver sets forth that, on his appointment, he discovered that Richard Worthington, who was at one time Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager of the company, had in force policies of insurance on his life, in the Mutual Life, Mutual Reserve Fund Life, the Aetna Life, and the Union Central Life Insurance Companies, aggregating $40,000. He discovered that the larger part of the premiums on these policies had been paid out of the funds of the Worthington Company, and at once took steps to have these policies, which were made payable to the widow, made a part of the company's assets for the benefit of all the creditors.

The receiver further states that Richard and Margaret Worthington and Elizabeth Sproule had also appropriated funds of the defunct company. On Oct. 7 last, Worthington died, and actions brought by the widow and Elizabeth Sproule against the receiver were dismissed, and the latter recovered judgments for $910.25 against Mrs. Worthington and for $149.05 against Elizabeth Sproule. Under the order these two judgments are to be cancelled. The receiver is also empowered to bring suits against any insurance companies, if it is found necessary.

Mrs. Herrmann Sues Sexton.

Mrs. Herrmann, wife of Prof. Herrmann, has brought suit for $50,000 damages against Sheriff Sexton for seizing the stage effects used by the magician. Sheriff Sexton attached the properties under a judgment obtained by Julius J. Frank, a lawyer, against Prof. Herrmann. Mrs. Herrmann alleges that the properties are hers, and that the seizure damaged her to the amount claimed. She also yesterday obtained an order from Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas enjoining Sheriff Sexton and Mr. Frank from further interfering with her property.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Edward Howell was yesterday appointed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court receiver of the Republic Fire Insurance Company in voluntary liquidation. Mr. Howell was the Secretary of the company, which went out of active business in 1882, re-insuring its risks. All of its affairs have been wound up, nothing now remaining to be done except to distribute a balance of $5,903.54 among the stockholders.

—A contest over the will of Moses Furst has been begun before Surrogate Arnold. Furst kept a dry goods store on 59th Sixth Avenue. At his death he left $25,000, of which $7,000 was bequeathed to Simon and Stekla Schlesinger, grandchildren. The residue was given to Rachel Berg, another grandchild. The Schlesingers allege undue influence.

—The assignment by Stevens, Corwin & Co., made on July 5, 1892, was set aside yesterday by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court as fraudulent, on the complaint of the South Danvers National Bank.

TWO BOYS AND THREE BURGLARIES

Pawn Tickets May Solve the Mystery of Mount Vernon Robberies.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Gordon Reade, sixteen years old, of 158 Stevens Avenue, this city, son of William Reade of the Hodgman Rubber Company of New-York City, and Walter Johnson, sixteen years old, son of Thomas Johnson, also of this city, were arrested here this morning on a charge of burglary in the second degree. Pawn tickets issued by H. S. Isaacs, a pawnbroker, of 2,438 Eighth Avenue, New-York, were found in their possession.

They were arraigned before Judge Appell in the Court of Sessions this morning, and were remanded until Monday morning for further examination. So far as can be learned, three different charges of burglary are made against both boys, and the proof of their guilt or innocence will largely depend upon the result of the police investigation of the articles pawned, as the pawn tickets give very indefinite information.

Mr. Reade, father of Gordon Reade, is one of the most highly respected citizens of this city. Young Reade has hitherto had a good character. He has been ambitious to figure as a detective, and a short time ago appeared in court as complainant in an excise violation case, and convicted his men.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR cash, or might exchange for free and clear property, the following swell apartment houses: 2, 4, and 6 Glenada Place, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.
J. WILSON HAMILTON, Owner, 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Westchester Property for Sale.

$15,000 to $25,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted in established specialty manufacturing business; half interest to active partner competent to take charge of inside affairs; will bear closest examination. F. P. A., Box 114 Times.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

A gentleman's country residence, recently finished in first-class style, consisting of house, 16 rooms, with ten acres fine lawn and shade

HOME OF ARTIST GIBSON

A Charming House and Surrounding at Washington, Conn.

STUDIO CLOSE TO A TROUT STREAM

Description of the Building and Its History—Anecdotes and Incidents in the Artist's Career.

Brooklyn has a Prince of legerdemain—a Prince Charmant of the Floral Kingdom. Artist and author, some people might say of W. Hamilton Gibson; but surely the ability to tell the world by word of mouth something in which it is perhaps not interested, and in a manner so delightful as to bring it, fascinated, into a fairyland of realism, where, by the most delicately-exquisite mechanical effects, flowers bud, blossom, and show their innermost lives to the public view, is a gift that includes both the skill of the artist and the wisdom of the author, and is more rare than either.

And it is a real enchanted land, an artist's enchanted land where all these charming things are conceived nowadays.

For a number of years Mr. Gibson has lived on Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, but it is hard to get any individuality into the four walls of a city house, so Mr. Gibson says, when it is so very much like your neighbor's on the right, quite similar to the other neighbor's on the left, and a twin to the house just across the street. To be sure, there was the studio at the top, that Mr. Gibson added himself, with its full north light, skylight, and view in different directions all over the city. But a student of nature can't live in a studio, so last year Mr. Gibson built himself into a charming house up on the hills in Washington, Conn., and allowed nature to assert her individuality in the thirteen acres surrounding it.

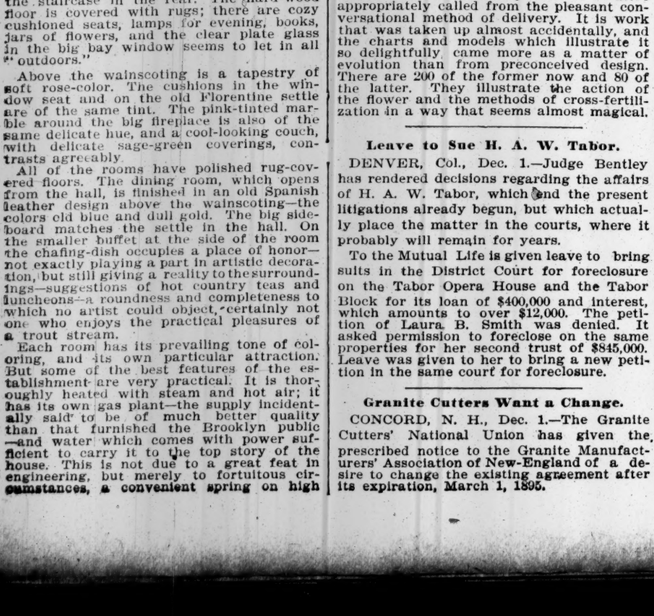
Mr. Gibson was born at Sandy Hook, Conn., and still owns an old homestead there. There was an excellent boys' school in Washington at that time, as there is now, called the Gunnery, from its proprietor, Mr. Gunn, who himself paid the debt of nature some time since. There Mr. Gibson, as a boy, went to school.

The place has had a great attraction for him, as well as for the other "boys," ever

William Hamilton Gibson.

since their school days, and going back time and again they have, one and another, bought land there and settled, at least for the Summer. So a delightful settlement has grown up, including quite a coterie of Brooklyn people—a good-sized delegation from Plymouth Church.

Mr. Gibson's house was designed for a simple Summer cottage, but, after the manner of houses, it developed marvelously in the course of construction. After its completion it was a large building, with several stories, perfectly finished inside and out. The lower story is formed of stones, covered



Mr. Gibson's Connecticut Studio.

with lichens, taken from the walls on the place. The gray, weather-stained cypress shingles on the rest of the building are in perfect harmony with the foundation.

Only the tiniest little grass plot has been cleared near the house, and in front of it is a large field, where the meadow grass, filled with daisies, clover, and other field flowers, grows according to its own sweet will. There are woods near the house, with a path cut through here and there, and the natural conditions have been altered only by the removal of poisonous shrubs.

About 500 feet from the house is the studio, a little old district schoolhouse, which is one of Mr. Gibson's memories of Washington. It has accepted the new conditions very kindly, and settled down at the top of a sharp declivity, developed piazzas that almost entirely surround it, and quite lost its identity in the surrounding shrubbery.

In front are great sumach bushes, taller than a man, that at the height of the season are a mass of gorgeous coloring. At the foot of the hill is a trout brook whose musical notes can be heard in the studio.

That trout brook is also said to have other attractions, very natural to trout brooks, but which they are not always sure to possess. There are trout in it. And if Mr. Gibson hasn't the characteristics which are sometimes attributed to the amateur fisherman, he goes down to that brook whenever he feels like it, and catches a good string of fish.

That is the outside of the place, and inside the house it is equally delightful in a different way. Of course, there is a hall. There never was a country house worth mentioning that hadn't a good-sized one, and this is a model of its kind.

The deep wainscoting is of oak, and so is the staircase in the rear. The hard-wood floor is covered with rugs; there are cozy cushioned seats, lamps for evening, books, jars of flowers, and the clear plate glass in the big bay window seems to let in all "outdoors."

Above the wainscoting is a tapestry of soft rose-color. The cushions in the window seat and on the old Florentine settle are of the same tint. The pink-tinted marble around the big fireplace is also of the same delicate hue, and a cool-looking couch, with delicate sage-green coverings, contrasts agreeably.

All of the rooms have polished rug-covered floors. The dining room, which opens from the hall, is finished in an old Spanish leather design above the wainscoting—the colors old blue and dull gold. The big sideboard matches the settle in the hall. On the smaller buffet at the side of the room the chafing-dish occupies a place of honor—not exactly playing a part in artistic decoration, but still giving a reality to the surroundings—suggestions of hot country teas and luncheons—a roundness and completeness to which no artist could object, certainly not one who enjoys the practical pleasures of a trout stream.

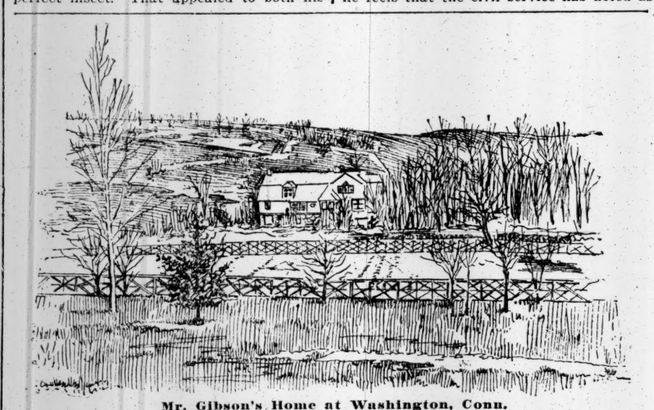
Each room has its prevailing tone of coloring, and its own particular attraction. But some of the best features of the establishment are very practical. It is thoroughly heated with steam and hot air; it has its own gas plant—the supply incidentally said to be of much better quality than that furnished the Brooklyn public—and water which comes with power sufficient to carry it to the top story of the house. This is not due to a great feat in engineering, but merely to fortuitous circumstances, a convenient spring on high ground, and the ability to recognize natural advantages.

And when the creator of this country paradise saw the completion of his work, he said that it was good, fell in love with it in a truly artistic Pygmalion fashion, and now he will make it his home the year round. He will take a studio in New-York for a couple of months each Winter for the benefit of the life of all kinds, musical and artistic, which has its centre here. This he intends to do as soon as he has disposed of his Brooklyn house. Now he goes there early in May, and stays until he is called away to lecture some time in October.

He works according to the fancy that is uppermost at the time, writing, drawing, or painting, with the preference always for the work just in hand. He has thought sometimes that his skill in painting might be lost from disuse, but after a rest of a year or so, it seems only to take on renewed vigor.

Every one knows Mr. Gibson's work, his illustrating, his water colors, his books and magazine articles, all showing the most wonderfully intimate study of nature. He commenced it as a boy, beginning with insects, and from them going to plant life and development.

He says, in telling of it, that he was only ten years old when, sitting on a rock one day, he saw a chrysalis gradually work out of the ground, the butterfly emerge, and expend its shriveled wings until it was a perfect insect. That appealed to both his



Mr. Gibson's Home at Washington, Conn.

imagination and scientific instincts. He commenced then a collection of moths and butterflies that, when it was destroyed six years afterward, was one of the greatest sorrows of his life. It was a serious loss scientifically, he knew later, for the collection from insects of his own raising was very extensive.

During six weeks of this past Summer Mr. Gibson wrote and illustrated a book upon fungi, which is coming out in the Spring. That has been one branch of study that he has carried out for his own amusement. In connection with it he discovered an immense variety of edible mushrooms, generally unknown.

There has been an epidemic of explorers and adventurers in the world of fungous growth before. They pursued methods, unfortunately, quite opposite to those practiced by Mr. Gibson. While Mr. Gibson studied long and earnestly, became sure of his subject, and then made practical tests, the general public, with true American haste, made its practical tests first, and, though the results were equally decisive, they were so often fatal that science and the community were not materially benefited.

Then Mr. Gibson's friends came to the front, begging him to play the part of public benefactor and impart his knowledge to a mushroom-famished people. He did so. And the volumes of mail matter, coming from every part of the country where a mushroom could possibly exist testified to the popular taste.

A vote of thanks came from a camp of men on the Rocky Mountains. They had been out and gathered sixty pounds of fungi that they had not known before was of use. One single mushroom they had used was fourteen inches in diameter. They were reveling in courses of mushrooms cooked in every possible form, and wished to express a very sincere gratitude.

That was very pleasant. But the majority of Mr. Gibson's correspondents were more cautious—also very little accustomed to the manner of vegetable they were dealing with. Consequently they inclosed samples. Uncle Sam's lieutenants in handling the Brooklyn mails came across cold, clammy, and uncanny substances. The letters for the Hill people of the city were served in a thin mushroom broth.

When Mr. Gibson's mail, with its unpleasant contents, reached him, the letters read: "The writer would be very glad to know if the inclosed was edible." But it never was.

Mr. Gibson's Washington home will give a more satisfactory and undisturbed field for his study of plant life in repose. The guardians of the peace in Prospect Park could never quite understand why a man with a lantern should care to wander through their precincts at midnight. It was such a remarkable occurrence that they dogged the footsteps of the stranger with a persistence worthy of a better cause.

They even thought it worth while to make observations, themselves unseen, but the pervading odor of the alcoholic beverages required to withstand a contact with night damps made that precaution unnecessary. Even an explanation of the reasons for a lantern-light sketch failed to ease the suspicions of the servants of the municipality.

Mr. Gibson has some interest and faith in psychic phenomena. So have, apparently, those eminently practical men, the publishers. One of Mr. Gibson's books, which gives him altogether the greatest amount of pleasure, is the result of a dream. He had had an idea of it for some time, but with no definite form in view. One night it came to him in a dream—the method of the work, the illustrations, and their relative positions. An insect which has a very lifelike appearance on the title page, and another on the preface, are creatures of the vision.

Immediately following the suggestions received in this way, Mr. Gibson made an outline of his pages and their illustrations, took them to the publishers on the same day, and before another night the book was practically written and published. It was "Sharp Eyes," a rambler's calendar, showing the beauties exhibited by nature each successive week in the year. It is considered one of the finest books that have come from Harper's press.

Mr. Gibson devotes his Winters now to lectures—or talks, as they seem to be more appropriately called from the pleasant conversational method of delivery. It is work that was taken up almost accidentally, and the charts and models which illustrate it so delightfully came more as a matter of evolution than from preconceived design. There are 200 of the former now and 80 of the latter. They illustrate the action of the flower and the methods of cross-fertilization in a way that seems almost magical.

Leave to Sue H. A. W. Tabor.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—Judge Bentley has rendered decisions regarding the affairs of H. A. W. Tabor, which end the present litigations already begun, but which actually place the matter in the courts, where it probably will remain for years.

To the Mutual Life is given leave to bring suits in the District Court for foreclosure on the Tabor Opera House and the Tabor Block for its loan of $400,000 and interest, which amounts to over $12,000. The petition of Laura B. Smith was denied. It asked permission to foreclose on the same properties for her second trust of $845,000. Leave was given to her to bring a new petition in the same court for foreclosure.

Granite Cutters Want a Change.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—The Granite Cutters' National Union has given the prescribed notice to the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New-England of a desire to change the existing agreement after its expiration, March 1, 1895.

TO INVESTIGATE BROOKLYN

Senator Wolfert to Try for a Committee Which Shall Start with Civil Service.

Senator Daniel Bradley has been for some time anxious to have a Senatorial committee visit Brooklyn and investigate the affairs of the city and of its officials. Now appears Senator Henry Wolfert with a proposition somewhat similar to that of Senator Bradley.

Senator Wolfert, however, has his eye in only one direction, and that is the civil service. He does not like civil service, and believes it has been abused. He wants the abuses of the Civil Service Department investigated, and, if necessary, any other departments could be looked into whenever it was deemed advisable.

Senator Wolfert believes that in the past better men were appointed to positions in the Municipal Government by the heads of departments than those appointed under the civil service regulations; besides this, he feels that the civil service has acted as a barrier to keep in power and place a lot of "machine" Democrats, while worthy and competent Republicans are kept out in the cold.

The Senator from the Twenty-sixth Ward intends, just as soon as the Legislature begins work, to present a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to visit Brooklyn and investigate the Civil Service Department and anything else that may come under the observation of the committee.

MAYOR SCHIEREN SAVES THE BANDS

Brooklyn Aldermen's Prohibitive Ordinance Not Properly Drawn.

Mayor Schieren has vetoed the resolution adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen two weeks ago ordering itinerant bands from the streets.

"I am advised," writes the Mayor, "that the Common Council has no power to prescribe that an act forbidden by its ordinance shall be a misdemeanor or to provide for imprisonment as a penalty for violating its ordinance, and that the penalty which it is authorized to impose refers simply to a money penalty. While some of the provisions of the ordinance in question are commendable, some of its expressions are so indefinite as to be open to grave misconstruction.

"For instance, the provision forbidding the beating of any drum or instrument for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers to any show of beasts, &c., is, in substance, a good provision. But the resolution purports to limit its operations in that respect to 'side shows,' which is an expression too indefinite and uncertain, and by reason of its indefiniteness the substantial purpose of the provision might easily be defeated."

He suggests a redrafting of the resolution to meet in better form the legal and practical features of the situation sought to be treated.

READY AT MIDNIGHT TO PAY TAXES

Brooklyn's Debtors on Hand Early and Brought Breakfasts.

The Brooklyn taxes for 1894 to meet the city's expenses for 1895 became due and were payable yesterday, and all day long there were long lines of men and women in the Municipal Building, anxious to discharge their indebtedness.

Two Germans entered the building at midnight Friday, took seats by the door of the tax offices, and smoked their pipes. They carried their baskets, and about 6 A. M. stopped smoking long enough to eat them. They were not alone at that hour, for by 3 o'clock there were at least twenty-five others who had drifted into seats in various parts of the corridors. By paying the taxes yesterday they received a rebate of 7 3-7 per cent, which the law allows. Taxes paid after Dec. 31 will be subject to a charge of 9 per cent. interest.

Collector appleton said that $3,000,000 had been collected on the first day, which was an increase of $60,000 over last year. Much of this had been received by checks through the mails. All told, he expected that $5,000,000 would be in the hands of the City Treasurer by Monday morning.

KENTUCKY DISTRICT JUDGES

The Results in the First, Second, Fourth, and Sixth Districts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—Four of the seven Appellate Court districts in this State elected Judges in November. The vote was as follows:

First District—John R. Grace, Democrat, 22,493; no opposition.

Second District—W. L. Reeves, Democrat, 22,089; B. L. D. Guffy, Republican, 23,550.

Fourth District—S. B. Toney, Democrat, 17,729; St. John Boyle, Republican, 17,704. Boyle will contest.

Sixth District—T. H. Paynter, Democrat, 25,785; no opposition.

Brooklyn's Death Rate 16.6.

There were 344 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending at noon yesterday, the death rate being 16.6 in every 1,000 in an estimated population of 1,080,000. Of this number, 116 deaths were of children under five years old. There were 158 deaths in tenements, and 58 were in public institutions.

The most important causes of death were: Scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 29; croup, 6; typhoid fever, 5; septic fever, 1; diarrheal diseases, 3; tubercular diseases, 63; cancer, 10; old age, 10; meningitis, 4; pneumonia, 35; nephritis, 22. During the same time there were 174 marriages and 375 births.

Collector Healy's New Deputies.

Collector of Internal Revenue A. Augustus Healy of Brooklyn has appointed Robert L. Overfield of the Twenty-third Ward, William J. Orr of the Fifth Ward, and Thomas P. Kenna of the Nineteenth Ward as deputies, in place of Deputies Fuller, Welles, and May. He has also appointed F. W. Jansen of Richmond County, F. M. Wilson of Suffolk County, and S. V. Leaving of Queens County deputies.

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A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Timely Gossip of the Concert Hall and Opera House.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK IN GOTHAM

"Carmen" With the Heroine in the Background—Victor Maurel and His Mastery of the Lyric Art.

The past week in music was interesting, but by no means exciting. Its incidents were as follows: Sunday, Nov. 25, Opera House popular concert; Monday evening, "Carmen"; Tuesday, Perry Averill's song recital and concerts of the Kneisel Quartet and Musurgia; Wednesday, "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Thursday, "Carmen"; Friday, public rehearsal of Haydn's "Creation," by the Oratorio Society, and "Il Trovatore"; Saturday, "Faust" and the Oratorio concert.

The most artistic and satisfactory performance of the week was that of the Kneisel Quartet, which was, of course, attended by the smallest number of persons. Chamber music is for the few; it is a great pity that we must add the too few. In all probability the four admirable artists of Boston, who played with such beauty of tone, such unanimity, such justice of sentiment, and such invigorating spirit on Tuesday evening, will be discouraged by the apathy of New-York music lovers, and stay at home; for they are prophets not without honor in their own country. Probably, if the public here could be made to understand that the performances of these gentlemen are something unique and fascinating, it would respond in greater numbers to the invitation to come and hear them.

***

"Carmen" bids fair to be a potent attraction at the Opera House for a few performances this season. Last year, as soon as it was found that Mme. Calvé's treatment of the title rôle was sufficient in itself to fill the house, the "ideal" cast was allowed to fall into innocuous desuetude. Signor de Lucia promptly replaced Jean de Reszke as the lover, and much of the time Mme. Arnoldson replaced Mme. Eames as Micaela.

This season it will undoubtedly be the plan to rely on the ensemble to draw. The most prominent feature of the cast is M. Jean de Reszke's Don José, an interpretation that throbs with vitality from beginning to end. The famous tenor sings the music with betwitching sensuousness of tone, and with an infinite variety of judicious and expressive nuances. Indeed, his performance is a model of what dramatic singing ought to be. Mme. Melba has surprised every one by the grace and judgment of her performance of Micaela, and Edouard de Reszke's Escamillo is better than most persons thought it would be. The big basso sings the music with splendid power, and he infuses into the part the necessary animal magnetism.

The weakest impersonation is that of Zelie de Lussan as Carmen. It cannot be said that her work is wholly devoid of merit, for she looks the part fairly well, and she sings the music neatly and correctly, with a voice of pleasant quality, but of very little power. But she is wholly without the vocal or histrionic ability, even to outline the character of Carmen. She has no more diablerie than a wooden spoon, and there is absolutely no reason at all why a fine young soldier like Don José should destroy his career on account of such a highly-respectable gypsy.

But the beauty of the opera is there, and the general effect of the performance is satisfactory to the average operagoer, who does not trouble himself very much about the completeness of the illusion on the stage.

***

Victor Maurel, who is to appear to-morrow night as Iago in Verdi's "Otello," has been justly pronounced the greatest living baritone. This public, however, will need to bear in mind the fact that Maurel's greatness is of an extremely different kind from Tamagno's. M. Maurel has not a big voice, as big voices go, and what he has is somewhat worn. Nor was he ever a shouter over the footlights.

But he has a big art. He is a superb actor—one who could make his mark on the dramatic stage, which few of our operatic idols could do. And M. Maurel knows how to make refined and well controlled singing burn with eloquence. Let any reader of this column, who may be at the opera to-morrow night, note how he sings the narration of Cassio's talking in his sleep. That is an example of pure lyric art, and it ought not to pass unnoticed. Yet it is a quiet, unobtrusive piece of singing, without a single burst of vocal power—unless the great baritone has changed his reading of late.

***

The Emperor William's "Song to Ague," as it has been called, is still a subject of comment. This is what The Westminster Gazette says of it: "Musical critics on this side of the Channel appear to be singularly lacking in penetration. Not one of them has been able to discern the true inwardness of the Emperor William's 'Hymn to Aegir.' There is certainly more in it than meets the ear on a first hearing. Like most great works, it evidently requires to be studied. The other day a leading French journal magnanimously presented its readers with a free copy of the Imperial composition. Here is what a musical subscriber has discovered in the hymn after most diligently practicing and analysing it. 'The piece,' he writes, 'is made up of Mozart's "Magic Flute," Wagner's "Lohengrin," and Schumann's "Pays de Cocagne." Moreover, it begins like the Marseillaise and ends like the Russian Anthem!' Now, is this merely the 'long arm of coincidence,' or did the most musical of monarchs really know what he was about?"

***

Mr. Hamish McCunn's new opera, "Jeanie Deans," is exciting the interest of English music lovers. Mr. Joseph Bennett writes of it thus: "With regard to the composer's method, the most noteworthy fact appears in his avoidance of the leit-motif, which forms so conspicuous a feature in nearly all operas of the present day. Complete avoidance it can hardly be called, since a short but well-marked rhythmic and melodic figure attends upon Dumbiedikes. This, however, is the only exception, properly so called, such repetitions of melody as occur not being within the definition of a leit-motif. Another characteristic of the work is that the orchestral music, while sufficiently conspicuous, does not, vis-à-vis with the vocal music, occupy an independent position, but is, for the most part, strictly in the nature of accompaniment. It seeks to color and generally heighten the effect of declamation and song rather than to set up a distinct source of thematic interest. This follows almost, of course, upon rejection of the leit-motif system.

"It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. McCunn has treated the dialogue in modern fashion—that is to say, with entire musical freedom and with deference to no rule, save that of keeping close to the sentiment and expression of the words. There is more than one way of doing this. A composer is at liberty, for instance, to disregard vocal melody and shape his phrases according to the inflection best adapted to give them declamatory, as distinct from musical, effect. On the other hand, he may, without challenge of his right, seize every opportunity of introducing melodic passages, and of giving to his voice parts the charm of tune. Choice of method must depend greatly upon the nature of the dialogue, and, as that in 'Jeanie Deans' is necessarily strong in sentiment, Mr. McCunn has adopted the second of the two processes. His setting of the dialogue, therefore, contains a larger proportion than usual of vocal melody. There is, nevertheless, much declamation pure and simple, in writing which the composer seems to have looked carefully to proper enunciation of the text."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—The Symphony Society.—The sale of seats for the Symphony Society concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening next will commence to-morrow morning at the box office of Carnegie Hall. Ysaye will be the soloist, and the programme is as follows: Ocean Symphony, Rubinstein; Concerto No. 2, Bruch, for violin; "Liebes Nacht," ("Tristan and Isolde,") arranged for orchestra by Walter Damrosch; theme and variations, for violin, (new,) Joachim; prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," (a fairy play in three acts,) Humperdinck.

—Abbey's Theatre.—Offenbach's "The Grand Duchess" will be produced at Abbey's Theatre on Tuesday night, with the following strong cast: Fritz, Mr. Hubert Wilke; General Boum, Mr. Hallen Mostyn; Baron Puck, Mr. Digby Bell; Baron Grog, Mr. Owen Westford; Prince Paul, Mr. Sydney Howard; Nepomuc, Mr. George Honey; Iza, Miss Suzanne Leonard; Olga, Miss Ada Dare; Wanda, Miss Annie Meyers, and the Grand Duchess, Miss Lillian Russell.

—Mr. Lawton's Recital.—The second vocal recital by Mr. W. H. Lawton will be given at Carnegie Hall (Chamber Music Hall) on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6. Songs by Handel, Rubinstein, Schubert, Chaminade, Cornelius, C. Villiers Stanford, and Hood will be included in the programme, in which Mrs. Beebe-Lawton will assist.

—The Opera House Concert.—At the popular concert at the Opera House to-night, Mme. Libia Drog, M. Piançon, and Signor Campanari, will sing, and M. Ysaye, the great violinist, will play. M. Ysaye will play Mendelssohn's concerto, and M. Plançon will sing Wotan's farewell.

—Piano and 'Cello.—At Carnegie Hall on Dec. 12 Bernhard Stavenhagen, a favorite pupil of Liszt, and Jean Gerardy, 'cellist, aged sixteen, will appear in concert together.

—Broadway Theatre.—"Prince Ananias" at the Broadway Theatre has met with public favor. To-morrow evening Caroline Hamilton will replace Eloise Morgan as Ninette.

—Boston Symphony Orchestra.—The second concert of this admirable organization will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening.

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—This will be the last week of "Jacinta," which is tuneful and amusing.

—Herald Square Theatre.—"Rob Roy" continues to draw and to delight the public.

MARIA SHERMAN'S SUICIDE

She Spoiled Mr. Kalbfleisch's Thanksgiving Dinner, but Could Not Bear Dismissal.

Maria Sherman, a cook, who was employed by Edward L. Kalbfleisch, a son of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, at 65 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas in her room.

She had been in the employ of Mr. Kalbfleisch about two months, and had been at first a model cook. As she became better acquainted she became careless. Her failure to please on Thanksgiving Day resulted in her release.

Mr. Kalbfleisch had invited a number of friends to help him eat his Thanksgiving dinner. The cook was not up to the mark. The turkey was burned, and yet was not cooked; the cranberries were burned, the cake was tasteless, and the mince pie was a failure.

Mr. Kalbfleisch had to order the dinner from a caterer, and when it was over he ordered Maria Sherman to leave his employ Saturday. When Saturday came the cook was dead. Her body was removed to the Morgue, and her belongings were taken to the Coroner's office. The body was afterward claimed by Mrs. John Chambers, a cousin, and was taken to 277 Front Street.

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY

Its Exhibition of Water Colors and Pastels at the Fine Arts.

In the central and south galleries of the Fine Arts Building, pictures of the Water Color Society in water colors and pastel are blended in exquisite harmonies. There are to be twenty days, from Dec. 3, of their public exhibition, the charm of which is delicate and rare.

A vivid impression of a long road, white, solitary, with thin, supplicating trees in a blue, cold air appears in Leonard Ochtman's "In the Frozen Byway." F. H. Lungreh's "The Wind from the Desert Blew" is solemnly seductive. John La Farge's "Samoan Girl," coming from the bath in a transparent gown decked with barbarous jewels and carrying a banana leaf as an umbrella; his "Iva in Savaii," a group of Samoan soldiers bringing presents in military order, and "Girl Sliding the Papa-Seea," are festivals of color and form.

Samuel Isham shows, in "The Italian Comedy," a combine sagely Sargentesque, and a Pedrolino, which is French for Pierrot, is not at all like his Italian ancestor, who was fat, greedy, silly, and wholly charmless. Elizabeth F. Parker gives, in "Venetia," a portrait charmingly typical and charmingly colored. A young woman in a yellow gown lights a cigarette as she stands before a table, on which are tea things, and the light of her match throws a glare on her face and fingers that is faithfully reproduced in "A Light" by Francis Day.

Rosina Emmet Sherwood has prettily illuminated "Haystacks," Childe Hassam "The Girl in a Gray Gown," in a gamut of gray and bluish-gray colors; Adele Herter, the "Portrait of Miss W., in graceful profile, and that of a "Lady with Laurel" in a white and delicately pink dress, with green belt, laurel flowers and leaves in her hands, and the most agreeable of thoughtful expressions in her black eyes.

"A Tangerene Wedding Procession," by George H. Clements, is full of life, movement, and subtle expression of savage amusement in a glorious round dance of colors. W. H. Drake gives the instantaneously-caught vision of a street in the Chinatown of San Francisco; Frank Holman the "Santa Maria della Salute Venice," blue water, blue sky, blue air, and blue-white palaces admirably lighted. Robert C. Minor's "Night on Long Island Sound," Ben Foster's "The Day is Done," with sheep returning to the fold through agreeably-colored grass to a white setting sun; Julian Rix's "A Gray Morning," and Elliott Dangerfield's "A Forest Pasturage," and tenderly poetic "A Flock of Sheep That Leisurely Pass by One After One," attract and retain attention.

There are two boys in sailor dress by Lydia Field Emmet, a pretty "Little Girl Blue," by Julia Henshaw Dewey; a "Dutch Dooryard," by Walter C. Hartson; "String Bean Pickers," by Dodge Macknight; "An Old-fashioned Garden," by Carroll Butler Brown, and a "Study in Yellow," by Herbert Denman, all interesting and delicately impressive.

The bright colors in Ellen Day Hale's "Clementi Piano," the drama in Leon Moran's "A Faithful Friend," the gesture in William Verplanck Birney's "A Consultation," and the simple sincerity in the workmanship of the "Entrance to Central Park," by Jules Turcas, may well detain for many moments one's most liberal appreciation. But there are other works to be admired, many more than one could ever reasonably expect, and the entire exhibition is too effective for a long review of its details which should not be complete.

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PROF. DANA'S NEW SCIENCE

He Calls it "Modernized Physiognomy" for Want of a Better Name.

SOME OLD-FASHIONED IDEAS UPSET

No Genius Has Perfect Physical Proportions or Perfectly Stable Organizations—Perfect Beauty Means Mediocrity.

Prof. Charles Loomis Dana read a paper on Thursday night at the Academy of Medicine on what he calls the new science, or "Modernized Physiognomy," which has created a deal of interest among those who were fortunate enough to hear it. Prof. Dana has kindly consented to permit The New-York Times to make the following extracts from his very striking contribution to modern thought:

"It is since Dr. Gall's time that the word degenerate has become one of common usage in French literature, running through works on heredity, social economy, art, morality, crime, insanity, and disease in all its forms. We find French literature full of articles upon degeneracy and civilization, degeneracy and crime, degeneracy and disease. There is in France a whole school of decadents, as they more euphemistically are called. The term has been adopted by the Germans and runs through the work of Lombroso and his followers in Italy. In England and this country its use and significance seem to me to be much less appreciated. Yet, since the first applications of the new science have been toward helping us recognize those who belong to the class known as degenerate and unstable, I shall devote a little time to explaining what is meant by the word.

"The term has an unpleasant sound and nobody likes to hear dry expositions of depressing phenomena. The New-Yorker of to-day will hardly tolerate a tragedy; he wants his drama farcical, his art sensuous, and his novels with a pleasant hymeneal ending. I cannot believe it possible for me to make a discourse on degeneracy at once lucid and attractive. But if one will pass the tip of the tongue over the roof of the mouth, five or six out of every 100 adults will feel a curious ridge along the middle of the hard palate. This is called the torus palatinus, and whoever has it possesses one very interesting mark of degeneracy. The finding of this will, I am sure, give a certain percentage of people a personal interest in the subject and will make them listen with some quietude in order to learn if it has any painful significance.

"I do not need at this day to refute that shibboleth of the Reign of Terror that all men are born equal. We all know very well that babies start in life with very unlike endowments. For the purposes of my explanations I shall only say that some are born like and some are born unlike their parents. Those who have more or less fully the mental and physical characters of their family are considered technically normal, while those unlike it are degenerate. The degenerate are those who differ from the average standard as set up by the family from which they spring; they are variations from the healthfulness of mediocrity; they are the peculiar people. Here, for example, is an illustration familiar to all. An honest, healthy, and respectable couple have a number of children; most of them take after their parents more or less closely and grow up honest, healthy, sturdy, perhaps mediocre or somewhat more than mediocre men and women. But one of the children is different; he is wilful, perverse, impulsive, deceitful; perhaps, however, talented in music or art, in business or literature. He is looked up to as the genius or the doubtful character of the family, and all the friends wonder where he got his endowments. He is one of the degenerate. If his talent overrides his moral imperfections he makes perhaps a success of life and he is called technically simply and 'unstable,' or popularly an erratic man.

"If his talents and bad tendencies are pretty evenly balanced he is called a degenerate of the superior type, while if he discloses decided mental weakness or develops an epilepsy or hysteria or some curious form of hypochondriasis he is called an inferior degenerate. From this last class are found also the insane and many criminals. The weak minded, imbecile, and the idiot stand at the lowest level of the degenerate classes. The common characteristic of all is that they are variations from the family average, they have mental faculties and physical powers not evenly balanced, and if they marry they may accentuate the degeneracy, while eventually their family becomes sterile and runs out. This tendency to sterility is the final and uniform criterion. The histories of prominent families of Europe, aristocratic and royal, are often cited as illustrations of this phenomenon. But it is not confined to them, and we see it in the country as often as in the cities.

"There is, however, a brighter side to this picture. The human race possesses a conservative force which constantly tends to bring individuals back to the average and healthy type. Giants do not breed giants, or dwarfs dwarfs; neither do idiots breed idiots, despite the reiterations of controversial journalists, nor do criminals breed criminals. These classes have no children, or their children are better than the parents. Men and women of genius and even those of extraordinary talent follow the same rule. Their children tend to drop to the level. There is a centripetal force that brings the generations back to the type of the average man. No amount of acquired aptitude or special skill is transmitted to the children, though some of that with which one is naturally endowed may be passed on. The degenerate class in all its grades is a very large one, embracing 5 to 1 per cent. of adults, and few successful men can be said to be free from the taint. And, since perfect stability of the organism is only found in the average, or some would say commonplace, man, it may be said that degeneracy is a condition not altogether undesirable. Such a view is quite justifiable. I am living in the face of the old adage, that the best possession in life is mens sana in corpore sano, but I do not think that perfect health and perfect sanity are things that any individual should desire. It is good for society as a whole, but not so for the individual, or, I might parenthetically and professionally add, for the doctor.

"I have often noticed that families with a streak of insanity, or inebriety, in their membership number the brilliant and successful men. Only the insanity, like the boil, should affect the other man. No man of genius had ever perfect physical proportions or perfectly stable organizations. On the other hand, the portraits of beautiful women are not the portraits of women who have had great intellectual attainments, and the beauty of women has only affected the world's history indirectly through lower channels. Perfect beauty means mediocrity, and man's desire for the one is the force which brings back the degenerate to the other. There is a scientific justification for the fun which one of our daily papers so often pokes at pulchritude. I do not mean that one must be ugly in order to be brilliant, but only that in women and men of talent or wickedness there is some deviation from the standard type which the modern sanctarian would call the normal. But here I must make some important modifications in my text. I have spoken as though there were but two classes of people, (1) the normal, which includes the great majority; (2) the degenerate. All writers have so far chosen to make only these distinctions, and have established the signs by which to divide all humanity into the sheep and the goats.

"But in this, as it seems to me, one important element is left out, or not sufficiently considered. While most people may be what the modern aesthete or green carnation critics call 'middle class,' the remnant are not all below the average, as their name, 'degenerate,' would imply. Assuming, at least, that the human race is slowly progressing, it must be that the average man and woman is also becoming of a slightly higher type, and this, in turn, must be because many of the variations from the healthy average are distinctly above it. Some of the people who have the peculiarities of instability and tendency to die out do nevertheless give birth to a more vigorous stock than they themselves possess. In other words, unless the world is growing worse, there must be a class of greater than average vigor who may be called the progressives or regenerates.

"There are, however, as yet, no anatomical marks known which distinguish these as a type.

"I hope I have made measurably clear the idea of degeneracy as it has been developed and taught by latter-day writers. It forms a class of which the members are as far apart morally and intellectually as the possibilities of human nature allow. Yet it has common characters in the reproductive weakness, in the defects of physique, and in the instability of their mental faculties. They are all wanderers from the normal lines. Furthermore—and this is the point to which I have all along been, very slowly I fear, tending—they have about them certain marks or stigmata which indicate their divergence and are badges of their servitude or of their freedom. The study of these marks forms the application of modernized physiognomy and anthropometry to the determination of the degenerate classes. This is the new use of the older sciences."

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Dress Goods.

Dress Patterns for Holiday Presents are now ready. Our assortments are large and prices unusually low, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, to $10.00.

Goods are displayed on Centre Tables.

Ladies' Cloaks.

We have secured for this week's trade an extra large assortment of plain and fur-trimmed Fine Cloth Jackets, to sell at $15.00, $16.50, $17.50, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $30.00, and $35.00.

New styles in elegant Plush Garments, jetted, braided, and trimmed with Alaska Sable and Thibet Furs.

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GOLF CAPES, made of the double-faced cloth, in gray, blue, and black, at $7.50.

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Capes in Astrachan, Wool Seal, and Electric Seal at $18.50, $25.00, and $35.00.

RIBBONS—Art Shades, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 3½, 4½, and 5 inch, 27c., 33c., 38c. yard.

LEATHER GOODS, Brule, the new leather in Photograph Cases, Writing Tablets, Portfolios, Blotters, Music Rolls, etc.

STERLING SILVER GOODS—Italian Filigree (hand-made) in Stick Pins, Brooches, and Cuff Buttons, Rhinestone Czarina Buckles, Muff Holders, College Pins, 20c. Brownie Spoons, 25c. Knives, $1.50. Hair Curlers, $1.50.

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—the bad habits and early vices of young men and their disastrous consequences. Young men and old men, those who suffer from nervous debility and exhaustion, the wasting away of the vital strength and power from hidden drains or intemperate habits can readily find relief for body and mind by writing the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They employ a full staff of physicians and Specialists, who treat at a distance by correspondence or at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, all this class of diseases. Those who suffer from low spirits, irritable temper, a "broken-down" nervous system, and such distressing symptoms as backache, dizziness, shooting pains in head or chest and indigestion, sexual excesses or abuses, all the result of exhausting diseases or drains upon the system,—will find

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fairly Active Business, with Prices Steady.

THE WEST THE CHIEF INFLUENCE

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steady —Cotton Quiet—Coffee Higher.

The main business in wheat was in the switching line, or from December to May, and this led to an active trade and better prices early in the day, but the unsettled Western markets caused an unsettled feeling here, and the later business was at easier prices. Provisions were steadier, through decreased receipts of hogs. Cotton lost a trifle on the heavy port movement and lower cables. Coffee had a scarcity of sellers and advanced sharply.

WHEAT—Contracts opened active and excited, with prices irregular, advancing 1⅛@⅝c on strong and higher cables and large weekly exports, or 2,667,000 bushels, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 2,008,000 bushels afloat; and in Europe Liverpool stocks decreased 1,473,000 bushels; deliveries on contract were light, or only 735,000 bushels, and the West was higher; prices declined ⅛@⅛c on local realizing, but rallied ⅛c on covering, and closing firm and unchanged to ⅛c advance. The business was largely switching between December and May. Spot was more active for export at firm prices. Sales, 200,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at 3⅜c under May, free on board, store; 96,000 bushels do at 1@1¼c over December, free on board, store, and 64,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 66⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¼c....Clearances hence, 33,485 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 34,630 bushels....Receipts, 8,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 43,895 bushels; in the interior, 172,171 bushels....The curb was firmer and 1/64@1c up, December at 59⅝c asked and May at 64¼c bid.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@⅜c on firmer cables, no contract deliveries, and local covering, but lost ⅛@⅛c with the West, and closed steady and unchanged, with a dull trade. Spot was easier and quiet. Sales: 16,000 bushels to the trade, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 59c delivered; 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 52½c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 53¼c, delivered....Receipts, 99,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 175,641 bushels; in the interior, 845,445 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,681 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 73,088 bushels....The curb was steady, with December 58¾c bid, January 53¼c bid, and May 53⅜c bid.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, but steady at ⅛c decline, following the weakness in the West, and on contract deliveries of 300,000 bushels. Spots were dull, with whites firm and mixed easier....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¼c; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 35⅜@35⅝c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 35c; rejected mixed, at 30½c; mixed white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅝@34¾c; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 37@41¼c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 30,000 bushels; exports, 3,129 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	3,290,000	59½@59⅝	59⅜
January	30,000	60½@60⅝	60¼
February	10,000	61⅜@61 13-16	61½
March	320,000	62⅝@62 11-16	62½
May	4,235,000	63¾@64 3-16	63⅞
June		@	64⅜
July	90,000	64⅝@65 3-16	64⅞
Total	7,975,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	51½
January	120,000	53 @53⅛	53⅜
May	40,000	53 @53¼	53⅜
Total	170,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	70,000	33⅝@33¾	33¾
January	60,000	34½@34⅝	34⅝
February		@	35½
May		@	36¼
Total	130,000		

No. 2 white—

December		@	38¼
January		@	38⅝

FLOUR—The early advance in wheat gave a firmer tone to the market, and caused buyers to hold off, with the result of an unimportant business. Sales of about 7,300 bbls, all told. Arrivals, 11,038 bbls and 13,210 sacks; exports, 15,814 bbls and 1,754 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,225 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	@
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	@	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas patents	@	@
Kansas straights	@	@
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	@	@
City supers	@	@
City fine	@	@

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull but steady at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65½@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@77½c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90c@$2½c; rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.90@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote New flour at $1.95@$2 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@57c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 90@95c; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.25@$1.27.

OATMEAL—Fair demand and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

SEEDS—For clover there was little demand, while steadiness prevailed as to prices. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little desire to buy yesterday, and, on the whole, the market had a dull look, while there was more of an effort to sell. The export interest continued slack, and the wants of some distributors were smal. The receipts were fair for the closing day of the week, and they offered a few lots upon which there was an effort to get bids. Ocean freight room is firmer again, and shippers would be hindered, even if they had buying orders. Crude in shipping order was offered here at 25c, with bidding of 24½c. There was a sale of crude in bulk at the mills, to come here, at 19c for 25,000 gallons. (This price was declined the day before.) Prime yellow was on offer at 29½c, and one or two lots at 29½c, and it was not salable over 29½c. Good off-grade yellow was offered at 28½c; white was quoted at 32c.

LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 55@56c quoted. Other oils were without change for the day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market throughout has gained a little in tone, and shows as the moving feature essentially those noted on Friday's market, except that the supplies of hogs were less than looked for, and helped a little. The packers are not ready sellers, and place supplies more when they have a surplus over storage room. Some export bids come along, and only as they are close to the market are they satisfied. Chicago expects on Monday 46,000 hogs, and for next week 215,000 head. The local distributions of meats from this market run along in a very conservative way, and it is impossible to do more than sustain prices for them. Beef fats keep in good position, showing a burdening tendency, especially tallow, on narrow supplies, with wants of consumers close to the offerings. Chicago estimates its stocks at about 9,000 tcs lard, 70,000 bbls pork, and 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 lb short ribs.

LARD—Western Steam—Prices gained a trifle at the West early in the day and closed steady. There was not much done here, and the dealings at the West were only moderate. Somewhat fewer hogs than expected helped the tone. There was more or less demand from shippers, but directed chiefly to the West. Cash closed at 7.35c nominal; sale late yesterday of 500 tcs, cost and freight, at 7.20c. City steam is quiet and steady, with 6.75c bid, and sales of 80 tcs, and 50 tcs choice, iron-bound pks, at 7.30c. Options—No sales; December closed at 7.30c nominal, January at 7.35c nominal. Refined is taken up moderately; Continent at 7.70c, South America at 8.20c. Compound lard at 5.50@5.75c

PORK—Chicago was a trifle firmer on the early dealings, showing about 2½c advance. Here trading was moderate and at steady prices, with 150 bbls mess taken for export. Here prices are for mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14 @$17.

BEEF—The shippers are doing little, and on home account the trading is moderate, while prices are held steadily. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@$8; plate at $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Smokers' wants continue small, and in a jobbing way trading is moderate, while prices are unchanged. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are taken up moderately at generally steady prices. Sales are 15,000 lb; pickled bellies at 6⅝@6¾c; city-pickled hams, 8½@9½c; do, shoulders, at 5⅝@5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 10-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7½c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are firm at ¼c higher price. Chicago receipts yesterday were estimated at 17,000 head; at Indianapolis, 10,000 head; at Kansas City, 9,000 head; at Omaha, 6,000 head. Chicago was active at the day before best prices, at $3.90@$4.85; left over, 9,000 head. Omaha was steady; $3.75@$4.45. Kansas City was firm; $4.20@$4.55. Cleveland, light Yorkers, $4.25@$4.45. Indianapolis slow; $4@$4.70. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market continues strong on small offerings and steady demands of home buyers. City at 4⅜c bid; sale of 50 hhds city at 4⅜c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is held steadily, and has a moderate inquiry; city quoted at 9½c. Oleostearine has not varied further in price, with steady demands. Sales of 50,000 lb out of town at 7½c.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were moderately active, and advanced 2@3 points early, on local covering, but reacted 5@6 points with Liverpool, and on the increased port receipts, which were estimated for the day at 50,000 bales, against 48,082 bales last year. The close was steady, at 1@2 points decline. New-Orleans closed steady, at about 1 point off. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 13-16c
Middling Gulf	6 1-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅜c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low mlddling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extreme— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.47@5.48	5.53	5.45	1,600
January	5.53@5.54	5.59	5.51	12,800
February	5.58@5.60	5.63	5.56	2,100
March	5.64@5.65	5.67	5.60	44,700
April	5.69@5.70	5.71	5.67	1,700
May	5.75@5.76	5.78	5.71	30,500
June	5.79@5.80	5.84	5.78	5,300
July	5.86@5.87	5.88	5.84	800
August	5.92@5.93	5.93	5.89	1,600
Total				101,100

CROP MOVEMENT.

	1894.	1893.
Visible supply	3,993,285	3,945,874
Receipts, 7 days	350,440	292,894
Exports to Great Britain, 7 days	107,489	131,084
Exports to France, 7 days	46,850	3,292
Exports to Continent, 7 days	95,147	53,044
Total stock in New-York, by running count	99,252	164,247
Stock in all United States ports	1,147,913	1,110,710
	Total for seasons.	
	1894.	1893.
Receipts, 7 days	3,678,229	2,910,550
Exports to Great Britain, 7 days	1,050,742	961,515
Exports to France, 7 days	304,229	237,683
Exports to Continent, 7 days	887,482	580,053
Exports to Channel, 7 days		6,400
	1894.	1893.
Visible supply	3,852,357	3,793,988
Receipts, 6 days	281,082	251,752
Exports to Great Britain, 6 days	75,877	105,056
Exports to France, 6 days	46,618	3,292
Exports to Continent, 6 days	70,531	42,580
Total stock in New-York, by running count	96,302	161,119
Stock in all United States ports	1,133,520	1,108,281
	Total for seasons.	
	1894.	1893.
Receipts, 6 days	3,599,862	2,866,351
Exports to Great Britain, 6 days	1,019,130	932,969
Exports to France, 6 days	304,027	234,333
Exports to Channel, 6 days		6,400

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, Nov. 30, 1894.	Bales.	1893. Bales.
Sales of the week	58,000	63,000
Sales American	51,000	55,000
Sales for export	3,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	3,000	1,000
Actual export	7,000	7,000
Forwarded	65,000	69,000
Total stock	850,000	1,006,000
Of which American	709,000	851,000
Total imports of week	153,000	230,000
Of which American	136,000	213,000
Amount afloat	370,000	320,000
Of which American	260,000	310,000
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Nov. 30, 1894		3 5-32d
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Dec. 1, 1893		4 7-16d
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Dec. 2, 1892		5¼d

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS—Were fairly active and higher, owing to a reported advance at Rio and some excitement there. The trading was chiefly in the way of local covering, with a scarcity of sellers. The close was firm at 15@35 points advance. Havre was steady at ½f. decline, and Hamburg firm at ½ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was firm but dull at 15¾c for No. 7.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.35c and 1,000 bags at 12.40c; September, 500 bags at 12.10c, 500 bags at 12.05c, and 500 bags at 12.15c; total, 2,750 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 750 bags at 13.95c; January, 500 bags at 13.45c, 500 bags at 13.50c, 1,000 bags at 13.60c, and 500 bags at 13.65c; March, 250 bags at 12.75c, 250 bags at 12.80c, 500 bags at 12.85c, 1,000 bags at 12.90c, and 2,750 bags at 12.95c. April, 250 bags at 12.65c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.45c, 500 bags at 12.50c, 750 bags at 12.55c, and 500 bags at 12.60c; September, 250 bags at 12.10c, 500 bags at 12.15c, 250 bags at 12.10c; total, 12,000 bags. Total for the day, 14,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.60@13.70	16.20@16.25
February	13.20@13.35	16.00@16.05
March	12.95@13.00	15.80@15.85
April	12.70@12.80	15.60@15.70
May	12.60@12.65	15.40@15.45
June	12.45@	15.25@15.35
July	12.40@	15.05@15.15
August	@	14.90@15.00
September	12.10@12.20	14.80@14.85
October	11.95@12.00	@
November	@	@
December	13.90@13.95	16.40@16.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1894	59,263
Receipts—Rio, 141,717; Santos, 95,478; Victoria, nil; Bahia, nil; Ceara, 150	
In November	1,195,333
Total	1,254,598
Warehouse deliveries, (228,152 in Nov.)	1,078,668
Total stock in New-York, Dec. 1	175,928
Baltimore stock July 1, 1894	23,016
Receipts, (13,555 in Nov.)	101,856—125,772
Deliveries, (20,156 in Nov.)	103,104
Baltimore stock Dec. 1, 1894	22,668
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1894	18,182
Receipts, (19,936 in Nov.)	88,886—107,068
Deliveries, (26,513 in Nov.)	73,974
New-Orleans stock, Dec. 1, 1894	33,094
Stock in other ports July 1, 1894	Nil.
Receipts (Nil in Nov.)	Nil.— Nil.
Deliveries (Nil in Nov.)	Nil.
Stock in other ports Dec. 1, 1894	Nil.
Total stock in United States Dec. 1, 1894	231,690
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 30	136,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 30	Nil.
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Nov. 30	128,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000—272,000
Total	503,690
Same time, 1893	449,698

BRAZIL COFFEE

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	10½@18
Padang, Int'r	24½@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17½@18	Bogota	19. @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17½@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18½@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	16 @19¼
Nicaragua	17½@18¾	San Salvador	17½@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do. washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The demand runs very fair and prices show considerable firmness.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	23@24	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	23@25	Barbadoes, jobbing	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The market remains firm, with a very good general demand.

Domestic—		Patna, in b'd	2¾@3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in b'd	1¾@2⅜
Good	4⅝@4¾	Java	3¾@3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6⅝		

SUGAR—The market for raws continues dull, but holders are not forcing sales, and prices remain steady. Refined shows more animation, and is quoted steady, with reports of one or two refineries being opened next Monday. Stocks of raw sugar here to-day, 35,013 tons, against 5,133 tons for same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@ ....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@ ....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@ ....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4 5-16	@4½
Coarse powdered	4 5-16	@4½
Granulated	4 1-16	@4¼
Fine granulated	4	@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4 3-16	@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	4 3-16	@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 5-16	@4½
Cubes	4 5-16	@4½
XXXX powdered	4 9-16	@4¾
Mold A	4 9-16	@4¾
Diamond A	4 1-16	@4¼
Confectioners' A	3 15-16	@4⅛
Columbia A	3 13-16	@4
Windsor A	3 13-16	@4
Ridgewood	3 13-16	@4
Phoenix A	3 13-16	@4
Empire A	3⅞	@3 15-16
No. 6	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 7	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 8	3½	@3 11-16
No. 9	3	7-16@3⅝
No. 10	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 11	3	5-16@3½
No. 12	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 13 (net)	3	3-16@ ....
No. 14 (net)	3	1-16@ ....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The movements out to customers are of a moderate order, mainly of small lots, while the supplies are put on offer freely at prices that show unimportant change. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.37½, chiefly at $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—There is a steady, though quiet, market, with some little surplus of top grades of fresh creamery, and sales most generally at 26c for fancy Western.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25 @..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23 @23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20 @21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Welsh tubs, extra	22 @..
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	16 @20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26 @..
Creamery, firsts	22¾@24½
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June extras	22 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	15 @18
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	11½@15
Factory, held, firkins, extras to firsts	12 @13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12½@13
Factory, seconds	11 @..
Factory, thirds	10 @10½

CHEESE—The market is quiet for the day, but without change to prices, and a firm feeling, as a rule, prevailing.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¾@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @10
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6¼
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—The continued light receipts keep prices firm for all desirable fresh goods, with buyers operating moderately. Held fresh and limed are quiet and steady.

State and Pennsylvania	25 @26
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24½@25
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23 @24
Western, fresh refrigerators, choice	20 @21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch'd	17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good	15½@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.00@4.00
Limed, Canada, prime, per doz	@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are freely offered at quotations, with the offerings liberal and the movement limited. Other vegetables are quiet for the day.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50@
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 2.25
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 3.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62½ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25

SWEET POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75@
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Fancy grades show firmness, while other kinds are easy, with a light trade.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @29
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Trading is limited only by the moderate offerings, with full prices obtained.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@22	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	8¾@10
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	5 @ 5
City slaughter, cows	@..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
County slaughter, calf	50 @75	
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	$17@$17.50	
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	12@ 13.00	

LEATHER—The demand is chiefly for hemlock at generally full prices.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	@..	14½@16
Rejects	11½@12½		

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle heavy	24@25	Seconds	19@20
Seconds, heavy	20@21		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	20@20		

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Business for the day was light, at unchanged prices.

Southerns, Old Dominion	27¾
Southerns, regular	27¾
Machine-made barrels	28

RESINS—Demand continues slow, with prices steady.

C'm str'n'd	$1.30@ ..	I	$2.30@ ..
Good str'd	1.35@ ..	K	2.55@ ..
E	1.50@ 1.55	M	2.80@ ..
F	1.65@ 1.70	N	3.05@ 3.10
G	1.70@ 1.75	W. G	3.30@ ..
H	2.05@ ..	W. W	3.55@ ..

WILMINGTON, Dec. 1.—Resin steady; strained, 97½c; good strained, $1.02½. Spirits of turpentine steady at 25¾c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 19 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1@$1.05; receipts, 188 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c; sales, none. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

Grain freights, on the berth for Liverpool were active and firm, and a higher rate was also asked for London, while the Continent was quiet. Engagements were exceptionally slow, but a small tonnage served to maintain rates on a steady basis. Engagements: To Liverpool, 19 loads grain, at 3½d from store and afloat, and 2,000 bales cotton, 5-32d; to Havre, 500 bales cotton, at 3-16c. Charters: Two British steamers, 2,248 and 2,731 tons, cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen, 37s 6d and 38s, respectively, December; British steamer, cotton, Port Royal to Liverpool, 9-32d, December; German steamer, cotton, Wilmington, N. C., to Bremen, 31s, December; Norwegian steamer, 531 tons, hence to the West Indies and back, one trip, private terms; b

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Evening Up by Traders Causes a Sharp Rally.

ST. PAUL AND SUGAR LEAD THE TURN

Professional Operators Fearful of the Coming Message from the President—Marked Changes in the Bank Statement.

Traders evened up in yesterday's market, the shorts covering in view of the meeting of Congress on Monday. There was also considerable taking of profits on the short side. St. Paul was bid up by the traders without much difficulty, as the stock was heavily oversold. Sugar, which was also heavily oversold on the bearish statements of the insiders, advanced from the opening, and closed within ¼ of the top at a net gain of 1⅝ points.

The movement in St. Paul and Sugar gave tone to the general market, and it was strong throughout. Outside of St. Paul the Grangers were rather inactive, but what little business there was done in them was at higher prices. The coal stocks continued to show strength. There was some covering in Western Union, but its net gain was only ⅜.

Considerable interest attached to the bank statement, owing to the expected changes resulting from the Government loan, but when it came it was found to be unintelligible. It will be another week before the operation of the banks in connection with the loan is fully reflected in the statement. The market closed firm within a fraction of the best of the day.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86½@$4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for commercial.

In Continental francs, were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—13c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—Par bid, offered, 25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 62½c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50½c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅜d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,374,258, and the exports for the same period $86,797,332. The net exports, therefore, have been $65,423,174.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining.....1⅞
American Tobacco.....1⅝
Chicago & Northwestern.....1½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1½
Consolidated Gas.....⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1
Lake Shore.....1⅝
Louisville & Nashville.....1
Morris & Essex.....1
National Lead.....2⅜
Oregon Railway & Navigation.....¾
Pacific Mail.....1
Philadelphia & Reading.....⅞
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.....¾

DECLINED.

Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.....1¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and steady. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. D. & Imp. 5s.....1
Atlantic & Pacific 4s.....1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st.....3

DECLINED.

Wisconsin Central 1st.....1

Government bonds were unchanged. The only sale on call was $1,000 5s, coupon, at 119½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	115	115¼
4s, c	116	116¼
5s, r	119	119½
5s, c	119	119½
Currency 6s, 1895	99½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $30,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 8¾.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal chahges were: Declined—Lake Shore 1, to 136; St. Paul, ⅝, to 59; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 61⅜; Reading, ⅛, to 8; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 12, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅜. Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55⅛. Atchison sold at 5⅛, Erie at 12, Wabash preferred at 14¼, Ontario and Western at 16, Illinois Central at 92, and Kansas and Texas at 14. British consols were firm at 103 5-16 for both money and the account.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brooklyn Elev.—			
3d week Nov.	$32,860	.....	$1,735
Georgia R. R.—			
3d week Nov.	38,392	$2,426	.....
Current River—			
2d week Nov.	3,408	1,089	.....
Kan. C., C. & Spr.—			
3d week Nov.	7,584	2,444	.....
K. C., F. S. & M.—			
3d week Nov.	80,603	.....	7,834
K. C., M. & Bir.—			
3d week Nov.	23,191	.....	2,950
Kan. C. Sub. Belt—			
3d week Nov.	3,839	.....	221
Kan C., Pitts. & G.—			
3d week Nov.	7,775	2,427	.....
Pitts. & Western—			
3d week Nov.	58,741	18,271	.....
San F. & Nor. Pac.—			
3d week Nov.	15,358	255	.....
Tol., Ann A. & N. M.—			
3d week Nov.	23,523	2,698	.....
F. Wor. & D. C. (net)—			
Month Sept.	276	.....	8,465
From Jan. 1	109,774	.....	130,834
Geor. S. & Flor. (net)—			
Month Oct.	24,191	6,345	.....
From Jan. 1	256,230	61,921	.....
Nor. & Southern (net)—			
Month Oct.	14,630	.....	361
From Jan. 1	110,124	.....	15,357
Louisville & Nashville, for October—			
Gross earnings	1,865,196	215,644	.....
Operating expenses	1,114,644	161,296	.....
Net earings	750,552	54,348	.....
July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	6,675,455	328,499	.....
Operating expenses	4,955,246	134,494	.....
Net earnings	2,620,209	194,005	.....
Mexican International, for October—			
Gross earnings	182,617	.....	13,699
Operating expenses	113,493	.....	27,833
Net earnings	64,122	.....	14,134
Ten months ending Oct. 31, 1894			
Gross earnings	1,697,407	24,061	.....
Operating expenses	1,035,048	.....	99,668
Net earnings	662,359	123,739	.....

The annual report of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company shows for the year ending June 30: Gross earnings, $1,288,548, a decrease of $250,086; operating expenses, $853,194, a decrease of $256,188; net, $435,389, a decrease of $93,873; other income, $79,063, an increase of $21,717; taxes, $40,787, an increase of $2,063; interest and dividends, $505,856; debit to income, $32,191; previous surplus, $150,906; total surplus, $118,414.

The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 79 railroads for the second week of November at $7,877,054, a decrease of $173,954, or 2.16 per cent.; 62 railroads for the third week of November report $7,434,341, an increase of $12,222, or 0.16 per cent.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	36	38½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	71¼	71½	71¼	71⅜	71¼	72	385
*American Sugar Refining	83½	85¼	83½	85½	85⅝	85½	37,175
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	92	92½	295
American Tobacco	90	92	90	92	91½	92½	1,362
American Tobacco pf	107½	108¼	107½	108¼	104	108	28
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	400
*Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	200
Chicago Gas	70⅜	70⅜	69⅝	69⅞	69¾	70	8,225
Chicago & Northwestern	98	98⅛	97⅜	98	98	98⅛	3,305
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	143	143	143	142	143½	10
Chicago Bur. & Quincy	68⅜	69¾	68⅝	69¾	69⅝	69¾	7,800
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	38	37½	38	37⅜	38	550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅛	59	57⅛	59	58⅞	59	19,520
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	61⅛	61	61⅛	4,665
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26½	26	26	26	26½	300
Consolidated Gas Company	126	126½	126	126¼	125½	126	525
Delaware & Hudson	126	126¾	125¼	125⅞	125½	126	350
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅞	160¾	159⅞	160⅜	160⅝	161½	400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	5,290
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	135	.....	200
General Electric	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅜	34⅜	.....	604
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾	3	3½	200
Laclede Gas	22	22½	22	22½	22	22½	750
Laclede Gas pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	76	80	5
Lake Shore	133½	136	133½	135	134½	135	775
Long Island	89	89	89	89	86	89	20
Louisville & Nashville	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝	14	300
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	54¾	54½	1,028
Manhattan Consolidated	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	7	175
Missouri Pacific	27½	27½	27½	27½	27⅜	28	684
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	.....	.....	110
*National Lead Company	39	39	39	39	39	40	100
*National Lead Company pf	85	85	85	85	85	85½	100
National Linseed Oil	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	20	21	100
New-Jersey Central	93	93½	93	93½	93½	93⅝	200
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30¾	31½	450
New-York & New-Haven	193	193	193	195	195	196	500
New-York, L. E. & Western	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	300
Norfolk & Western	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	60
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	200
Oregon Improvement	10	10	10	10	10	12	150
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	20	20	20	20	20	21½	403
Pacific Mail	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	22¼	22½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	15½	16¾	15½	16⅜	16⅜	16½	580
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	16⅜	7,600
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42⅜	44	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	153½	153½	153½	153½	154	156	1
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	8
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	32	33½	100
Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼	19	300
Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅝	300
Southern Railway pf	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅜	36¾	1,100
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	1,028
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	3	2½	3	2¾	3¼	303
Union Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	610
United States Cordage	8½	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾	100
United States Cordage pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	15½	258
Wabash pf	14	14	14	14	13⅜	14⅜	102
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	105	115	1
Western Union Telegraph	86½	87¼	86¼	87	87	87¼	3,505
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	11¾	12¼	300
Total sales							115,586
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 10,000	116	Atch, Top & S F 4s 31,000	64¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	64⅜	10,000	64⅜
5,000	64¼	7,000	64⅜
17,000	64	20,000s10F	64
5,000	64½	4,000	64
12,000	64⅜	10,000s20F	64⅜
2,000	64¾	10,000	64¼
10,000	64¾	10,000s15F	64¼
10,000	64⅜	Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	
15,000	19	Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 1,000	41
5,000	41¾	5,000	42
Atlan & Pac Inc 5,000	3	Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 30,000 ex in	110
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	107¾	5,000	107⅝
Chés & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000	97	Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000	88½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000	98	Chi G L & C Co 1st 4,000	92
Col. H V & Tol 5s 3,000	91¼	10,000	91
5,000	91¼	5,000	91¼
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000	98	Chi G L & C Co 1st 4,000	92
Col. H V & Tol 5s 3,000	91¼	10,000	91
5,000	91¼	5,000	91¼

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 3,000	40½	St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st 1,000 ex in	99
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000	104	St Louis S W 1st 4,000	59¾
1,000	103¾	5,000	60
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 1,000 ex in	83½	St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Reduc to 4½s 10,000	102
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 15,000	104¼	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000	91
5,000	104½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	88
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	90	8,000	87⅞
Erie 1st Con Gold 7s 5,000	133	2,000	88
Gal, Har & S An 2d 5,000 ex in	96½	14,000	87⅞
4,000	96¾	2,000	88
Ill Central 4s, 1953 8,000	98¼	5,000	87⅞
Inter & Great Nor 1st 2,000	116¼	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ex in	83¾
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 4,000	70¾	Texas & Pac 2d Inc 3,000	24¾
6,000	71	7,000	24⅝
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 10,000	77	2,000	24¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s 8,000	70½	20,000	25
Mil, L S & West 1st 3,000	130	U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000	66
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 2,000	113	4,000	65⅞
1,000	113¼	Union Elevated 1st 6s 20,000	82½
Mil, L S & West Cons 1,000	105¼	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 10,000	99
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 ex in	81	Wabash 1st 5s 3,000	105
M, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000	76	West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	106
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 8,000	65¾	Registered 2,000	105⅞
		W N Y & Penn 1st 5,000	105
		Wiscon Cent Co 1st 3,000	54
		2,000	53½
Total sales			$681,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
American Coal	89	..
American Cotton Oil	27¼	28
American Express	112	115
American T. & C	88½	91
Atlantic & Pacific	½	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	67	68
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	2⅜	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	20	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	60	..
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..
Canada Southern	50½	51½
Canadian Pacific	59½	60½
Cedar F. & M.	4½	6½
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Central & South American Tel	106	112½
Chicago & Alton	145	148
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	117½	119
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	10	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Columbus & H. Coal	5½	6
Columbus, Hocking V. & T	16¾	17¾
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	12
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35
Des Moines & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½
Erie Tel. & Tel	98	99
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M.	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100½	102
Homestake	17	18
Illinois Central	89	90¼
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Lake Erie & Western	16	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	22
L., St. L. & C.	1⅜	..
Mah. Coal Road	101	..
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	40	60
Mexican National cts	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	180	190
Michigan Central	96	100
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd.	27	28½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	44	46
Minn. Iron	..	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22⅜
Mobile & Ohio	18	19
Nash., Cat. & St. L.	65	69
National Starch	7	9¼
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York, C. & St. Louis	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	14	14¾
N. Y. & Harlem	73	74
New-York, L. E. & W. 2d pf	26	30
New-York, Susquehanna & West	24	25
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	15	15¾
Norfolk Southern	42	43
Norfolk & Western pf	60	..
North American	21¾	22½
Northern Pacific	4	4½
Northwestern Tel	4½	4¾
Ohio Southern	10½	12
Ontario Mining	15	20
Ontario & Western	14	14½
Ore., S. L. & U. N.	15¾	16
Pennsylvania	6	9½
Peoria & Eastern	290	310
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	5
Pittsburg & Western pf	3¼	4
Pittsburg F. W. & Chicago	20½	30
Procter & Gamble	157	160
Procter & Gamble pf	150	..
Quicksilver	140	..
Quicksilver pf	1½	4
Rens. & Sar	68	70
R., W. & O.	182	..
Rio Grande Western	115	116½
St. Louis Southwestern	96	..
St. J. & G. I.	4⅝	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21½	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul, M. & M.	110	114
Silver bullion certificates	107½	110
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62⅜	..
Texas Pacific Land Tr	14¾	15
Toledo & Ohio C.	9	10
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	46	52
United States Cordage 2d	75	80
Union Pacific, D. & G.	25	28
United States Express	3	4
United States Rubber	42	45
United States Rubber pf	40¾	41¼
United States Leather	9½	9¾
*United States Leather pf	59½	61
Wabash	13	13½
Wheeling & L. E. pf	6⅞	6⅞
Wisconsin Central	3⅜	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	83¾	85⅞	83¾	85¾	21,510
Chi. Gas Co.	69⅞	70½	69¼	69⅞	4,800
C., R. I. & P.	60¾	61⅜	60⅝	61	1,060
Chi., B. & Q.	68⅜	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	4,360
Chi. & N. W.	97¾	98¼	97⅝	98	790
Cent. of N. J.	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	70
C. M. & St. P.	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅞	12,210
Dist. & C. F.	8	8	7⅞	8	270
Gen. Elec.	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	20
Total sales					46,020

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louis. & N.	53⅝	54¼	53¾	54⅛	230
Lake Shore	134⅝	136¼	134⅜	134⅝	50
Mo. Pacific	27½	27½	27¼	27½	20
N. Y. & N. E.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	50
N. Y. Central	98	98	98	98	10
Phil. & R.	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	620
South. Rail.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	70
South. R. pf.	36	36	36	36	50
West. Union.	86½	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	570

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	$7,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s	98	98	98	98	3,000
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Hock. V. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	2,000
I. & G. N. 1st	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2,000
Total sales					$46,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
I. & G. N. 2d	71	71	71	71	$5,000
M. & O. gen.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	5,000
Or. Imp. 5s	49	49	49	49	7,000
St L.S.W. 1st	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	5,000
Union El. 1st	82½	82½	82½	82½	3,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
C. Cal. & Va.	3.80	3.90	3.80	3.90	120
Hale & Nor.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Yel. Jacket	.57	.57	.57	.57	100
Total sales					420

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60⅝	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	140,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	122
Columbia	200
Irving	135
New-York County	520
Pacific	175
Seaboard National	110
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	175
Western National	110

ANTHRACITE COAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics reports shipments of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 24, compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Regions.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wyoming	551,814	74,700	.....
Lehigh	165,652	55,144	.....
Schuylkill	326,308	20,911	.....
Total tonnage	1,043,774	200,755	.....
Total, y'r to date	37,227,539	.....	1,737,167

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in better demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 15-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $107,931,795, and balances $9,041,535. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $330,718.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Material Changes as the Result of the Government Loan—A Heavy Decrease in Reserve.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued yesterday, showed a decrease in reserve of $13,866,800. The banks now hold $52,820,800 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.	Differences.
Loans	$495,003,400	$490,460,100	Inc. $4,456,700
Specie	96,050,500	76,527,600	Dec. 19,531,900
Legal tenders	118,660,900	120,652,100	Inc. 2,501,200
Net deposits	592,371,200	579,835,600	Dec. 12,535,900
Circulation	11,154,400	11,164,000	Inc. 9,600

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities. Legals.	Deposits.
Bank of New-York National Banking Ass'n	$2,000,000	$1,974,600	$14,040,000	$1,820,000	$4,040,000	$15,880,000 36.9
B'k of the Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	1,923,000	12,000,000	919,000	5,852,000	16,339,000 38.3
Merchants' National	2,000,000	944,200	10,994,900	945,200	2,829,800	13,044,100 28.9
Bank of America	2,000,000	2,113,200	10,457,000	1,402,000	1,603,000	9,088,000 30.0
Phœnix National	3,000,000	2,144,300	18,767,400	1,858,200	5,750,800	22,413,200 33.8
National City	1,000,000	449,600	4,885,000	622,000	1,340,000	5,319,000 35.0
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	2,989,200	25,967,700	6,550,200	9,076,900	35,583,100 43.9
Chemical National	750,000	168,000	2,303,200	351,800	230,000	2,209,600 26.3
Merchants' Ex. National	300,000	7,192,400	25,990,000	4,867,900	8,759,500	32,053,100 41.2
Gallatin National	600,000	133,800	4,967,900	814,500	312,600	4,223,100 26.6
Nat'l Butch. & Drovers'	1,000,000	1,579,500	6,306,700	681,400	2,078,500	6,641,300 41.2
Mechanics & Traders'	300,000	267,400	1,671,700	137,800	321,500	1,741,400 26.3
Greenwich	400,000	403,300	2,325,000	270,000	565,000	4,223,100 26.6
Leather Manufrs' Nat'l	200,000	177,800	1,603,400	165,500	225,600	1,137,100 34.3
Seventh National	600,000	514,400	2,903,000	275,400	430,500	2,436,300 28.9
B'k of the State of N. Y.	1,200,000	112,000	1,688,900	251,900	291,700	1,934,500 28.0
American Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	2,555,600	23,600,000	2,288,000	178,000	2,491,100 25.4
Nat. Bank of Commerce	5,000,000	3,537,500	28,502,500	2,916,800	8,622,000	22,792,000 40.7
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,568,600	5,969,900	925,400	5,628,800	21,902,500 34.7
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,103,400	8,191,600	1,558,200	823,300	5,777,200 39.2
Pacific	422,700	479,000	2,682,200	592,100	1,629,300	9,027,200 35.3
Nat. B'k of the Republic	1,500,000	830,500	11,510,000	1,020,100	1,020,100	4,121,800 39.1
Chatham National	450,000	960,300	5,503,600	1,387,800	2,256,700	12,903,000 28.2
People's	200,000	259,200	2,070,200	1,012,200	847,400	5,897,700 31.5
Nat. Bank of North Am.	500,000	607,500	6,360,900	247,600	563,800	2,226,700 23.6
Hanover National	1,000,000	1,900,300	18,432,700	980,400	1,360,200	7,303,800 32.0
Irving National	500,000	335,000	2,780,000	4,070,300	2,267,400	21,701,700 28.9
National Citizens	600,000	377,900	2,833,400	357,600	600,000	2,977,000 32.4
Nassau	500,000	288,700	2,027,500	579,300	495,200	3,533,300 29.9
Market & Fulton Nat.	750,000	984,200	6,566,300	587,800	714,400	3,169,500 41.9
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	253,700	2,905,000	539,500	1,059,800	6,911,100 34.4
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,183,100	9,943,800	365,000	660,000	3,482,500 28.6
Continental National	1,000,000	222,800	4,615,800	1,716,400	1,757,000	11,842,300 29.6
Oriental	300,000	412,400	1,980,600	1,084,800	1,916,800	7,020,500 42.7
Import'rs & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	5,467,900	41,171,000	258,800	421,100	2,072,100 32.8
National Park	2,000,

FINANCIAL--CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
28 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 and 43 Wall Street, New-York.
Philadelphia office, 421 and 423 Chestnut St.
Deal in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON STOCK EXCHANGES IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO.
PRIVATE WIRES TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

HERMANN COHEN & CO.,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members { New-York Stock Exchange. New-York Cotton Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Investment Stocks and Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Stock Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

H. J. CRAWFORD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Send for our daily market letter.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, bought and sold on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Commission, 1-16. Interest allowed on deposits. Every facility for customers. Private wire. $500,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, 4 and 5 per cent. $75,000 second mortgage money. Money loaned on any good security. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, NO. 19 CORTLANDT.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

ODD LOTS
FRACTIONAL LOTS of all the active stocks bought and sold for cash and on margin at the New-York Stock Exchange at the "market price" of one-hundred-share lots.
DOUGLAS & JONES,
18 NEW ST.,
Next door to the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent. Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Exchange.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS...$1,090,650.81
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
STOCK
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Atlantic Avenue (Brooklyn)
Cons. 5 % Bonds 1931.
FOR SALE.
HERBERT A. EATON,
6 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT 4 AND 4½ PER CENT.—Money to loan sums not over $50,000 on first-class city property. OGDEN & CLARK, No 11 Pine St.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan, Mount Pleasant and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange,

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank, LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Kansas Pacific 6% Consols.

The time having expired for receiving the above bonds without penalty, the same will be received by the bondholders' committee until December 20th 1894, upon payment of a penalty of $10 per bond.

Proceedings having been instituted in the Surrogate's Court for New-York County to obtain satisfactory security from the executors of Jay Gould for the payment of the claims of the bondholders, pending the litigation.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St., N. Y., and STATE STREET SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., Boston.

SILAS B. DUTCHER,
President of the Hamilton Trust Co.
HENRY N. WHITNEY,
of Kissam, Whitney & Co.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
President of Continental Trust Co.
THEODORE W. MYERS,
Ex-Comptroller of the City of New-York.
WILLIAM A. NASH,
President of Corn Exchange Bank.

Ex-Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY,
L. J. MORRISON, Counsel.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary,
44 Broadway, New-York City.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1894.

T. E. Ward & Co.

We have unsurpassed facilities for dealing in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, COFFEE
Send for our circular, which will give you some excellent ideas in the way of avoiding losses. ALSO SEND FOR THE DAILY MARKET LETTER WE ISSUE, WHICH ALL READERS SAY HITS THE MARKET CLOSER THAN ANY LETTER EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

We have the largest offices, employ more clerks, more brokers, have more private wires, use more telephones, and have a larger number of customers than any other broker's office in the world.

If you are making money where you are, don't change, but if you are running behind, give us a chance. If you are speculating in the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, quit at once and try the Consolidated, where you can save half the commission, and all of the interest if you wish.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BRODAWAY, NEW-YORK.
BRANCHES:
1,270 Broadway, New-York. 15 State St., Boston.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyer's Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.
4 % Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The associated committees at Amsterdam, Holland, Frankfort-on-Main, and New-York now represent $11,000,000 of the above bonds. UNTIL DEC. 5, 1894, the New-York Committee will receive deposits of bonds with THE STATE TRUST CO., N. Y. CITY, or the SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON. Bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of $10 per bond.

N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894.
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President of the State Trust Company.)
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
21 Cortlandt Street.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
(President Continental Trust Company.)
G. J. WETZLAR,
(of J. D. Probst & Co.)
WILLIAM BASSET,
53 State St., Boston, Committee.
Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, Counsel.

WEINMAN & CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and Sold in Fractional and 100 Share Lots
For cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16 per cent.
Long Distance Telephone, 4867 Cortlandt.
Cable Address, Pilarejo, New-York.
41 Broadway, New-York.

4% MONEY.
$2,000,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage at 4, 4½, 4½, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Lowest charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES MERCHANTS on open accounts. M. L. & C. ERNST, Bankers, 55 Liberty St.

Financial.

Attractive Prices.

LAST WEEK'S MARKET CLOSED WITH AVERAGE PRICE OF ACTIVE STOCKS AT $50 PER SHARE, THE LOWEST POINT OF THE YEAR. This fact, together with the approaching Presidential message on currency revision, should stimulate buying of favorite securities.

SHAREHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS should inform themselves of the condition of the investments they hold in any corporation, RAILROAD or INDUSTRIAL, and also of the best stocks to make money in by sending for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, and showing the location of the different roads, and giving highest and lowest prices for ten years of Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, and Grain.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, bought and sold for cash or on a 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM YOU DEAL WITH IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. NATIONAL BANK REFERENCES FURNISHED.

Private Wires to Boston and Chicago.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
DIRECT WIRES.

WE OFFER
$300,000
Union Pacific
1st Mtge. 6 % Bonds
at a price to net investors 5 per cent. interest. Bonds are due 1896 to 1899. The Government has the second mortgage on the road.

ASIEL & CO.,
53 Exchange Place.

Small Investors
SHOULD BUY
6%
INCOME STOCK,
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
This stock is secured by first mortgages on homes in and adjacent to New-York City.
Assured Building-Loan Association,
237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The association also issues monthly installment shares, which have never earned less than 8 per cent. per annum.
NET EARNINGS FOR LAST SIX MONTHS OVER 10 PER CENT.
ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENTS.

23 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 30, 1894.
HOLDERS OF OUR REORGANIZATION RECEIPTS FOR FUNDED COUPON 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1885
of the
New-York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.,
may collect the amount of the coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on presentation of our reorganization receipts for suitable indorsement thereon, either at our office or at the office of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Street Railway Securities
A SPECIALTY.
Brooklyn, Buffalo, Columbus, Indianapolis, Long Island, Newark, and Worcester. New-Orleans, North Shore, Paterson, Rochester, Syracuse, Twin City,
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD STREET.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
UNION TRUST CO. BL DG., 80 BROADWAY.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dec. 1, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 10, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILway Company.—Coupon No. 11, of the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 56 Beaver St.
R. D. RICKARD, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISsued by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 138 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—In West 75th St., near the Boulevard, or on the Boulevard, a gray leather PURSE, containing money in bills. A suitable reward will be paid and the purse will be identified on its delivery to F. S. LEE, 245 West 75th St.

The Capital of South Dakota.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

One of the questions likely to create some contention at Pierre the coming Winter is the removal of the capital. The Huron people appear to think the present an opportune time to spring the question, as the capital city has made little or no progress since it became the seat of government, and the train service to and from it is very limited. This feeling is possibly shared by a majority of the people of the State, and Huron is likely to create a lively breeze on the capital question. The citizens of Pierre are quite confident that the Legislature has no authority to submit the question to the people, claiming that by the terms of the enabling act the method of selecting a capital for the State was fully provided for; that the capital was chosen in accordance with the terms of the act, and, therefore, that the selection of Pierre was a finality.

For Kindness to Her Friend When Ill.

From The Boston Journal.

"Remember my friend, Miss Olive Kempton," was one of the last remarks made by Miss Currie of Somerville before she died. Her father did remember. Miss Kempton is the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Kempton, a motorman in the employ of the West End Road. Miss Kempton was an intimate friend of a young girl named Currie of Somerville, and during Miss Currie's illness was very attentive and kind. The invalid became much attached to her, and before her death she requested her father to remember Miss Kempton with some of her possessions. Shortly after her daughter's death, Mrs. Currie died, and last week Mr. Currie passed away. Miss Kempton was summoned to be present at the reading of Mr. Currie's will, and learned that to her had been bequeathed $30,000, which she is to come into full possession of when she is twenty-one years of age.

ORDERS FOR NEW YACHTS

A Fine, Big Steamer Being Built on the Delaware.

TO STEAM TWENTY MILES AN HOUR

Plans of Schooners, Sloops, and Launches—Navigation Class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club.

One of the handsomest steam yachts that will be seen out next year is being built by the Pusey & Jones Company at Wilmington, Del., from designs by Henry J. Gielow. This firm has turned out some crack yachts, notably the Volunteer, Pilgrim, and Marietta, and Mr. Gielow's steamers are well known all over the country, so the new boat should be a good one.

The boat is to be built of steel, of the highest grade. She is to be fast, and no expense will be spared to make her comfortable and handsome. She is for a well-known yachtsman of this city. Her dimensions will be 140 feet in length over all, 115 feet on the water line, 17 feet beam, and 6 feet 3 inches draft. Her sheer plan will be somewhat similar to that of the Marietta.

The hull will have a double bottom, and the space between the two will be utilized for fresh water tanks. This is a new feature in yacht building, and insures the safety of the boat if her hull should be punctured by striking on some hidden object in the water. There will be four water-tight bulkheads—a collision bulkhead forward, one fore and one aft of the engine space, and one aft.

The interior accommodations of the yacht will be very fine. The designer does not fancy the new idea of having the owner's quarters forward, and seeing the sailors hanging over the taffrail, and so has followed the old American idea of giving the owner and his guests the best part of the boat. The forecastle, which will be in its proper place forward, will have bunks for ten men, and fitted with every modern convenience. Aft of the forecastle will be two staterooms, one for the Captain and one for the engineer. Then will come the galley. This will extend the full width of the boat, and be 7 feet fore and aft. It will be fitted with a stove, ice-chest, sink, with hot and cold water, laid on, dish racks, and lockers.

The engine space will come next. There will be a water-tight steel bulkhead fore and one aft of this space. The engines will be of the triple-expansion type, with four cylinders, and will be of 600 horse power. Steam will be furnished by a patent tubular boiler. The guaranteed speed of the boat is twenty miles an hour, and, with natural draught, she will travel eighteen miles an hour.

Further aft will be four staterooms, two on each side of the yacht, with a passageway between them. Each room will be fitted with a large berth, folding basin, lockers, and settee.

Then will come the saloon. This will be fifteen feet fore and aft, and extend the full width of the boat. It will have transoms on each side, arranged to pull out and to be made up into four berths. By means of curtains, which will be drawn on nickel-plated rods, the saloon will be divided into four rooms when necessary. There will be a table in the centre and mirrors, bookcases, and lockers around the sides. At the after end will be a sideboard and buffet. A dumb-waiter will connect with the galley, so that meals can be served in the saloon if wanted.

Aft of the saloon on the port side will be another stateroom, and on the starboard side a storeroom. Between these two rooms will be the companionway, leading to the deck.

The owner's stateroom will be in the stern of the boat. It will be ten feet fore and aft, and extend the full width of the yacht. There will be a complete electric-light plant on board, with dynamo and storage batteries. The batteries will be stored while the yacht is running, and when she comes to anchor they will furnish the electricity for the lights. This will do away with the unpleasantness of having an engine working while the yacht is at anchor.

The deck will be flush from end to end. The bulwarks will be fourteen inches high, and above them will be a life line on brass stanchions. Nearly amidships will be a social hall sixteen feet long and as wide as possible, allowing room on each side on the deck.

The new boat will be schooner-rigged, with pole masts. The spars will be light, their main use being to support awnings, but they will be strong enough for sails when they are wanted.

The yacht will carry three boats on her davits—a twelve-foot dinghy, an eighteen-foot gig, and an eighteen-foot naphtha launch. She is to be ready by June 1.

Mr. Gielow, in addition to this boat, has an order for an eighty-five-foot steamer, on which work will be started soon. Among other boats he has on hand are a seventy-foot racing schooner, a sixty-foot schooner, a fifty-three-foot sloop, a forty-foot sloop, a thirty-foot yawl, a twenty-five-foot jib and mainsail boat, two steam launches, a ninety-five-foot tug, a derrick, and a dredging machine.

The schooner is for a racing yachtsman, and is a very handsome model. Her dimensions are 70 feet on the water line, 102 feet over all, 21 feet beam, and 10 feet draught.

The jib and mainsail boat is 33 feet over all, 11 feet beam, and 2 feet 6 inches draught. In her cabin she will have two berths on the starboard side and one on the port side. On this side there will be a galley and a toilet room. Forward will be accommodation for two men. She will have a big cockpit.

The Committee on Lectures and Entertainments of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has issued this circular:

"The Committee on Lectures and Entertainments takes pleasure in announcing that it has made arrangements with Capt. Howard Patterson to instruct a class at the clubhouse this Winter in the study of practical navigation. The course under Capt. Patterson will begin Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8:45 o'clock, punctually, and he will be at the clubhouse on the Saturday previous at the same time to meet those who contemplate attending the class, and will then deliver an address on navigation and explain fully his method of instruction. All members of the club are cordially invited to be present.

"It is proposed to instruct the class once a week, and in twelve or fifteen evenings to carry it thoroughly through all the problems of practical navigation, which includes the compass, charts, various sailings, latitude by dead reckoning and by the sun, moon, and stars; longitude by dead reckoning, by equal altitudes of the sun, by chronometer-altitude sights, and by the sun's rising and setting. Under Capt. Patterson's system only the four common rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are employed and no tedious and difficult process of figures used. The compass variation and deviation will be calculated by amplitude and azimuth, and the adjustment and use of the several instruments fully explained.

"The committee has made the following arrangements with Capt. Patterson: Every class night the lesson will be prefaced by a lecture. The tuition fee for the course is $25 for each person, payable in advance. During the prosecution of the study, should a member miss a lesson, extra time will be devoted to him between meetings, so as to enable him to start even with the class at each session. Should a member fall behind the others, private instruction will be given him in the intervals without charge. Upon graduation each member will receive a navigator's diploma, specifying the various sailings and the solar, lunar, and stellar problems passed in.

"Capt. Howard Patterson needs no recommendations from the committee—his reputation as a successful and practical teacher of navigation being well known, many members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club having already availed themselves of his instruction. Should you desire to join the class, please sign and return the inclosed postal card. A prompt answer will greatly facilitate the work of organization, and will be appreciated by the committee."

The London Field to-day, in a leader on the next race for the America's Cup, says:

"The conditions which the New-York committee has conceded to Lord Dunraven are most fair and satisfactory and quite in accordance with the traditional elements necessary to make a fair fight. Whether the sailing length suggestion would have been of any advantage to the challenger, if adopted, is a very moot point. At any rate, it would be likely to leave the result of the contests very much to the chances of the weather unless each side happened to choose the same length of water line for a given rating.

"The committee's decision to allow the substitution of another yacht at the last moment is a most important concession. It is only in accordance with fairness and common sense that the challenger and the challenged should be governed by the same condition in this respect.

"The committee is rather on the fence on the question of holding the cup under the deed, but we do not see that it much matters now what the new deed is like. The club has now interpreted the mutual arrangement clause in such a broad, liberal, and sportsmanlike manner that the challenger will always be safely protected in the future as far as fair terms are concerned. Precedents are as good as written clauses. It can be taken for granted that nothing reliable will be made public about the form of the new challenger until the last moment. All the statements and rumors which have been current about the dimensions and shape are as much nonsense as the rumor that Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson disagreed as to whether they should have a fixed keel or centre-plate. Lord Dunraven has been kept acquainted with the progress of the design, and he settled the dimensions on the receipt of the committee's letter.

"Lord Dunraven is staying at Adare, where he expects Mr. Watson to-morrow with the drawings of the model. If the same be approved, he will order the building to be placed forthwith, and the challenge to be forwarded through the Royal Yacht Squadron."

Yachting.

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All owners of yachts, also business sloops, schooners, &c., will find our Union Gas Marine Engines a great factor of safety in storms or accidents. Saves time and money in calms, going through canals or rivers, particularly for business vessels. Always ready, safe, sure, and strong. No engineer required. No fire or dangerous gases. Many in use. Results guaranteed. Inspection invited. Launches, yachts, or other vessels furnished at lowest prices, quality considered. L. J. WING & COMPANY,
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HUGHES' YACHT AGENCY,
34 New St. and 38 Broad St.
ALL CLASSES OF YACHTS FOR SALE AND CHARTER.

Yacht Club for to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock, to consider certain matters in reference to the proposed challenge for the America's Cup, and to pass upon the appropriation recommended by the Finance Committee.

Andrews's Long Jump on Skates.

STILLWATER, Minn., Dec. 1.—J. P. Andrews, champion long-distance skater of Washington County, broke the world's record on Lake Street Creek Thursday for a long jump on skates by jumping 18 feet.

Stephenson's New Record.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1.—Fay Stephenson of the Los Angeles Athletic Club on Thursday broke the Pacific coast record for 100 miles for bicycles. Time—4:37:11.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A German horseman who has spent the past year in the United States studying the methods of American trainers attributes much of their success with trotters and pacers to their knowledge of foot balancing or shoeing in such a way as to bring out the best speed of which a horse is capable. This gentleman, who is fitting himself for the position of instructor in a training school soon to be established by the German Government, places Monroe Salisbury at the head of the fraternity in this respect. "Salisbury," he says, "will keep shoeing a horse every day and sometimes two or three times a day until he brings about the desired result. His wonderful knowledge of the effect of a slight change in shoeing was well illustrated at Galesburg, Ill., last Summer, when Directly was about to start against the record for two-year-old pacers. The black colt had never beaten 2:10 up to that time, but just before he made his attempt against the record Salisbury had his shoes removed and the angle of his foot changed very slightly with a rasp. The effect was magical, for Directly went upon the track and paced his mile in 2:07¼. Salisbury is a stickler for long toes, and although he uses no toe weights on Alix, her hoofs are grown out so long that the natural growth of horn answers much the same purpose as the artificial brass weights used on other famous trotters to give them perfect balance and action. Directum was shod about the same way when he was the king of the turf. The first year the colt came out Salisbury went to experimenting with him, and at Richmond, Ind., shortened his toes considerably. Directum was distanced the next time he started in a race, and Salisbury hastened to restore his balance by putting on a shoe which was about as long as a sled runner. A few weeks later the colt defeated Kentucky Union in the best race ever trotted by a three-year-old, setting the race record at 2:11¼.

—The London (England) Live Stock Journal of recent date says in an article on the care of ill horses: "Not to speak of diet and medicine, frequent changes of bedding and clothing are as indispensable in the case as the air. Perfect attention, abundant light, and pure atmosphere should always be prime considerations in treating the stable patient as well as the human subject. The influence of light on the animal frame, and even on the rudest form of organism, is life or death, as the case may be. The horse is by nature one of the children of light, and not of darkness—of the open air, not of the confined stuffy stall. In his wild state he seeks the sunlight of the plains and avoids the darkness of forest glens; and if we would fortify him against the destructive effects of protracted illness we should ensure him the free light of day and full enjoyment of the pure circumambient air. He should, when ailing, not be tied up to rack or manger, but have the comparative freedom of a roomy box. It is strange that most stable architects think any odd space in a dark corner, that cannot be well utilized to form stalls, is quite good enough a situation for a loose box, as for an infirmary for a horse "to be off" as he will to work and requiring veterinary treatment. There is much room for improvement in the architecture and sanitation of the stable for both sick and healthy horses."

—Buffalo boasts of four pacers that have been the acknowledged champions of the turf in their day: Old Johnston, whose 2:06¼ has never been equaled to high-wheel sulky on a regulation track, is now seventeen years old, and, although he has been campaigned for twelve years past he is still good enough to beat them all on the snow. His owner, C. F. Dunbar, says the veteran will not be campaigned next year. Maseol, the first horse to pace in 2:04, has been returned to his old trainer, W. J. Andrews, who is working him on the covered track at Buffalo with a view to campaigning him next season. Hal Pointer, 2:04¾, owned by Harry Hamlin, is soon to be shipped to California, along with C. J. Hamlin's present champion, Robert J., 2:01½. Ed Geers will winter the two Hamlin cracks on the coast, and bring them East for an early start in the next campaign. Hal Pointer has been in retirement during the past season, owing to some trouble with his feet.

—W. B. Dickerman of this city, who owns the fast stallion Bellini, 2:13¾, emphatically denies the recently-published story that his horse is broken down. After the close of the horse show Mr. Dickerman sent Bellini to Carll S. Burr for the Winter, and he will have him trained and campaigned next Spring. The horse struck himself in his work at Buffalo last Summer just as he was rounding into winning form and had to be sent home. When he arrived his owner found his toes grown out to a length of a Norwegian skate. More than twenty-four ounces of surplus horn were taken off in paring them down to the normal shape and size. Mr. Dickerman believes Bellini's mishap at Buffalo was altogether due to the length of his hoofs. He says the stallion can trot faster without the extra weight and predicts that he will beat 2:10 next year.

—The old-time trotting stallion, France's Alexander, that was exported to Europe about ten years ago, is now one of the most successful sires on the Continent. His get won $8,147 in Germany last season. Alexander was formerly owned by W. C. France of this city. In 1881 he defeated Robert McGregor, Hannis, Santa Claus, Wedgewood, Bonesetter, and Monroe Chief for a purse of $10,000 at Rochester, N. Y., taking a record of 2:19. Gus Wilson, who campaigned the noted stallion for Mr. France and gave him his mark, was adjudged insane and committed to an asylum in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago.

—Directum is now in charge of James Dustin, in California. Mr. Dustin, and Green, the owner, say that they would be glad to make a match between Directum and Alix, the race to take place during the Winter in California. Monroe Salsbury says that if they mean business such a meeting can easily be arranged. There are many men who believe the horse can beat the mare in a race when both are fit, and it will not be surprising if the two greatest of trotters came together before the Eastern campaign opens.

—J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston has bought fourteen head of trotting-bred stock from the estate of the late Leland Stanford, founder of the great Palo Alto Stock Farm, in California. Among the lot is Vina Belle, (2:15½,) by Nephew-Flushing Belle, by Dictator. The others are: Four yearling fillies and nine weanling fillies, of which two are by Truman, (2:12,) three by Langton, (2:21¾,) two by Aymour, (2:20½,) two by Advertiser, (2:15¼,) one each by Hugo, (2:27½,) Norris, (2:22¼,) Lent, (2:26½,) and Palo Alto, (2:08¾.)

—Gotham, the handsome two-year-old in Col Ruppert's Stable, still carries a scar, the result of the crowding on to the fence which Harry Reed gave him in the special race at Jerome Park. Gotham has been blistered on the shoulders, and Hardy Campbell believes he will be able to show his heels to the best-class three-year-olds next Spring. The brother to Connie Tenor, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn, owned by Col. Ruppert, has been named Baritone.

—The following stables will winter at Lexington: John T. Clay, C. Elmer Railley, Iroquois Stable, Ireland Brothers, J. H. Nichols, Clark & Moore, Lee Christy, W. E. Applegate, Grater Brothers, G. D. Wilson, J. E. Kittson, Col. James E. Pepper, "Jack" Chinn, A. Rutledge, James C. Rodgers, Kentucky Stables, Madden & Straus, W. H. Lauderman, and John Redgap.

—The Woodland Park Driving and Agricultural Association of Manchester, N. H., has elected the following officers to serve during the year: President—Rollin M. Rood; Vice President—E. J. Strickland; Secretary—C. H. Strant; Treasurer—C. W. Cowles. The Directors are (1 W. Allen, W. C. Cheeney, W. W. Cowles, A. W. Hollister, and Albert Taylor.

—Lamplighter will be wintered in Memphis, where he now is. The handsome son of Spendthrift and Torchlight has been in a veterinarian's care for some time, and it is believed that he will be ready for the Southern Spring meetings. He has never been the same horse since Tammany gave him such a beating at Gutenburg.

—John Kehoe was recently sentenced to serve one year in the Indiana Penitentiary for "ringing" a horse called Little Billy at the Bedford trotting meeting last Summer. "Ringing" horses is punishable by imprisonment in a number of Western States, but Kehoe's conviction is the first on record under these statutes.

—Budd Doble's stable, in charge of Charles Doble, is now at Terre Haute, Ind. There is a rare lot of fast ones in the string, among others, Pixley, 2:08¾; Ellard, 2:09½; Break o' Day, 2:11½; Bellona, 2:11½; Prince Herschel, 2:13; Lee Russell, 2:16¼; Lady Nelson, 2:21¾, and Pilot Bird, (pacer,) 2:22½.

—The four-year-old roan colt Newberger, by Jay Bird, out of Emma, by Kentucky Prince, owned by Alexander Newberger of this city, is at Cleveland, in the care of John Splan. Splan has a high opinion of the youngster, and believes he will make a racehorse.

—The Commoner a few days ago reduced the Kentucky Association's (Louisville) track record for seven and a half furlongs to 1:35, and equaled the track record, 1:01½, for five furlongs. Prince Imperial reduced the track record for seven furlongs to 1:27¼.

—Andy McDowell drove Alix two miles in 2:28 and 2:27¾ at Fleetwood early in the week. The same driver sent Dr. Palmer's two-year-old filly a quarter in 0:35½. She will be in Salisbury's Stable, in California, from now on.

—There will be something like 200 horses at the Jewett covered track during the Winter, where training can be continued without regard to weather. The track is near Buffalo, and is a regulation mile.

—John Kelly, who drove Directum last year, was at Fleetwood Park during last week. He intends to spend the Winter here, and will probably open a public training stable.

—Sadie Hassan, b. m., 2:26½, by Ellie Wilkes, is to be sent to England. She was bought at Madison Square Garden recently by the Hon. Charles I. Douglas for $500.

—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago has bought Esperanza, 2:23¾. She is by Phaliamont, out of a mare by Dave Bonner. Gen. Torrence will use her on the road.

—August Belmont's weanlings in Kentucky are said to be an exceptionally fine lot. They are by St. Blaise, The Ill Used, Magnetizer, and King Gallop.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Bowling.—Manhattan vs. Bushwicks, at American Alleys; Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Kings County vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, cushion carrom match, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycling Club vs. Manhattans: Union County Roadsters vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brookl

ONLY ONE CASE FATAL

Dr. Louis Fischer's Great Success with Antitoxine.

THIRTY-THREE PATIENTS CURED

The New Treatment of Diphtheria, Physicians Believe, Is a Positive Remedy—Health Board to Have a Supply.

The new treatment of diphtheria by antitoxine serum, it is firmly believed by physicians who have tested it, is bound to supplant all the old-fashioned remedies and preventives.

"We have in antitoxine," said Dr. Louis Fischer to a reporter of The New-York Times yesterday, "not only a positive remedy for diphtheria, if the statistics can be relied upon, but the beginning of a new form of treatment that will do more good than any hitherto known, and will eventually save the lives of thousands of patients."

The recent mild epidemic of diphtheria in several of the Eastern cities has directed the attention of the medical profession to this new cure. Probably the best-posted man on the subject in this country is Dr. Louis Fischer, instructor in diseases of children at the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, physician to the children's department of the German Poliklinik, and physician to the Messiah Home for Children.

Dr. Fischer was born in Austria, and came to this city when a child. He studied medicine at the New-York University Medical College, where he took his degree in 1884. He has practiced his profession since that time at 187 Second Avenue. He studied in Berlin at the Hygienic Institute, taking up a special course in bacteriology under Prof. Behring, the discoverer of antitoxine; Prof. Wernecke, and others. He enjoys the respect and confidence of such men in his profession as Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and Dr. George F. Shrady. He described to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday the history, method of use, and success of antitoxine in diphtheria cases.

"Anti-toxine, to go back to the beginning," he said, "was discovered by Prof. Behring in 1890, when he found that by inoculating an animal with cultures of diphtheria bouillon he would eventually render that animal immune. Then he would tap the animal and extract the serum or dibluated blood. This serum, injected into a diphtheria patient, will effect a cure, unless the case is too far gone or there are other serious complications.

"In a milder form the serum is a successful preventive of the disease. While Prof. Behring was the discoverer of the serum, a former associate of his, Dr. Hans Aronson of Berlin, has enlarged upon the early experiments and has obtained a quality of anti-toxine that is generally believed to be better and stronger than the kind supplied by Dr. Behring."

"What is the effect produced by this serum?" the reporter asked.

"To show the effect of the serum," Dr. Fischer answered, "I will describe an experiment that I witnessed in Berlin.

"Five healthy guinea pigs were chosen. They weighed about 400 grams each, and were numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

"No. 1 was known as the control animal. No. 2 received an injection of anti-toxine, in quantity six cubic centigrams; No. 3 received eight cubic centigrams; No. 4 received one cubic decigram, and No. 5 received two cubic decigrams.

"The second day, at a stated time, each animal received an injection of two-day-old virulent diphtheria bouillon culture, in a quantity that is usually known to be fatal.

"No. 1 died within a few hours. No. 2 died between twelve and eighteen hours after. No. 3 died about twenty-four hours later. No. 4 was very sick for three or four days, and recovered very slowly. No. 5 was not sick at all, and showed absolutely no symptoms of any infection. The experiment demonstrated that, as Nos. 4 and 5 remained alive, the quantity of antitoxine injected into them was sufficient to either immunize them, if they were exposed, or cure them if they were taken sick.

"From the quantity of serum administered to guinea pigs, by a simple problem in arithmetic we got at the proportion to be administered to a human being. This was done by estimating the relative weights, and the conclusion arrived at was that one gram of anti-toxine was capable of neutralizing diphtheria poison in the circulation of an animal weighing 4,000 grams.".

"How is the serum originally obtained?" asked the reporter.

"Well, let us go back a little," said Dr. Fischer, "and find out just how anti-toxine is obtained.

"After experiments upon guinea pigs, sheep, dogs, cows, and horses, it was finally decided to select the horse. The reasons were that he was the cleanest animal, and was free from tuberculosis.

"A healthy horse, we'll say, is taken as the subject. A quantity of diphtheria bouillon is injected. In the first experiments iodine-trichloride was used in connection with the injection, but it has been discontinued. The injection is made under the skin, just behind the ear. The first dose is a small one. The horse recovers. A larger dose is next given. This is repeated a number of times, until eventually the horse is immune, and is not susceptible to large doses of diphtheria bouillon. He is then in a condition to be tapped for serum.

"This new treatment for diphtheria is called sero-therapy.

"Now let us take up serum and its application in uses of diphtheria. In a paper which I recently prepared, I stated that at present two kinds of serum are being used. They vary only in strength, and are made by rival firms.

"The one firm sells it under the name of 'Behring-Ehrlich Heilserum,' the other as 'Aronson Heilserum.'

"As I saw but a limited number of cases of diphtheria at the Institut für Infektions Krankheiten, (Koch,) by courtesy of Dr. Wassermann, I will confine myself more particularly to the consideration of Aronson's serum, with which my experience is more extended.

"This serum is a clear, colorless liquid of thick consistence, quite sticky, and has a slight carbolic odor. In order to preserve it, it is mixed with a certain per cent. of trikresol, as some of the organic material might otherwise decompose.

"Two objects are sought for in using antitoxine: First, immunity during an epidemic, or where a person has been exposed to diphtheria; second, healing after the disease exists.

"In giving antitoxine it has been customary not to neglect the other usual forms of treatment, and it will be interesting to detail a typical case.

"The place for injecting the antitoxine is behind and between the shoulder blades and also in the connective tissue of the arm and the thigh. Gentle massage at a slight distance from the point of injection is done to diffuse the injection, but this is not absolutely necessary.

"Of almost 200 cases treated in the Kaiser and Kaiserin Friedrich Hospital, but one abscess appeared, which was incised and healed promptly. No reaction followed injections.

"It will be remembered that when Koch's tuberculin was injected, fever, chills, diaphoresis, &c., were noticed, which made a typical and distinct reaction as the result of the injection. These phenomena were evidently the natural consequences of a septic material thrown into the circulation, as was demonstrated by Dr. Shrady and others who used the lymph in New-York.

"When antitoxine is injected, however, there is no reaction. The quantity used varies according to the severity of the symptoms, the gravity of the epidemic, and the age and vitality of the patient. In some cases one injection suffices, whereas in others a second injection on the succeeding day may be required.

"The instrument used is an ordinary hypodermic syringe with asbestos fitting, which can be sterilized in a Bunsen burner, or Koch's syringe is used in some hospitals abroad.

"Exanthemata, the rash of scarlatina or measles, resembling typical urticaria, sometimes appeared following injections, but without an evolution of temperature. These eruptions last several days and then disappear without special treatment.

"Malignant cases of diphtheria are greatly improved and frequently recovered; quite frequently even cases with laryngeal stenosis recover rapidly, and in which tracheotomy was even performed.

"The immunity conveyed by an injection of antitoxine lasts about three or four months, after which it will be wise to repeat the injection.

"Let me tell you about the first case in which I had occasion to use antitoxine in private practice.

"Dora T, aged eleven, a healthy, well-nourished girl, had been ill about one day. On the same floor of this tenement house, in an adjoining room, a boy, aged fifteen, was sick with diphtheria, being attended by Dr. Schmid. My patient was exposed, and her cautious mother examined her throat and discovered some patches. When I first saw her I found the temperature was high. There was intense thirst, general pains in the body, marked malaise, dysphagia, and a headache. Pseudo-membranes covered both right and left tonsils and the posterio. pharyngeal wall. I ordered a placebo, and returned with Dr. Gerlach, at present a physician at the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School.

"I first made a culture from the throat; the report proved Klebs Loeffler bacilli, verifying the clinical diagnosis. I then injected a small quantity of serum with a small hypodermic syringe, at which injection some serum was wasted. I then took a better syringe, and, having sterilized the point in an alcohol lamp, injected a quantity of Aronson's serum in the back by pinching a fold of skin between the shoulder-blades. No reaction followed. The next day my little patient was greatly improved in both subjective and objective symptoms.

"Greenish-yellow pseudo membranes remained about two days following the injection, and on the third day no trace of membranes were visible, although the pharynx and tonsils were still inflamed. On the fourth day no sign of the disease remained, and the little girl was up and seemed to be quite hungry. The general malaise seemed to pass off about one day after the injection. On the sixth day the membranes entirely disappeared. The child ate and slept well, and was apparently in perfect health. This little patient was attacked much more severely than the first child that infected her. No reaction followed the injection of antitoxine.

"In some severe cases much larger doses may and should be used, for Aronson told me in Berlin that he frequently injected 50 c. c. at one injection, and this may even be repeated on the following day, although the usual does injected was 10 c. c."

"What has been your experience with antitoxine?"

"In my personal experience thus far with antitoxine," Dr. Fischer replied, "I have treated thirty-four cases of diphtheria, many of them malignant. A cure was effected in thirty-three instances. The child that died was almost at death's point when the injection was made, but lingered on after the injection for ten days.

"As I had occasion to point out recently, diphtheria is not a self-limited disease. It is always dangerous. If treatment is commenced early to guard against its extension, we can sometimes avoid complications and save life. We are therefore justified in applying antitoxine, not only when we can readily see the local manifestations of the disease, but when we have reason to suspect that a patient has been exposed and possibly infected. If a child in a given family has diphtheria, it has been found that other children, apparently healthy, can, by receiving small injections of antitoxine, be kept immune from diphtheria.

"To show how efficacious the new remedy is, I will give a few statistics. During the period from 1880 to 1887 the mortality in Berlin from diphtheria was 65.5 per cent.; in Paris, 64.5 per cent., and in New-York, 42.62 per cent. Since the introduction of antitoxine, in 128 cases recently in Berlin, we find only 13.5 per cent. mortality; in Paris, out of 448 cases, there was a mortality of but 24.33 per cent.

"Thus far its use has only just begun in this country, and I can give no valuable statistics. There is very little antitoxine in this country, while that we have is obtained from Berlin at great expense. The New-Yorw Board of Health, through Dr. Biggs, will shortly begin to make it, as also will the Pasteur Institute. In a few months there should be an ample supply within the reach of all physicians.

"In conclusion, I will say that I do not believe antitoxine is a cure-all, but that, with careful nursing, proper attendance, and early use in the disease, it will do more good than any hitherto-known treatment."

ANTITOXINE FOR NEW-YORK.

Private Liberality Has Enabled the Health Department to Begin Work.

"New-York will have antitoxine soon, probably in January," said Dr. Herman Biggs, who is Chief Inspector in the division of pathology, bacteriology, and disinfection of the Health Department, last night.

"We will have the serum, which, in diphtheria, is both curative and preventive, through private rather than municipal public spirit, while I ought to say that so far little, if any, blame for delay attaches to the City Government.

"The Health Department will attend to the distribution of this boon to humanity. The first serum will be for the Willard Parker and the North Brother Island Hospitals. This, no doubt, will result in every child or adult having the first assured symptoms of diphtheria being hurried to the Health Department's hospitals. So much the better. They will be certain of proper treatment, and the staffs of the hospitals will have the benefit of the clinic.

"As soon as these hospitals are supplied the poor will be thought of. The remedy will be so distributed that all who cannot afford to pay may be treated with it either in the city hospitals or through physicians who attend the poor.

"Any excess of New-York's antitoxine will be sold at cost for the benefit of those who can afford to employ private physicians, just as vaccine virus is now and has long been sold at the offices of the Board of Health.

"This is how we are going to get our antitoxine: Last August, when I returned from Europe after studying the remedy and the advanced treatment of contagious diseases, I recommended to the Board of Health that a request be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for about $30,000 to defray the expenses of carrying on the scientific work of the Health Department.

"This included not only the production of antitoxine, but the bacteriological studies in diphtheria and tuberculosis, and other lines of research—tetanus and typhoid fever, for instance—allied to these studies, and which are likely to lead to good results.

"Application was made for the appropriation, but action was deferred until the consideration of the final estimates. This will be had this month. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment indicated its willingness to grant the amount if it was shown that the scientific work was necessary.

"So we had no appropriation. But a citizen, who prefers to remain anonymous, reflected that, as it takes months to produce antitoxine, all this time would be lost, and the funds necessary to start the production of serum were supplied, and we are now in a fair way of having a product of antitoxine that we can control in about three or four weeks.

"The person who furnished the money for this undertaking was willing to run the risk of not getting his money back, but I fancy that the community would not tolerate this.

"We have now under inoculation thirteen horses and a number of other animals—sheep, goats, and dogs. All the horses are at the stables of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons. The animals are in the stables of the sanitary camp, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and in the Health Department stable, in Worth Street.

"The inoculations were made by me and by Dr. W. H. Park, Inspector of Diphtheria and Bacteriological Diagnostician. They began about seven weeks ago, when the horses received treatment with sterilized cultures of very virulent bacilli of diphtheria, grown in such conditions as to produce a great deal of toxine. We expected them to get curative serum in from three to six months. The animals get from one to three injections a week in constantly increasing doses.

"The blood is taken from the jugular vein of the horse, and the serum separates from it through coagulation. Its value is determined by its power of neutralizing toxine solutions. Guinea pigs are used in our experiments.

"Of the value of antitoxine I have no doubt. Three tables prepared from Paris statistics can be trusted to prove its efficacy."

Deaths from diphtheria (including croup) in Paris monthly, January to December, inclusive, for each year, 1889-1893, and from Jan. 1 to Oct. 27, 1894:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
January	..	136	..	120	182	175
February	185	182	202	135	128	121
March	219	..	..	162	178	171
April	174	..	183	131	162	133
May	184	169	..	153	143	138
June	148	144	..	124	135	88
July	128	147	95	108	97	85
August	..	131	78	115	91	65
September	135	101	..	99	74	30
October	..	125	73	110	65	*23
November	125	134	97	134	87	..
December	137	170	115	170	123	..

*To October 27.

The treatment with antitoxine was commenced early in the Spring of 1894, and its use became gradually more general until September, when it was almost universally employed.

Table giving the deaths in Paris from diphtheria and croup for each week, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 27, 1894, showing the influence of antitoxine on the mortality from these diseases:

Week ending:		Week ending:	
Jan. 6	35	June 9	19
Jan. 13	40	June 16	23
Jan. 20	27	June 23	19
Jan. 27	25	June 30	15
Feb. 3	26	July 7	13
Feb. 10	28	July 14	19
Feb. 17	27	July 21	19
Feb. 24	27	July 28	21
March 3	35	Aug. 4	12
March 10	36	Aug. 11	18
March 17	30	Aug. 18	11
March 24	35	Aug. 25	16
March 31	32	Sept. 1	14
April 7	42	Sept. 8	12
April 14	31	Sept. 15	8
April 21	23	Sept. 22	7
April 28	32	Sept. 29	2
May 5	29	Oct. 6	7
May 12	27	Oct. 13	6
May 19	25	Oct. 20	5
May 26	30	Oct. 27	6
June 2	19		

Cases reported are first given for the week ending Aug. 4. In that week there were 38, and from then on, 44, 37, 35, 41, and 26. In the weeks ending Sept. 15 and Sept. 22, there is no record of cases reported. From Sept. 29 the cases reported run, 30, 36, 42, 68, and 59.

"As to the quantity of antitoxine the Board of Health will have at its disposal when the serum is found to be fit for use, we are in the dark. Some animals require a long time before they furnish it so that it can be used as a prophylactic. But an average horse should supply one liter of serum a month, or, say, from thirty to fifty doses.

"There can be no question that New-York needs an establishment of the kind for which an appropriation of $30,000 was asked to carry on scientific work in all those lines that are likely to lead to practical results in the investigation of contagious diseases.

"The work carried on in the cramped quarters of the laboratory of the Health Department, and the results obtained—let us select the cultures of diphtheria as an instance—fully justify the establishment of an institution for which an appropriation was asked.

"Our methods have been or are being adopted by many sanitary authorities in large cities in different States, and are under consideration for adoption by the Local Government Board of London and the London Metropolitan Asylums Board.

"I would advise the establishment of the new bureau in the sanitary camp, in East Sixteenth Street. The laboratory could be put on the second floor of the disinfecting house, but we would badly need a stable for animals under inoculation.

"I do not care to enter into a discussion of scandals in regard to anti-toxine which is sold on the American market, but I will say that some of it has been tested and found to be inert—useless. So far as I know there are only three brands that can be relied on, Behring's, Aronson's, and Rouse's.

"Efforts are being made to produce antitoxine in Chicago and Brooklyn, and with horses in the United States Marine Hospital Service. Vendors of useless serum have been careful not to properly stamp it. All serum should have a stamp with data to afford full information in regard to value in anti-toxine.

Yonkers's Epidemic Abating.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Health Board believes the epidemic of diphtheria is under control. The total number of cases reported this month was 76, with 21 deaths. There are five children ill with it in the City Hospital for Contagious Diseases, but they are reported to be getting well.

All the schools—Sunday, public, and parochial—will be kept closed until the Board of Health rescinds its order.

NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE CREDIT

Commissioner Wright's Course in Condensing Donaldson's Indian Report Was Legal and Proper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the District Equity Court to-day Judge Hagner sustained the demurrer of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor and acting Superintendent of the Census, to the application for an injunction filed by Thomas Donaldson, Expert Indian Agent, to restrain Wright from publishing further copies of Donaldson's special census report on the five civilized tribes of Indians.

This report originally comprised 116 pages, but was cut down by Wright to 94 pages. Donaldson claimed that in curtailing it many errors occurred, and furthermore he had not been given credit for its authorship.

Judge Hagner sustained the demurrer on the ground that a report made by a Government agent and published by the Government is the Government's exclusive property.

Concerning Donaldson's point that credit should be given him for the authorship of the report, Judge Hagner said: "But I do not perceive any requirement in the law that the Superintendent, in making up the report of the census required to be made by him from the returns of the different enumerators and special expert agents, must publicly therein credit each collaborator with the performance of his part of the work. However grateful it might be in him to make such acknowledgment, the action would have been entirely gratuitous and outside of his legal duty. The Superintendent, who would be held answerable for whatever serious errors should appear in this great work, like a General in command, is also entitled to credit for its excellencies, and is under no such obligation to punish the names of any of the enumerators, or that his omission to do so could be made the ground of equity intervention."

Concluding, the Judge said: "The plaintiff's redress for any such slight or injustice, as he thinks is about to be done him in this case by the Superintendent, must be by application for correction of alleged errors, which we are bound to conclude will be listened to by a Government which is noble and just to a citizen beyond all others, however much it may be the fashion to malign it."

LARGEST COTTON CARGO EVER CARRIED

The Steamer Maroa Takes It from New-Orleans to Havre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The big British steamship Maroa, Capt. Adams, sailed this morning for Havre, from New-Orleans, with the largest single cargo of cotton that has ever left the City of New-Orleans, or any other city for that matter.

At the time of her clearance, the Maroa's cargo consisted of 18,200 bales of cotton. After clearing, she added 148 bales, and, therefore, carried off with her the surprisingly large total of 18,348 bales, together with 7,800 pieces of staves. The Maroa's cargo of cotton is valued at $550,000.

A Supposed Case of Suicide.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 1.—The body of an unknown man was found in the woods five miles west of here to-day. By its side were a small revolver and a flask of whisky. The body was well dressed. The face had been eaten by animals, and was too badly disfigured to permit of identification. Appearances indicated that the body had been where it was found for several days.

A Fatal Lamp Explosion.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Emilie P. Leask died this morning at her home, 208 Thirteenth Street, having been terribly burned last night by the explosion of a hanging lamp. Mr. Leask was severely injured in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. William Crosier, Ordnance Department, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, on official business pertaining to the construction of disappearing gun carriages.

—Lieut. James E. Wilson, Fifth Infantry, will report to the Army Retiring Board at the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board.

—Leaves of Absence.—To Lieut. Henry A. Piper, Seventh Infantry, on account of disability, indefinite; to Capt. John R. Brinckle, Fifth Artillery, six months' extension.

—Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Fifth Infantry, is transferred to the Seventh Cavalry Troop L.

—Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to station at Boisé Barracks, Idaho.

Navy.

—Lieut. D. L. Wilson is detached from the Monterey and Naval Hospital and granted six months' sick leave.

—Lieut. Henry Kimmell is detached from the Franklin (Dec. 3) and placed on waiting orders.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Established 1853.

Importers and Manufacturers of

FINE FURS.

Highest Award, Centennial, 1876. Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

FORTY-SECOND SEASON.

"THE MASCOT."

ARE OFFERING

FUR GARMENTS

IN

Sable, Seal, Persian, and all the Finer Furs.

SPECIAL

Prices for this week.

A line of handsome

CAPES AND COATS

in Electric Seal.

Isabella Ripple Cape, $35.

30 INCHES LONG, EXTRA SWEEP.

OUR EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS ENABLE US TO GUARANTEE THE STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP OF GARMENTS WHICH WE REMODEL.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 Broadway, 26 Mercer.

Grand St. "L" station. Telephone 388 Spring.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

THE POSTAGE STAMP PROBLEM

Some of the Objections That Have Been Urged to the Adoption of an International Stamp.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The statement contained in the report of our Consul at Ghent that the German Government is about to place a proposition before other countries for an international postage stamp and in which the hope was expressed that the United States would enter the agreement, was shown to the officials of the Post Office Department to-day, and it was stated that Postmaster General Bissell was a firm believer in the usefulness of an international stamp, and hopes to see one adopted in the future.

Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of the United States Foreign Mail Service, who was this Government's delegate at the late Postal Congress at Vienna, said:

"The United States has not been advised by the German Government or any other Government of this latest proposition, and this is the first news I have heard of Germany's plan. In 1891 the United States Government submitted a plan at the Vienna Universal Postal Congress for an international stamp. That, however, was not the first congress that had taken the matter up, but the plan we submitted was the first detailed one ever brought before it. The question was not decided then, but was left for the Washington Postal Congress, which meets here in 1897.

"This question is considered a very important matter by all the countries composing the Postal Union, but, because of the difference in the value of the currencies of the countries, it has not been settled. The maximum and minimum international postage rates are fixed by the Postal Congress in the French currency of francs and centimes, and each country fixes its postage rates in its own currency at the nearest equivalent in that country to the sums named in the French currency. There is a slight difference in the actual value of the currencies of the several countries, as compared with the French currency, and the Congress seemed to think that if such a stamp were adopted and made valid in every country, people would buy their stamps in the country where they could be bought cheapest to the disadvantage of the postal revenues of their own country.

"Sometimes the difference between the highest and lowest equivalents of the French standard amounts to 20 per cent. To buy these stamps in the country selling them cheapest, persons in some nations would have to pay customs dues, pay transportation charges, and even then they would have to be offered to the public at such a reduced rate as to make it an inducement to use the foreign stamps rather than their own, and merchants would not use them because of the risk of counterfeits.

"One proposition that has been submitted to this Government is from Egypt, which is for an envelope in the nature of the reply half of the double postal card. The plan of the United States, submitted to the last Postal Congress, was that the International Bureau, at Berne, Switzerland, which is the executive office of the Universal Postal Union, should print certain international stamps, which should be valid only for the prepayment of postage on articles passing between the different countries of the union. They should not necessarily be used in the domestic service. The International Bureau was to sell them to the countries that wanted them at the actual cost of their production, and the countries were to retail them at their face value.

"This matter will form one of the most interesting subjects to be discussed at the coming Postal Congress, and some action is sure to be taken looking to the establishment of an international postage stamp. The delegates composing the congress will sign a treaty which lasts for five years, and they are authorized by their Governments to act in the matter."

For Washington Bridge Park.

David McClure, Samuel W. Milbank, and Edmund H. Martine, who, in January, 1893, were appointed by the Supreme Court Commissioners under the law of 1890 to appraise the value of the property to be taken for the purposes of Washington Bridge Park, have filed their report with the Supreme Court.

Twenty-six parcels of land were taken for the proposed park, and the city will be asked to pay for them a total of $548,755.

The property to be taken is in the vicinity of One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets and Amsterdam Avenue.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Sole Agents (above 23d St.) for Jouvin & Cie. Kid and Suede Gloves.
" " " " " " Fownes Bros. & Dent's London Men's Gloves.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, WILL DISPLAY IN THEIR

MAGNIFICENT SHOW WINDOWS,

(THE LARGEST IN NEW-YORK,)

"A TREAT TO LITTLE AND BIG FOLKS."

"The Mimic World."

A SERIES OF SCENES AND TABLEAUX REPRESENTING EVERY PART OF THE CIVILIZED AND UNCIVILIZED WORLD—AYE, AND "THE WORLD TO COME."

NOW OFFER

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES, &c., &c.,

AND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At the Lowest New Tariff Prices.

ALSO IN

Curtain DEPT.

at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Point de Gene, Renaissance, Antique, Brussels } LACE CURTAINS.

EMBROIDERED MANTEL DRAPERIES, EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS AND CUSHION TOPS.

HAND-PAINTED SATIN DOWN PILLOWS AND SCARFS.

SPECIAL—

120 PAIR SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, WHITE AND ECRU; WERE $4.00..... 2.85

85 PAIR IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS; WERE $10.00..... 6.49

60 PAIR SWISS TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS; WERE $9.00..... 6.25

SPECIAL IN

Black Silk DEPT.

12 PIECES Figured Miroir Moire, REG. PRICE, $1.25 PER YARD..... 88 cts.

22 PIECES Heavy Satin Duchess, REG. PRICE, $1.39 PER YARD..... 94 cts.

15 PIECES Damask Silk, REG. PRICE $1.35 PER YARD..... 92 cts.

SPECIAL IN

Millinery DEPT. Second floor.

110 Fine Pattern Hats, Toques, Bonnets, FORMERLY $12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.50, NOW..... 7.50

SPECIAL IN

Cloak DEPT.

LADIES' CHINCHILLA AND CHEVIOT JACKETS, THE VERY LATEST SHAPES; WERE $14.00..... 10.49

LADIES' LONG CHEVIOT JACKETS, SATIN LINED, VELVET COLLAR; WERE $32.00..... 23.98

LADIES' PLAIN CLOTH JACKETS, ALL WOOL, SATIN LINED; WERE $20.00..... 14.98

LADIES' SHORT PLUSH CAPES, ELEGANTLY BRAIDED AND TRIMMED WITH FUR; WERE $26.00..... 19.98

MISSES' CHEVIOT CLOTH REEFERS, PLAIN AND MIXED, 4 TO 12 YEARS; WERE $6.50..... 4.49

MISSES' ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT AND COVERT CLOTH JACKETS; WERE $10.00..... 6.75

MISSES' FINE CHINCHILLA AND KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS; WERE $18.50..... 14.98

CHILDREN'S GRETCHENS, ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT CLOTH; WERE $8.00..... 5.98

SPECIAL IN

Fur DEPT.

30-IN. PERSIAN LAMB CAPES, 100 INCH SWEEP; WERE $30.00..... 19.95

30-IN. CANADA SEAL, 100 INCH SWEEP; WERE $29.45..... 19.95

34-IN. ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS; WERE $250.00..... 125.00

36-IN. CANADA SEAL JACKETS; WERE $80.00..... 49.95

100 ALASKA SEALSKIN MUFFS; WERE $12.00..... 6.98

125th ST., WEST, BET. LENOX AND 7th AVS.

TO GO INTO THE DETAILS

That is Now the Committee of Seventy's Intention.

WHAT ITS CANDIDATES MUST DO

Committees Authorized to Investigate and a Wide Field Opened Up—Sub-Committees Will Work With Experts.

The Committee of Seventy proposes to go into the details of reform in the City Government. It has decided to find out as nearly as it can what possibilities lie before a city administration, imbued with the idea that decency and honesty are to govern in its various departments.

The Committee of Seventy, in the platform it adopted, and on which all the successful candidates for municipal offices stood, declared in favor of certain specific reforms in the City Government. The Seventy is now going to find out just what was implied in this platform and what work will be necessary for its candidates to do to carry out their promises. To this end, committees have been authorized to make some investigation of what is done, what may be done, and what ought to be done in some of the city departments.

This new idea of the Seventy opens up a wide field for action. It suggests reforms in all those departments in which the Seventy charged Tammany with mismanagement and corruption, in its ante-election manifestos.

In the platform of the Seventy the specific city reforms that were demanded included these:

"We demand that the public service of this city be conducted upon a strictly non-partisan basis; that all subordinate appointments and promotions be based on civil service examinations, and that all examinations, mental and physical, be placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission.

"We demand that the quality of the public schools be improved, their capacity enlarged, and proper playgrounds provided, so that every child within the ages required by law shall have admission to the schools, the health of the children be protected, and that all such modern improvements be introduced as will make our public schools the equal of those in any other city in the world.

"We insist that the property already acquired by the city under the Small Park act shall be promptly devoted to the purposes of this acquisition, so that our people in the densely-populated parts of our city shall fully enjoy the benefits of such expenditures.

"We urge greater care and thoroughness in the enforcement of the health laws, and demand the establishment of more efficient safeguards against disease.

"We favor the establishment, at appropriate places throughout the city, of adequate public baths and lavatories for the promotion of cleanliness and increased public comfort.

"We demand the adoption of a thorough system of street cleaning, which shall also include a proper disposition of the refuse and garbage, so that our harbor may be kept free from obstruction and defilement and the neighboring shores clear of offal, thus conforming to the methods in other great cities.

"We call for increased rapid transit facilities in this city.

"We call for the improvement of the docks and water fronts of our great maritime city, so that it shall enjoy the advantages to which it is entitled by its unique position with its unrivaled harbor.

"We heartily favor the separation of municipal from State and national elections and a larger measure of home rule for cities."

Some progress has been made by the Committee on Legislation toward preparing measures to be submitted to the Legislature. The committee, however, believes that it should go to work on broader lines, and make a thorough and scientific study of the practical side of municipal government. To do this a number of sub-committees have been authorized, each of which will work with the assistance of experts in the especial branches to which it is assigned. These committees will be announced in a day or two, and with the announcement will be a declaration of principles, or explanatory statement as to this new work.

The information collected by the several sub-committees will be laid before the committee, and it is expected will be of value in determining the details of legislation which the Seventy is contemplating.

Mr. Hedges at the City Hall.

Mr. Job E. Hedges, whom Mayor-elect Strong has selected as his private secretary, called in at the Mayor's office yesterday to see Willis Holly, the present secretary. Mr. Hedges and Mr. Holly are old friends.

Mr. Holly was not in. Mayor Gilroy was, however, and he assured Mr. Hedges that he was entirely welcome to any information that the office could furnish.

Mayor Gilroy and Mr. Hedges had quite a pleasant chat. Mr. Hedges said that he would call again next week to see Mr. Holly.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKY'S RENT PAID

The Forgetful Bridegroom and Projector of the Revue Franco-Americaine Settles with His Landlord.

Prince André Poniatowsky, lineal descendant of the last King of Poland, promoter of business enterprises on both sides of the Atlantic, a Parisian bon vivant, a happy bridegroom, and the alleged editor of The Revue Franco-Americaine, has at last settled with his landlord in this city and his long-unpaid clerk.

The services of the Sheriff will not now be called in by the genial landlord, C. S. Peck, who at one time looked upon the might, could, or would be editor as a bad boy. The coolness which existed between him and the Prince on account of three months' unpaid rent for the house at 27 West Thirtieth Street has given way to a friendly feeling.

"The affair," says the suave and diplomatic house owner, "has been amicably settled, and there will be no legal proceedings. I am glad this termination has been arrived at. I have seen a receipt from the clerk up to the 1st of October, and so that matter of salary is disposed of. The Prince's secretary claims that his services were dispensed with on that day, he having been notified a month previously that on the date mentioned he must leave the bureau of The Franco-Americaine. I obtained work for the clerk in an auction house in Twenty-eighth Street, but he is no longer there. These settlements have been effected by L. de l'Epee, the Prince's private secretary, who tells me that, in the joy of being a newly-married man, he forgot these trifling obligations in Gotham."

Mr. Peck added that Prince Poniatowsky was a very busy man in Paris at the present moment, but that he intended to come back to New-York in the Spring and bring out the long-expected Review.

In The Revue Franco-Americaine, Prince André Louis Leopold Charles Marie Poniatowsky, assisted by a corps of Gallic editors, was to produce a review which, from a literary and artistic point of view, was to put to the blush anything that appears on the banks of the Hudson, but it has not materialized. Forain, the Parisian illustrator, was to have furnished a series of sketches illustrating matrimonial blessings.

The illustrious editor of the future was married a few weeks ago at Paris to Miss Elizabeth Sperry of Stockton, Cal., a sister of Mrs. W. H. Crocker of San Francisco. Prince Charles Poniatowsky, brother of the bridegroom, some years ago married Miss Maude Ely Goddard, sister of E. Eyer Goddard of the city. Curiously enough, Prince André was to have married a lady rejoicing likewise in the name of Maude—that is, Miss Maude Burke, now in London, and daughter of Mrs. Tichenor of 82 Irving Place. Miss Burke was the ward of Mr. H. W. Carpentier of 108 East Thirty-seventh Street. The marriage was broken off, it is said, by Miss Burke.

The Prince's secretary, M. de l'Epee, is employed in the actuary's department of an insurance company in this city.

MRS. GRANNIS NOT YET SATISFIED

But She Notices Some Improvement in the Gowns of Society Women.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, who objects to the women of society wearing low-neck dresses, went to the opera Friday night and looked through an opera glass at the ladies in the boxes.

She said yesterday that she did not approve of several costumes. They were too low in the neck.

"There was some improvement in the dressing of the women's busts," she said, "and I felt encouraged. I am working toward the end to awaken the women to the impropriety and immorality of the modern décollette dress. But it is not only modern, but ancient. Last night there were fewer women who gave an ultra exposé of themselves than before.

"It is the same way at public receptions and balls now among what is called the higher fashionable class."

Mrs. Grannis said she had no intention of appealing to the police, as had been said she would. That would be silly. She also announced her disapproval of all round dances. Square dances, though, were no worse than calisthenics in a Presbyterian boarding school.

New Atlas Steamer for the Tropics.

There was launched recently from the shipyard of R. Napier & Son, at Govan, Scotland, a new passenger and freight steamer for the Atlas Steamship Company, which has a fleet of nine vessels plying between this port and the West Indies.

The steamer has been named the Alleghany, and is designed especially for the tropical trade. Thirty staterooms, accommodating sixty saloon passengers, are situated above the main deck amidships, while the dining saloon, social hall, smoking room, &c., are on the promenade deck above the sleeping accommodations.

The steamer is 322 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. Her engines are of the triple-expansion type, and under a steam pressure of 200 pounds are expected to develop over 2,000 horse power, giving the vessel a mean speed of 14 knots an hour.

The Alleghany will be completed early in February, and will make her first trip on the West Indies route in March.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 22d St.

Removal Sale.

Grand Bargains.

Our Trade-Mark on Every Garment Guarantees Quality, Style, Fit, and Finish. Everything Equal,

Our Prices Defy Competition.

Jackets, $15.

Lambs' Wool Cloth, satin faced. Reduced from $20.

Persiana Capes, $25.

A perfect imitation of Persian Lamb, much superior for appearance or wear, 36 inches long, silk lined. Really worth $100.

Persiana Coats, $30.

Perfect imitation, superior for appearance or wear, 28 inches long. Really worth $100.

Theatre Capes, $20.

Velvet Bodices, $22.

Crepon Skirts,

Sunday
Dec. 2-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts.

THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS OF OUR MAGNIFICENT STORE.

After one year's careful preparation of every stock for the HOLIDAY TRADE, we throw open, to-morrow morning, eight entire city blocks of space, loaded with the most complete and varied lines of merchandise ever selected by expert buyers, or ever displayed in America. They comprise all grades: from the medium to that of highest perfection. No purse need hesitate; none has been forgotten. We rely on honest, fair treatment of customers as our best advertisement. No misrepresentations; no distortion of facts. Everything is exactly as stated. This is what makes our store a household term significant of all that is honest and fair in business. This is the foundation of our great retail trade. This is what crowds our wholesale floor from morning till night, with throngs of eager, persistent buyers of the MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF WHOLESALE STOCKS FOR WINTER USE, offered there AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURING COST. This is what draws thousands of new faces to our store every day. Will you be among them?

Dress Goods Dept.

(Wholesale floor.)

We have selected from an immense stock some extremely beautiful fabrics suitable for Winter wear, and offer them on Monday morning

at 1-2 Import Cost.

They include
Heather Mixtures, Armures,
Corkscrews, Covert Cloths,
Ladies' Cloth, Camel's Hair Serge,
Silk and Wool Novelty Suitings.

An elegant gown may be purchased at just 1-3 former prices.

10,000 handsome DRESS PATTERNS, especially put up for holiday presents—ranging from... 2.00, 2.50, 2.75, to 3.50 and up.

A great Bargain in 150 pieces of

Fancy Mixed Cheviot Suitings,

(regular 35ct. quality) at..... 12½ cts. yd.
An unprecedented Special Bargain in 4th Av. Section—Main floor.

Thousands of FULL DRESS LENGTHS in Fancy Mixed Cheviots; your choice for..... 2.00 a pattern.

Black Goods.

The handsomest CREPONS in this country, from..... 75 cts. to 4.00 per yd.

BLACK DRESS PATTERNS, many at prices so low per yard that we hesitate to quote..... 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, and 4.00 per pattern.

These patterns are beautiful, and in many instances at less than half cost.

Linens.

(Wholesale floor.)

Complete dining room supplies can be had at but a fraction of former prices. All-linen Damask BREAKFAST NAPKINS,

Were 1.75, 2.00 and 2.25 doz.
Now 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

24-inch GLASS LINEN, was 18 cts., now..... 12½ c.
(There are 2 cases of that.)

4 cases all-linen TOWELING,
was 8, 12, and 16 cts.
now 4, 8, and 10 cts.

2x2 yds. all-linen DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, were 2.00, now..... 1.25 each.

8/4 BLEACHED DAMASK.....
69 cts., 98 cts., and 1.25 yd.

Toys.

(Basement.)

The great popularity of this superb department forced us to quadruple the space devoted to it.

The display this year surpasses all former efforts, and is absolutely the finest exhibition of Toys ever made. All children are welcome, and are requested to bring their parents with them to make a bid at Santa Claus's auction.

There are Dolls and Dolls in a hundred varieties, Jumping Jacks, Hobby Horses, Express Wagons, Dolls' Houses, Tin Soldiers, Trumpets, Drums, Noah's Arks, &c., &c., &c., down through every new idea.

We have marked all toys as low as is consistent with sound business principles and with the immense variety in the stock and the consequent varied prices. Every little heart should be gladdened by some remembrance from Kris Kringle on Christmas Day.

Book and Stationery Dept.

The greatest assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Calandars and Diaries for 1895.

Every new novel fresh from the press and way under publisher's prices.

We sell one year of The Century, two vols., cloth, 1,000 pages, 900 illustrations at..... 1.60

(Publisher's price, $3.50. That is only a sample of what we do.)

Art Department.

(Basement.)

ARTIST OR PROOF ETCHINGS, white and gold frames,

19x32 and 22x31.. } were 2.50, now 1.50

18x32 20x32 } were 3.00, now 1.75

FRUIT PASTELS, for dining rooms, in oak and gold frames, 17x20;

were 2.00; they go Monday at.... .98 cts.

All latest novelties in fancy gold frames. Customers' own pictures promptly framed to order at lowest prices.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Ladies' fast black COTTON STOCKINGS, double heel and toe; were 3.00 doz..... 17 cts.

Ladies' colored PLATED SILK, fine black cotton and 2 toned LISLE THREAD; were 6.00 to 9.00 doz..... 25 cts.

Ladies' fast black and unbleached fleeced COTTON STOCKINGS; were 4.80 doz..... 25 cts.

Same as above, extra quality; were 6.00 doz..... 33 cts.

Ladies' black English CASHMERE STOCKINGS, spliced soles; were 7.20 ..... 48 cts.

Infants' black CASHMERE STOCKINGS; were 3.00 doz..... 17 cts.

As above, extra quality..... 25 cts.

Children's black ribbed WOOL STOCKINGS, size 7 to 9; were 4.00 doz..... 25 cts.

Children's fast black ribbed COTTON STOCKINGS, size 6 to 9, were 4.50 doz..... 25 cts.

Ladies' heavy weight WHITE Swiss ribbed VESTS; were 6.00 doz..... 25 cts.

Ladies' plain white merino VESTS and DRAWERS, Winter weight; were 6.00 doz..... 29 cts.

Ladies' ribbed Balbriggan VESTS, fleeced; were 7.20 doz..... 33 cts.

Ladies' plain merino VESTS and DRAWERS, white and natural; were 1.00..... 59 cts.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed merino VESTS and DRAWERS, white, natural, and black; were 1.25..... 68 cts.

Ladies' plain white merino and scarlet cashmere VESTS and DRAWERS; were 1.25 and 1.50.. 89 cts.

Ladies' heavy weight ribbed Balbriggan COMBINATION SUITS; were 1.00..... 38 cts.

Children's Swiss ribbed merino VESTS, white and natural; were 50 cts..... 25 cts.

Main Floor as follows:

Ladies' black English CASHMERE STOCKINGS, extra length; were 12.00 doz..... 68 cts.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed BLACK SILK VESTS; were 1.85..... 95 cts.

Same as above, extra heavy; were 4.50 ..... 1.85

Silks.

(Wholesale floor.)

Small lot SATIN DUCHESS and RHADAME, very slightly massed and tossed; were 85 cts..... 15 cts.

The very latest novelty, "Rag Bag Crepons," all shades, just the thing for house and evening dresses; were 60 cts..... 29 cts.

Thousands of

SILK REMNANTS

in all new and desirable weaves, in every color and grade. They will be offered Monday morning at ONE-HALF PRICE, and that means, in many instances, about one-half manufacturing cost; in length they vary, ranging from "waist lengths" up to pieces of 12 yards.

Tremendous cuts in

BLACK SILKS.

24 in. BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, 23 in. heavy black GROS GRAIN, Black Satin Duchess, Black Satin Rhadame, 24 in. black figured Taffeta, Black Bengaline, Black Brocade Satins..... were 1.10; all go Monday at 59 cts. yd.

The following in Rotunda:

Black Silks.

Black Brocaded GROS GRAINS, Black Brocaded GROS de LONDRES (these two in neat, pretty designs), MOIRE ANTIQUE and MOIRE DAMAS; these are all worth 2.00 yd..... 98 cts.

Closing out LYONS SILK NOVELTIES—1,500 pcs. will be sacrificed this week. Many of the finest goods ever shown in America. They were 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, and 6.00 per yd.

On Monday we mark them..... 1.98 and 2.48

Superb line of CREPONS, in every color and crinkle, 28 in. wide, were 1.00.....now 79 cts.

Handsome VELVETS in every grade and color and extremely cheap.

50 styles in FIGURED TAFFETAS and SATINS, all to go at 98 cts.; they were 2.50.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Fine English MERINO ½ HOSE; were 50 cts..... 25 cts.
Men's DOGSKIN GLOVES, fleece lined, fur tops..... 1.00
Men's HOUSE COATS and DRESSING GOWNS at popular prices; also Bath Robes.
Men's DRESS SHIRTS, colored bosoms, white bodies, cuffs attached, to wear white collars; were 1.50.. 87 cts.
Men's flannel PAJAMAS, extra quality; were 3.50..... 2.00

Muslin Underwear Dept.

100 styles in Ladies' Night Robes, m'n'f'r's samples, trimmed in lace and emb'd'y; worth double..... 1.00, 1.25, 1.50

Ladies' fine CAMBRIC WALKING SKIRTS, trimmed with lace insertion; were 2.00..... 1.25

Infants' Dept.

All of our SAMPLE COATS, short and long, in cashmere, Bedford cord, &c.,
2.75, 3.00, 3.50, and 4.50, just ½ cost of manufacture.

INFANTS' SILK CAPS, at ½ cost of making.

Corsets.

C. B. Satin Corsets..... 2.75
Cheapest ever offered in New-York.

COLORED SKIRTS.

100 doz. Ladies' fine TAFFETA SKIRTS, black and colors, lined throughout; were 10.00..... 7.00

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

Were 5.00, 6.00, and 7.00; now.... 2.95

Blankets.

5,000 prs 10-4 white all-wool CALIFORNIAS; were 4.50..... 2.95
3,000 SILKOLENE COMFORTERS, lined fleece down cotton; were 2.75; the bargain of the season.... 1.69

Ladies' Gloves.

4-button Dogskin, in English tan shades; were 1.50..... 95 cts.
4-button Kids, modes, tans, black, brown, pearl, and white, stitched in black; were 1.35..... 95 cts.

Enormous cuts in MILLINERY DEPT. Every new Paris and London idea in HATS and BONNETS, at lowest prices in New-York.

Carpet Department.

(2d floor.)

Immense reductions right through our entire stock.

300 ORIENTAL RUGS,

Shirvans, Daghestans, Kazaks, and Carrabaghs,
8.85, 9.95, and 12.85

If you want a rug you cannot do better, nor as well.

500 finest

JAPANESE DANTSU RUGS,

sizes ranging from 3 ft. x 1.6 to 12 x 15; almost incredibly low priced, and exact reproductions of the most expensive Persians and Turkish.

2 toned worsted Assyrians, and all sizes in reversible Smyrnas, at ½ former prices.

Superior VELVETS, with matching, ⅝ borders; were 1.25..... 78 cts.
10 wire TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, with borders; were 90 cts..... 59 cts.

Furniture.

To accommodate the vast crowds picking up the many bargains, we are forced to separate our vast stock. We have quadrupled the number of salesmen in this department to insure customers prompt and efficient service.

The DESKS and LADIES' DRESSING TABLES that we offer at 25.00 each are the talk of the town. They are worth from 40 to 60.00.

Ready again Monday morning, 500 CLOTHES POLES at 75 cts. each.

Upholstery Dept.

JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, new designs, handsome colors; were 42.00..... 25.00
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, with fringe; were 6.00..... 3.55
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, handsome patterns, with fringe,
2 yds. long, were 4.00; now..... 2.50
2½ yds. long, were 5.75; now..... 3.00
3 yds. long, were 7.50; now..... 4.00
SILK-FACED TAPESTRY for furniture covering, Portieres, or Drapery; was 6.50 per yd.; now.. 2.25
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, 250 pair, were 8.00; now..... 5.50 pr.

China and Glass Dept.

(Basement.)

A handsome line of Austrian china DINNER SETS, hand decorated, new shapes, 101 pieces; were 30.00 per set..... 17.87 set.
Full size Chamber TOILET SETS with covered jar; were 6.00..... 3.47
Best quality Bohemian blown flint GOBLETS; were 2.50 doz..... 1.59
TABLE TUMBLERS, as above; were 1.00 doz.; now..... .50 cts.

Clock and Lamp Dept.

Tall, Onyx and Gold, best centre draught BANQUET LAMPS, with handsome silk shade; (any color desired.) were 8.25..... 5.00 complete.

FRENCH CHINA, hand decorated CLOCKS, best French movement; were 25.00 and 35.00; all cut to.. 12.50

Silverware.

(Main floor.)

An immense Bargain Table, loaded with newest designs, in best warranted quadruple electro plate, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Pots, Salvers, Cream Pitchers, Sugar, and Salad Bowls, Syrup Jugs, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Crumb Trays, Fruit Dishes, Spoonholders, &c., &c. All made expressly for us, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere for double and three times the money..... Your choice for 1.97

NAPKIN RINGS; in same quality, fancy designs; cost 50 cts. and 1.00 15 cts.

China Dept.

(Wholesale floor.)

JAPANESE 4-fold, gold embroidered CLOTH SCREENS, 4 ft. 6 in. high; were 5.50..... 2.97
Deep Cut Glass, SALT and PEPPER SHAKERS, triple-plate caps; were 50 cts. each..... 23 cts. each.
Lot Large JAPANESE VASES; were 4.00 to 6.00; closing out at.. 2.00
Japanese Blue China TEA POTS; were 35 cts..... 19 cts.

Housefurnishing Dept.

(Basement.)

The finest and most complete stock in the country. There are no seconds in it, and when you buy a piece it's guaranteed. Superb assortment of BRASS and WROUGHT Iron Fire Place Sets. You will find every article used in housekeeping, and at the very lowest prices.

Buy "The Stewart."---The best lock-stitch sewing machine in the market to-day. You save ⅔ regular price, and we guarantee it in every way, shape, and manner.
N. B.---For the greater convenience of our customers, during the Holiday Season until Christmas, commencing with December 10th, our store will be kept open evenings until 10 o'clock.

TO BE A QUIET SESSION

Congress Not Likely to Do Anything Sensational.

REPUBLICANS AFRAID OF POWER

Marked Disinclination to Assume Control of the Senate—President's Message Will Commend Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Fifty-third Congress will be back here in Washington before this reaches the eyes of the readers of The New-York Times, and on Monday it will meet to begin the short three months' session that will end on March 3.

When it is said that the Congress will be here, all is said that is likely to be true. All of it is not likely to be here, for the impression prevails that the session will not be one in which the majority will propose any ambitious legislation, and the feeling of depression on the majority side, which has been appointed to be the minority side in another year, is not yet so far thrown off as to justify the prediction that the Democrats will rush back to make any great struggle for a renewal of public confidence.

From the first it is expected that Mr. Reed and his associates on the smaller side of the House will indulge in unfeeling reminders of the tidal wave of Nov. 6, forgetting that it was only four years ago when they were reduced to a minority of eighty-eight members by a tidal wave that was more overwhelming than the one which recently swept Holman, Springer, Bynum, Bland, and other Democrats out of public life. Cannon will recall it, for he was one of the victims of that year, along with Rowell, Payson, and other Republicans who considered themselves fixtures in the House.

But there will also be some curiosity on the Democratic side to hear what the Republicans will have to say on the tariff question. They are not quite united on that subject, and Reed will know that, until he has the gavel again in his hand and is backed up by a majority of more than 130, he is not to be restrained in any attempt to push his "jollying" too far. If he is for McKinley protection he will have many chances to say so.

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Although the Republicans have plainly secured forty-four members of the Senate that will be organized next year, or when the Senate meets after March 3, there are many intimations here that they are not anxious to organize it. Just how they will manage to avoid doing so is a question for them to decide. The Democrats will have but thirty-nine members, assuming that there will not be an effort to oust Senator Morgan, as there will probably not be, while the Republicans can organize by borrowing either Jones or Stewart of Nevada. It will not be objectionable to the Democrats to hold on to the patronage and the Chairmanships, but it would be useless for them to retain the organization without the power to secure legislation. If the Republicans have any object in declining the control, it must be an unwillingness to assume responsibility. Before the end of the year they will have made all their plans to resume the "fat" things that go with the possession of the majority. One effect of the circulation of the report that there is Republican indifference to assume control will be the keeping away of a horde of patronage seekers. The clerkships of the Senate are very desirable to a class of men who prefer the high pay and small duties of such places to commonplace labor at ordinary salaries. Every man who was in an office when the Republicans surrendered the control to the Democrats not long ago will be here to ask to have his place restored. He will talk about civil service reform (save the words) and be greatly depressed at the thought of the abandonment of the idea by the Republicans, if he is not put back in his old berth. The Senators will desire to offer the "plums" to new laborers in the field. The old fellows will do well to bring their return tickets with them when they come here to look for their old places.

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Many speculations are being indulged in as to the leading topics of the President's message. The President has himself admitted, indirectly, that he will devote some of his message to the discussion of financial reforms, but before he takes up finance it is altogether likely that he will interest the country with a review of the operations of the State Department for the year. That will really be the report of Secretary Gresham, as he has no other way of communicating to the public an account of what he has done or undertaken to do. And there is reason to believe that the President will find many subjects to touch on in a way to commend the Secretary of State to the approval of the people. To have secured treaties from Japan and China which are at once advantageous to us and to the other nations, and highly creditable to the United States, particularly in the case of the treaty with Japan, is not a small matter. The President's review of the incident of the surrender of the Japanese spies, the men who were afterward executed by the Chinese, will doubtless revise some judgments that have been formed upon the letter of Mr. Ralph, which, in spite of its indiscretion and of the zeal manifested by the writer in the cause of humanity, is regarded here as rather too impetuous. Greater familiarity with international law would have prepared Mr. Ralph to avoid challenging unfeeling criticism. He would have written differently if he had understood the status of our Consular officers, which these officers did not themselves understand.

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Some of the phrases of Mr. Ralph's letter would have made it worthless as a communication from one of our Consular or diplomatic representatives. Without knowing it, perhaps, he advises intervention, which the Stae Department has carefully avoided, following the policy of the department since it was organized. He makes the serious mistake of assuming that, because we surrendered two Japanese accused of the crime of spying, all American citizens are insecure. One of the things that we do not undertake to do is to protect anybody in foreign nations except American citizens. We do not assume to protect American citizens if they are accused of military offenses in a foreign nation, and there is no chapter of international law that authorizes us to organize a new court to try offenders against a nation with which we have friendly relations. Possibly the President may have news before the message is sent in that will mitigate the charge of bad faith on the part of China in apparently failing to postpone final disposition of the spies until the arrival of Minister Denby. It is not yet definitely known that Minister Denby had not arrived when the Japanese were executed. If it should turn out that he had been informed of the proceedings and findings in the case, and that China could not longer postpone their execution, a great load would be lifted from the shoulders of the Chinese Minister, who now appears to have given an assurance for his Government which that Government repudiated as soon as it found it convenient to throw it off.

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It is hoped by naval officers that the criticisms of Mr. Ralph upon the naval service in Asiatic waters will not lead the Secretary of the Navy to direct that none of our vessels shall linger in Japanese ports. On some accounts it is desirable that we shall from time to time have vessels in all the Japanese ports where that Government has naval vessels. This is particularly true of ports in which there are docking facilities, and to which the steel ships of the Japanese Navy, after encounters with the ships of China, go to be repaired. While steel ships are experimental, and the effect upon them of heavy projectiles is to be observed for the first time, it would be highly advantageous to our officers to observe the injuries of shot upon steel sides, or armor, and to note the degree of punishment the vessels will stand without becoming entirely disabled. Then opportunity would be afforded to see how the Japanese set about their repairs, and the length of time required by their builders before injured ships to service. China is affording new opportunities for such observation. It might be of very great service to the officers and men of our navy to see how the Japanese handle their ships, after they have become familiar with their qualities in war. Some of the officers who suggest these observations are fearful, it is plain, that Mr. Ralph may have been unfortunate in his experience with our naval officers in Japan or China, and that he is not in a humor to write about them patiently.

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Postmaster General Wanamaker devoted much time and pounds of printer's ink and paper in advocacy of Government postal telegraphs and rural delivery of letters. Scarce a week passed while Congress was sitting in which there was not an appeal to members to interest themselves in these propositions. Mr. Wanamaker regarded them as novelties, but they were really something like worn-out nostrums, and the two houses of Congress regarded them distrustfully for political reasons, not caring to assume the risk of affording to one political party the advantage of opening a new field of patronage and power to the other. It is difficult to understand how the rural delivery idea came to have official sanction. A vote upon the question in rural neighborhoods would undoubtedly tell how the proposition struck the people who like to go to the Post Office, and who regard the difficulties of travel in getting there, even in bad weather, as of small consequence compared with the enjoyment of meeting in the Post Office and the Post Office neighborhood the gossips who could not be replaced by any delivery clerk, no matter how satisfactory an examination he might have passed as a candidate for the office. The civil service examiners could not be expected to qualify a delivery clerk as a purveyor of news about births, marriages, and deaths, and if that were admissible the income of few offices would meet the expense of sending such messengers about in numbers large enough to afford the requisite time to each patron of the Post Office to get all the current news he or she wanted.

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Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, a Democrat who went home with a conviction that Missouri was unchangeable and who has returned beaten and convinced that all things are insecure, tells a story to reveal his frame of mind. Several men met in a Western railroad station recently, and they whiled away the time till the arrival of a train by glorifying the States from which they hailed. One was from Virginia, "the mother of Presidents," &c.; another from Texas, "the coming Western Empire." Half a dozen men had given compliments to as many States, and one man in the corner had remained silent.

At last a Kentucky man said to him: "Neighbor, you have not coughed up anything. What State do you hail from?"

The silent man pulled his slouch hat closer down over his eyes, put his hands back to his hip pockets, pulled out two capable revolvers, and, presenting them, answered: "I'm from Missouri; and don't you laugh."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS GROWING

A Large Increase Shown in the Collections of the Last Four Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement showing that for the first four months of the present fiscal year the aggregate receipts for internal revenue were $64,759,529, an increase of $15,324,235 over the corresponding period of 1893.

The principal items are: Spirits, $41,294,650, an increase of $14,512,438; tobacco, $10,377,443, an increase of $980,023; fermented liquors, $12,171,328, a decrease of $280,525; oleomargarine, $658,145, a decrease of $102,629, and miscellaneous, $257,951, an increase of $214,929.

The receipts for October, 1894, were $5,846,995 less than for October, 1893.

SURGEON IRWIN ASKS FOR A DIVORCE

Little Known Regarding the Nature of the Charges Preferred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Surgeon Fairfax Irwin of the United States Marine Hospital Service to-day entered suit for divorce from his wife, Alice K. Irwin.

The papers in the case are withheld by order of the court, and the nature of the charges cannot be ascertained.

Dr. Irwin stands high in the Marine Hospital Service. He was stationed, until recently, in London, where he supervised the foreign service established by the United States Government to prevent the introduction of cholera into America during the plague season. He is now on duty in this city.

Resignation Accepted with Regret.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The resignation of Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect Dec. 31, has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior at the direction of the President. In accepting the resignation of Gen. Armstrong, Secretary Smith says: "I take this opportunity to express my regret that you have decided to retire from the position which you have filled so ably and with such benefit to the public service, and I hope that the change may in every way be advantageous to yourself."

Robbery of a Railway Station.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 1.—The station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad here was entered last night by thieves, who used a skeleton key. Cash to the amount of $800 and some small change was taken, while the tickets were left undisturbed. Several stations on the road have been robbed lately, but the police have no clue to the thieves.

HOW IRELAND GOT MONEY

Dr. Depew Tells of the Loan to the Archbishop.

WAS IT A POLITICAL REWARD?

Republicans Said to Have Been Generous in Recognition of Service—Michael Walsh to Bishop McQuaid.

Archbishop Ireland has gone back to Minnesota with sufficient money to his credit to discharge the debt of the Archdiocese of St. Paul. This fact, and the fact of the Archbishop's sympathy and labor in behalf of the Republican Party while in the East, has been declared, in certain localities, to be intimately related to each other. It has, indeed, been asserted that the whole amount was raised for the Archbishop by prominent Eastern Republicans, in recognition of his valuable services to their party.

Chauncey M. Depew said to a reporter yesterday that he could say very little about the matter, as it was confidential. He would say, however, that he regarded Archbishop Ireland as a patriotic American, and when he heard that the Archbishop wanted money on good security he did all he could to help him. A meeting had been held. Those who attended it were men of all parties.

"We talked about the necessity of the loan," went on Mr. Depew, "and the amount required. Then we examined the securities. Finding them all right, we advanced the money, the amount of which was not half a million dollars."

No mention was made at the meeting, Mr. Depew declared, of political matters, and he was sure that not one of those present—and many who were not there were desirous that the Archbishop should get the money—felt that he should do anything for the prelate because of the position he assumed during the campaign.

It was simply a plain business transaction.

Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, in his remarks on Archbishop Ireland on Sunday, Nov. 25, made use of these words:

"I contend that this coming to New-York of the Archbishop of St. Paul to take part in a political contest was undignified, disgraceful, and a scandal in the eyes of all right-minded Catholics of both parties. It was, furthermore, a piece of meddlesome interference on his part," &c.

The Bishop also charged that it was no love of good government that kept Archbishop Ireland so many weeks in New-York, but that it was to pay a debt to the Republican Party.

Dr. Michael Walsh, editor of The Sunday Democrat, will print in his paper this morning what he describes as "an authoritative answer" to Bishop McQuaid's attack on Archbishop Ireland. Parts of this statement are as follows:

Bishop McQuaid contends that the action of Archbishop Ireland, in thus invading the sacred precincts of another diocese and another State, was "unbecoming a Bishop, disgraceful, and scandalous." The world at large, we fear, will have already come to the conclusion that the disgrace and the scandal of it are confined to Rochester Cathedral, and that it will be many a day before those ill-sounding adjectives will be effaced from the episcopal pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral. We think we cannot better disabuse the venerable Bishop of his rather perverted ideas of the conduct of Archbishop Ireland than by presenting a bit of quite recent history with which the good Bishop must not have been familiar when he spoke such hard things of his Grace of St. Paul.

Some two years ago, while Archbishop Ireland was in Rome, at the very time that his "friends the enemy" were pluming themselves over the belief that the Bishop was being disciplined by the Propaganda, the Archbishop of St. Paul was being trained by Cardinal Rampolla to carry "the war into Africa"; to overcome, in other words, the opposition to the Papal policy in certain dioceses in France, in relation to the acceptance of the Republic. And so this bold, brave, resolute Bishop, with the full and entire approval of Leo XIII., actually went still further from the "far-off Minnesota"—over 3,000 miles—on his arduous mission. He boldly invaded certain dioceses of France, the Bishops of which were as blindly wedded to the old regime as my Lord of Rochester to his own hobbies. He spoke in furtherance of the policy of the Sovereign Pontiff to men who, too, had conspired to oppose it. But as a result, with his great zeal in the cause of his master, with his perfect fluency in the Gaelic tongue, his persuasive logic and matchless eloquence, he brought those obstinate Bishops to acknowledge that Leo was right and they were wrong. We trust Rochester and his friends will find the moral of this story, and do likewise.

Thus we learn that Archbishop Ireland holds a sort of brevet commission from the Holy See to do just such work as that for which Bishop McQuaid so severely reproves him.

Bishop McQuaid, in his sermon, also said: During the last session of the New-York Legislature Archbishop Ireland of far-off Minnesota busied himself writing letters to leading Republican members in favor of the candidacy of the Rev. Mr. Malone for the position of Regent of the university. It was none of the Archbishop's business to meddle with what did not legitimately concern him.

Regarding this the "authoritative answer" will say:

Here again we are met by that Banquo's ghost of a Regency. Poor, good-natured Father Malone! Did the honest, charitable, good priest ever dream of what a nightmare legacy he was bequeathing to his opponents? The Bishop who refused to exercise the highest privilege granted citizenship, lest he should seem to be making a claim on his party, was not unwilling to permit his name to be presented by his friends for the position of Regent of the University of the State of New-York. Bishop McQuaid boasts of his abstention from the polls as if it were a virtue. His reason for doing so betrays a weakness of character of which we did not believe the Bishop of Rochester to be the subject.

The answer concludes:

When Bishop McQuaid inveighs against Archbishop Ireland for interfering in the affairs of New-York he forgets that he himself lives in a very big glass house. He seems to forget that he himself cannot be absolved of guilt in this matter. It is notorious that most of the unfortunate steps taken by New-York church authorities have been either imitated or suggested or approved by my Lord of Rochester. Would that they reflected more credit on the judgment of this Nestor of episcopal propriety.

JUBILEES AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S

Two of Them to be Celebrated with Great Ceremony This Week.

There will be jubilee celebrations at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, the present week. The celebrations will include those of the Golden Jubilee of the Foundation of the Apostleship of Prayer and the fast of St. Francis Xavier.

The celebration will open with a solemn high mass at 10 A. M. to-morrow. The Rev. Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, will be celebrant and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. D. J. Hickey, pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn. It is expected that the rectors of the adjoining dioceses will be present. Only promoters will be admitted to the church. The Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., Head Director of the League of the United States, will manage the celebration.

At the dinner of the Xavier alumni at the Hotel Savoy that evening a reception will be given to the Most Rev. James A. McFane, Bishop of Trenton, a former student of the college.

There will be a solemn reception of promoters by St. Francis Xavier's local centre of league Friday, at 8 P. M. There will be a grand choral service, with sermon, blessing, and presentation of badges and diplomas by the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., rector of St. Francis Xavier's College.

Mgr. Satolli, Delegate Apostolic, will celebrate a pontifical high mass next Sunday at 10:45 A. M., assisted by the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., and priests of the college. The sermon will be by the Rev. Joseph Mooney, Vicar General. Archbishop Corrigan and most of the priests of the diocese will attend. A grand musical programme will be rendered.

On the afternoon of Sunday Xavier Deaf Mute Union will tender a reception to Mgr. Satolli. There will be addresses and hymns in sign language, in which the children will take part.

ST. GEORGE DID NOT ESTABLISH AN ALIBI

Unfavorable Evidence for Him at the Inquest of Storms.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 1.—The web of circumstantial evidence woven by citizens who investigated the tragic death of Jerry Storms, the noted horse thief, around Joseph St. George, proprietor of the hotel where Storms was last seen, was partially developed at the inquest held by Coronor May of Ramsey's last night.

It was shown that St. George took Storms's team to drive to the village. The villagers' theofy is that the men met and quarreled over the team. The runaway team story was demolished by R. P. Castledean, who saw the course taken by the horses, and drove them back. They did not pass within 500 feet of where Storms's body was found.

St. George continued telling contradictory stories. He said Wednesday that he could easily prove an alibi by George Marinus, who sat by his side when driving to and from the barber's shop. Marinus was called and swore he met St. George at the barber's, and was invited to drive back with him, but declined.

NOTED VASSAR GRADUATE

Mme. Oyama, Wife of Japan's War Minister and Marshal.

SENT HERE AT AN EARLY AGE

For Years She Was a Member of Dr. Leonard Bacon's Family—A Brilliant and Very American Woman.

The present war crisis in the East has awakened an interest in the private affairs of the plucky little island empire which promises to be extended, not only indefinitely as to time, but indiscriminately as to personalities. In club and lobby, home and street, Japan's characteristics and Japan's business affairs are discussed and commented upon and stories told, until Japan seems no longer the faraway nation that she is, but only a sister country "over the way." Women who heretofore scarcely ever gave a thought whether Japan was civilized or uncivilized, beyond the pleasure found in her works of art, are discussing Uncle Sam's generous policy displayed in that treaty some time in '59, or thereabout, which marked Japan's first step toward intercourse with Western nations. It must always take something like this struggle, and the final coup d'état, with the fall of Port Arthur, to rouse feminine inquiry and curiosity. Japan must have broad shoulders henceforth to bear the fire of criticism which is storming down upon her gentle and courteous self.

Behind all this eagerness to learn of Japan's affairs there is a dot of pride in

Stematz Yama Kawa.

the fact that our American progression may have had something to do with her determination to force civilized "ways and means" upon China. American women, even, may claim sisterhood with some of the forward minds of Japan, for in the very heart of the active party, lending thoughtful aid and keen observation, and doubtless giving wise advice, is one woman educated by America's first college, and trained by one of America's noblest men.

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Stematz Yamakana, the wife of Oyama, Japan's War Minister, now in the field acting as Marshal to a division of her forces, was educated in America, and was graduated from Vassar College in 1882. Her brilliant career as a student, her fondness for American customs, and her devotion to her own country's interests make it not surprising that she should inspire those dearest to her with such of her beliefs as would work for the betterment of her country. That she has had considerable influence at home is unquestioned by those favored ones admitted into her society since her return to Japan.

In 1871 the Japanese Government decided to give ten years of American education to some of her girls. Stematz was one of the number. She was visiting a brother when the summons came, and, without being allowed to see her mother for a farewell, she was packed off with the rest. They came by California, Stematz entering the family of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon of New-Haven. She was but twelve years old, and received her spiritual education from the noble divine and his charming family, while working diligently over her books. In 1881 the ten years allowed were up, but as Stematz had entered Vassar College, and required one more year to complete her course, she was permitted to remain, while all the others were forced to return.

She was doubtless thus favored because her brother, who became the head of the family upon the death of his father, united his interests with the successful party. His father having been opposed to the present dynasty, his change gave the family greater prestige. The Yamakanas belong to the military class, which accounts for the keen interest in war affairs which Mme. Oyama displays.

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Upon being taxed for her delinquencies in correspondence with her chums at Vassar, she replied that her husband had forbidden her writing to America, for she was such a little enthusiast there was danger she would reveal State secrets. So her delightful letters, full of frolic and newsy, have been discontinued, much to the regret of her old friends.

Her characteristics are those of the aristocracy. Her features, the olive of her complexion, the blue-black of her hair, and the fine taper of her fingers and beautiful nails all betoken blue blood. Of her hands she was very proud, and, though a sister, who was at St. Petersburg, would send her most beautiful finger rings when she was at Vassar, she never wore one.

Her personality was charming. She had the native joyousness. "Always ready for a frolic," the girls at Vassar said. Extreme courtesy, but full of fun, and yet reserved. She was quick appreciate any "bon mot," and while a bright student, she was not an unusually deep one.

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She spoke with almost no accent, except a little lisp when pronouncing the th. With her at Vassar for three years was Singhi Niyi, but they rarely ever spoke Japanese together, declaring it was too much trouble. When they were first interviewed at Vassar in regard to joining a Bible class, Stematz was overheard to say: "They must think us heathen Chinese to ask us such questions."

Her tendencies and opinions were all for America. At the commencement at which she took her diploma she read a remarkable paper, entitled "British Policy Toward Japan." It was commented upon by the press at the time as showing remarkable prophetic intelligence. She thoroughly understood England's conservatism, and paid a beautiful tribute to America's liberality and friendship.

It seems likely that her prophecy respecting Japan's ability to force all the nations of the world to acknowledge her supremacy in not only the arts and skilled labor, but in domestic and political government, is being fast fulfilled. Through Japan, China must soon give way to civilization, and when she does who can say that Uncle Sam has not materially aided in the result? As one of his disciples, grounded in his principles, and devoted to his methods and policies, Mme. Oyama has exerted a wide influence, and undoubtedly helped on the progressive spirit.

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Her marriage was arranged by her brother when she was in America, and, according to Japanese customs, she saw her husband but a few times before the nuptial ceremony, and then in the presence always of both families. Her intercourse with her fiancé at these interviews was brief, and some one has declared she never spoke a word to him until after the marriage was consummated. The announcement of her marriage, received by many of her friends in this country, was printed in French on a very large piece of paper.

Mme. Oyama has three children, and while she is much the granddame in the military circle to which she belongs, she is devoted to her family, and, like the true Japanese wife, a plaything for her lord and master. She possesses that charm which Sir Edwin Arnold loves to enlarge upon in his notes about Japanese women, innocence and simplicity. To unite with this, a womanly dignity, sustained by a thorough education, makes the wife of Japan's War Minister a positive power.

Her husband's career has been interesting and broadening to him. When she was at Vassar he was an attaché to the Japanese Legation at Paris, and his prominence at the present time proves his ability no less than his courage. He is an intellectual man also, and one can readily believe his wife must be a fitting companion to him. Belonging to a family who were educated in Europe, and coming in contact with men of note and education, Stematz Yamakana Oyama is a fit representative of American education, and all American women may well be proud of such a representative of their sex and education.

SWEET PATIENCE.

Oh, trifling tasks so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
Oh, cares which come with every sun,
Morn after morn, the long years through!
We shrink beneath their paltry sway—
The irksome calls of every day.

The restless sense of wasted power,
The tiresome round of little things,
Are hard to bear, as hour by hour
Its tedious iteration brings;
Who shall evade or who delay
The small demands of every day?

The boulder in the torrent's course
By tide and tempest lashed in vain,
Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force,
And yields its substance grain by grain;
So crumble strongest lives away
Beneath the wear of every day.

* * * * * * *

We rise to meet a heavy blow—
Our souls a sudden bravery fills—
But we endure not always so
The drop-by-drop of little ills!
We still deplore and still obey
The hard behests of every day.

The heart which boldly faces death
Upon the battlefield, and dares
Cannon and bayonets, faints beneath
The needle points of frets and cares;
The stoutest spirits they dismay—
The tiny things of every day.

And even saints of holy fame,
Whose souls by faith have overcome,
Who wore amid the cruel flame
The molten crown of martyrdom,
Bore not without complaint alway
The petty pains of every day.

Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul,
Which daily toils and ills require;
Sweet Patience, grant us, if you may,
An added grace for every day.

ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

A teacher of long experience declares that the most difficult youth to govern are those brought up by nurses. In a suburban public school whose patronage is largely from the well-to-do families of the community—there are, indeed, few others in it—the greatest difficulty is found to teach obedience. The scholars are used to servants' control; they are accustomed to be roughly spoken to, and to disregard requests until the moment arrives when they choose to obey. Prompt compliance with a civilly-expressed wish does not occur to them, and, without being vicious children in any way, they are very difficult to get on with. They wait to be forcibly commanded, and recognize no other rule. All of which is respectfully submitted to parents who are pursuing this method of training their children.

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Cut-glass handles for umbrellas are new; those, too, of the Rookwood pottery are seen. Corsage watches are shown in the new black gun metal, and are unobtrusively fastened on the left breast to hook catches of the same metal. Chinchilla has suddenly been discovered to be a very expensive and, consequently, much-to-be-desired fur. It is used with sumptuous effect on sealskin. A triple cape seen the other day had each circle of seal edged with the soft gray of chinchilla. A new weave of velvet for furniture covering has a crushed and creased look, like crêpon. Skeleton brocade is a new material intended for portières that is a design from the Associated Artists. Oval miniatures on porcelain, or with that effect, are late French novelties seen in New-York shops. They come large as belt buckles for house gowns, or smaller in sets for buttons to ornament a bodice. New small boxes and baskets in odd shapes are made of palm leaf laid over a foundation.

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The last idol to be broken is the worship of red flannel. Those stern iconoclasts, the scientists, say that the notion that there is any virtue in wearing red flannel against the skin in rheumatism and kindred ailments has no foundation in fact. Flannel is valuable wear, but the red tint has no value except as it receives the light. And instead of advising it, these persons forbid it, on the ground that the dye may irritate some tender skins.

***

A novelty in pin cushions is called the Siamese Twins. Two small ones are made square, and placed one on top of the other, like a French pouf ottoman. Another small novelty in the same useful articles takes the form of a couple of briar pipes, tied together, the bowls filled and covered with light-colored velvet, into which the pins are stuck.

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The Bagdad stripe, which is popular as portières, when sewed together is also extremely effective as a border to a plain material. It can be bought in single lengths, and edging some plain fabrics, makes a pleasant variety in inexpensive hangings. Portières, by the way, are now oftenest suspended from the hanging crane of carved wood or wrought iron, and may thus close a doorway, shut off a cozy corner, or at pleasure fold back, making a hanging without encroaching on any space.

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An apple omelet is an appetizing luncheon dish or entrée at dinner. Stir in a basin two tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, and one of sugar, two whole eggs, with two yolks in addition, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and nearly a half pint of milk. Pare, core, quarter, and mince four good-sized apples. Sauté them over a brisk fire in very hot butter, shaking them well, and when they are quite hot through, pour over them the above mixture, making it spread all over the bottom of the pan; prick with a fork; add (close to the edges) two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted, and rock the pan vigorously to prevent sticking. When the omelet detaches itself cleanly, sprinkle with moist sugar and turn it over bodily on to a hot plate; butter the pan once again and slip the omelet back, just to allow the sugar, which is now at the bottom, to glaze slightly. Sprinkle with sugar, turn out again, and serve very hot.

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Very quaint and inexpensive candy boxes and baskets for favors at children's parties can be found at Japanese stores. These may be gilded or enameled and tied with a bow of ribbon. The mixing of the two styles, one of color, the other of metal, bronze gold and silver makes an attractive variety for the dressing of the children's holiday or birthday table. An odd notion at a small party for wee folks the other day was the strewing of the cloth with tiny turtles made from plump raisins, with cloves skilfully thrust in to do duty for legs and projecting head. The planner for children's affairs needs the simplest elements in her designs. Even the latter-day children are amused at trifles, if trifles only are provided for them. It is the mistaken elaborate effort of many mothers that contributes to the development of the blasé youngster.

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The season of colds, at least the season accepted as such, being upon us, it is well to remind ourselves that the best authorities ascribe the prevalence of these distempers to bad indoor air rather than to severe outdoor air. "Cold air," says a writer in a recent magazine, "does not cause throat and lung diseases, but only bad air." The fact that there is a marked increase in these diseases during cold weather he fits to his theory by declaring that such disorders are produced, not by the cold air but by the indoor life that accompanies the season.

"An open fire in every living room in every house," says another enthusiast on the same subject of ventilation, "would do more to lower the death rate from respiratory diseases than any medication or other existing remedial agency." Barring this, he urges frequent airing of rooms constantly occupied, but also insists that the ventilation be done on principles of common sense. "Steam-heated rooms," pursues this carping critic, "particularly in apartments,

NEWPORT COIL,

the latest, prettiest, and most becoming Coiffure ever introduced; same must be seen to realize all its advantages.

Our Illusive Toupees and Wigs for Ladies and Gentlemen are unequaled for a perfect fit and the most natural appearance.

The assortment of Hair Goods at my Establishment is unequaled in variety of styles, colors, fine texture, and superior workmanship.

Our Hair Dressing Parlors are the most commodious in town, and attended to by a large force of expert Artists. Particular attention given to Hair Coloring in any shade.

A. SIMONSON,

933 Broadway. Between 21st and 22d Sts.

usually reach a temperature of 80°. This I may say is a mild statement. Any persons living in such places endure this or greater heat until it becomes intolerable, and then throw windows open recklessly. The temperature is lowered too suddenly, a chill is sure to follow, and often serious mischief. Why not take the pains with our own lives that a florist does with his plants? The air in a greenhouse is regulated by a thermometer and kept even and pure without a sudden chill or overheating. It is the high temperature and bad air of our houses that has made us a race of catarrhal wheezers, and not at all, I believe, climatic conditions."

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Many women who do not feel like sustaining the expense of a permanent nurse for their growing children often feel the burden of the escort duty which devolves upon them. One wonders if here is not one more suggestion for that ever-present modern personage, the anxious-to-do-something woman. To accompany a family of children to school or dancing class, to give them a morning in the park, a day in the Metropolitan or Natural History Museum, or to act as their judicious escort on any needed trip of instruction or pleasure would often prove a serious relief to an overburdened mother.

***

The devotion to dogs of the novelist Ouida is well known. "The sympathy of your dog," she says, "is unfailing, unobtrusive. If you are sad, so is he; and if you are merry, none is so willing to leap and laugh with you. For your dog you are never poor. The attachment of the dog to man outweighs and almost obliterates attachment in him to his own race. There is something shocking to our high opinion of him in the callousness with which he will sniff at the stiff body of a brother dog, but he will follow his master to the grave and sometimes die upon it."

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At a recent Bazaar of All Nations, the clever thought was carried out of showing the time all over the world. Above every booth a clock was set that was regulated to the hour then passing in the place represented by the stall.

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These are the days when mothers are going over the family toys to sort out to make room for the Christmas influx. The good but tired-of toys are usually made over to toyless children, and it is a caution sometimes needed that these toys should be good. To quote a hospital manager: "Our babies do not like three-wheeled carts, armless and legless dolls any more than do other babies. I am surprised sometimes at the wrecks which are offered to us with a grand air of large bestowal. The simplest toy we are grateful for if it is whole or misses perhaps some merely non-essential part." It may be added that when the toys are got together a bit of paste and glue, with an odd nail or screw, will work wonders often in the way of repairs. The same hospital manager deprecates the falling off latterly of the scrap-books that used to be constant and ample. Children have tired of making them, possibly, or consider that no more are needed, but nothing takes the place of them, and it is almost impossible to have too many.

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Mrs. Rorer is an ardent advocate of the whole-wheat flour. "Bread," she says, "made from this flour not only contains 5 per cent. more nourishment than white bread, but it is nature's own remedy for dyspepsia and kindred ailments, brought on by excess of starch in white-flour bread. Apoplexy and Bright's disease can be traced in many cases to an excessive use of starchy food. Entire wheat bread is so rich in flavor, palatability, and nourishment that only a few weeks' regular use of it suffices to make all other bread taste flat, insipid, and unsatisfying."

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"I read," says the little woman by the fire, thoughtfully, as she puts aside her paper, "many things in many prints. I read from one authority that coffee and a fine complexion are never in company. Then I think of my dear mother, dead of an accident at fifty-three, with a complexion to the last day of her life that a girl of sixteen might envy; and I recall, too, that all the days that I knew her—and I was twenty when she left me—coffee was her constant solace, the morning cup her only breakfast.

"I read, too, that gray hair is a disease promoted by indigestion. Then I think of my grandmother, hereditarily gray at twenty-five, as her mother and grandmother were before her; and I think of her long, useful life, finished at eighty-four, from no illness—just a short week in bed with growing weakness to the peaceful end, and how it was said by my mother and aunts that as she had never been ill all her life, it was meet that no disease should attack her at the end. Dyspepsia, headache, indigestion—these were unknown to her, yet for nearly sixty years her hair was snowy white."

"I read," she goes on, "that potatoes, if eaten, add to one's flesh, and vice versa; then I think of my plump friend and schoolmate, who never tasted the tubers, and my too slender self, who have consumed them daily and generously. The papers tell me, too, that water at meals is unwholesome, and the vision of a great-uncle, who habitually drained his four goblets at every meal of his adult life, appears; he was hale at seventy, but dead, alas! at seventy-one—from a fall from his horse.

"Yes," concludes the little woman by the fire, "I read many things in many prints, but I do not have to believe them all."

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A decorated bedstead for an Empire room is of heavy cream-white satin, beautifully embroidered with straying wreaths of small flowers. The wreaths are caught together with bows of streaming ribbon of a pale-green hue.

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A cold-weather veil that is a good substitute for the flimsy illusion is one of the finest cobweb crêpe. This material comes in various light shades for veiling, and is much more becoming than net or tulle. These veils may be washed, if the thrifty wearer desire, in a light suds, made of clear water and a little castile soap. Don't rub the delicate stuff, but squeeze gently, and rinse in clear water, to which a drop or two of white mucilage have been added. Dry, carefully pinned down on a pillow.

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"Where beef tea is a daily article of diet for a convalescent," says a nurse, "it may be pleasantly varied by using different flavors. A choice of mace, a bay leaf, a clove, or celery salt is about all that is permitted, but by combining these and using singly, a monotony of flavor is avoided."

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In London our familiar cobweb party goes under the name of "spider party," and is oftenest given at Christmas time as an attractive way of bestowing holiday favors. The little guests on arrival are greeted by an enormous spider in the centre of a huge web spun across the entire room, and from all possible nails and projections is a maze of white threads, each attached at one end to a large, brightly-colored spider with a wooden spool ready to reel the thread upon. Each child selects his spool and winds its thread through many intricate ways till it leads to another big and gay insect concealing some little favor of bonbons, knick-knack, or small toy. Sometimes the name of each guest is written on the spool, and the child looks for his especial winder to follow to his special gift.

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The opening concert last Monday afternoon of the Brooklyn Amateur Musical Club was the delightful hour that is anticipated by those favored persons who secure the privilege of making up the audience on such occasions. The club is composed of about fifty active members and perhaps twice as many associate members, all women. The active fifty are possessed of fresh young voices, which, admirably trained, ring out together in their glee and concerted pieces with fine effect. The young women, under the inspiring Presidency of Miss Gertrude Sherman of Remsen Street, who is endowed with the twin gifts of a beautiful voice and a rarely discriminating musical taste and judgment, are thoroughly in earnest, their work showing faithful effort as well as a high degree of talent. Four concerts are given through the season, at which the happy guest finds her pleasure tinged with the tantalizing knowledge that she is eating her cake for the Winter, it being an inviolable rule of the club that no outsider can be twice invited in the same season. Following each concert the members receive their guests, and tea and chocolate are served.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

The wedding this week of Mrs. Eva Wilder McGlasson, which follows close upon the announcement of her engagement, is an event of much pleasant interest to the many friends and admirers of this gifted woman. Mrs. McGlasson marries a member of an old and distinguished Pennsylvania family, Mr. Henry C. Brodhead of Wilkesbarre. The wedding trip includes a long stay abroad, the first objective point being Genoa, for which port Mr. and Mrs. Brodhead will sail on their wedding day, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

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Several of the women's clubs of the city have on their programmes for the Winter a "Holmes Memorial Day." The first to be celebrated was at the Clio Club of Harlem, an organization which boasts close relationship with Sorosis, its membership including many women active in the down-town club. At the "Memorial Day" essays were read on special characteristics of the Autocrat's work, and the well-loved author was read, discussed, and commented upon in various ways.

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An odd occupation has been thought out and entered upon by a Southern woman living in Alabama. She arranges school and Sunday school entertainments, being able, when needed, to write an address or short dialogue, to instruct in the art of declamation and recitation, get up tableaus, or, in fact, do any of the irksome but most necessary things inseparable from such entertainments, and which usually fall upon some overworked committee.

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The Woman's Relief Corps of Indianapolis, Ind., conducted a lunch and coffee stand in front of the Pension Office on the last pay day. This was done to lighten the effect of the counter temptation of the neighboring liquor saloons. Under the guise of a convenient place to have their checks cashed, for which service a commission of 25 cents is charged, the veterans are lured into these places, and rarely get away without leaving considerable more than the commission money in exchange for liquor, which the old soldier finds it easy to be persuaded to drink.

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The adoption at the recent meeting of the New-York State Woman's Clubs in this city of Mrs. H. R. Shattuck's Woman's Manual as the authority of the newly-formed State Federation in all parliamentary matters, was eminently proper. It was a compliment to all women, and a deserved compliment to one in particluar. Mrs. Shattuck understands official and legislative red tape as most women do chiffons, and it is quite right that her admirable brochure should supersede "Cushing's Manual," at least in all gatherings of women. The New-Jersey State Federation also adopted it a few days ago.

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The Boston Supply Kitchen, a philanthropy modeled somewhat on the lines of the New-England Kitchens, helped in a practical way many a family in that city to partake of an appetizing Thanksgiving dinner. This was by cooking turkeys for any one who brought them. The fowls were dressed, stuffed, and roasted, thus helping out any tenement-house woman whose tiny stove or scant knowledge of cooking made the excellent preparing of the turkey she had been able to secure an impossibility. In addition, turkeys all ready to be eaten were sold at the kitchen at very low prices.

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The women's clubs in and about Washington have federated under the title of "The Federation of Woman's Clubs of the District of Columbia."

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The new University Settlement in Chicago is located in perhaps the very worst district in that city—down by the stock yards—a neighborhood that has heretofore resisted all attempts of civilization to reclaim it. Miss Mary McDowell, formerly of this city, is at the head of the enterprise, bringing to it a considerable experience at Hull House. The plan of the new settlement is slightly different from most of the college settlements, as it includes a colony of settlements scattered about through the neighborhood, rather than the housing of all under one roof. By this means it is hoped to exert a wider influence. The Chicago University virtually makes possible the entire plan, seconding substantially all of Miss McDowell's ideas.

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The Political Equality Club is making arrangements for the proper observance of Miss Susan B. Anthony's seventy-fifth birthday, which will occur on Feb. 15. A recent acquisition to the club is Miss Helen Gould, who, with her sister, has also joined the woman's law class of the University of New-York.

***

A woman in Bridgeport the other day—a Mrs. Miller—assisted at a football game to some purpose. She marched on the field while the game was at an exciting stage, disregarded a wedge coming her way, and mixed in the scrimmage which followed, to the detriment of her clothing and general appearance, but to the entire success of her motive, for when she reappeared she had rounded up two young Millers, who had run away from home to participate in the game. When last seen she was marching the pair away by the ears, with a look of stern determination that meant more to come.

BERNHARDT AND SARDOU.

Caprice Denied to Mediocrity Is Permitted to Genius.

The following anecdote concerning the great French actress and the equally renowned playwright is vouched for by the correspondent of The Courier des Etats-Unis: The two who have achieved the greatest triumph in "Gismonda," M. Victorien Sardou and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, were at swords points in the beginning. This dislike dated from "Daniel Rochet," which Sardou gave to the Comédie Française after his nomination to the French Academy. Sarah Bernhardt expected that Sardou would select her to create the rôle of heroine in the play, but he chose Mlle. Bertet instead. Hence the anger of Mme. Bernhardt. When the actress and the author met, the latter passed on the other side, the former pulled his hat down over his eyes. Each murmured something not at all complimentary to the other.

Then Sarah Bernhardt left the Comédie Française, went to America, where she made her first triumphal tour, and returned to France. Upon her arrival in Paris she entered into negotiations with Raymond Deslande, manager of the Vaudeville. She asked nothing better than to play there. But what should she play? She did not wish to return to classical rôles; she wanted an entirely new play, which should bring out all her qualities.

"There is only one man who can write the play you want," said Deslande. "That man is Sardou."

"Sardou!" cried the actress. "Such a disposition—incapable of doing justice to an artist; moreover, irritable, brutal, a man who runs up against everybody who—"

"Very well," replied Deslande, "let us say no more about it." He went to see Sardou and told him that he must have a play for Sarah Bernhardt.

"Sarah!" exclaimed the writer. "Sarah! Such a disposition! crabbed, disagreeable, quarreling with everybody who—"

"Very well, very well, it is quite understood."

And three months after Sardou read "Fédora" to Sarah, who, radiant, threw herself on the author's neck in the presence of Deslande.

"Ah! Deslande," said Sardou, "what did I tell you? How gentle she is! how sweet! how adorable!

"And he!" rejoined Bernhardt. "How amiable he is! how he appreciates real talent, and how obliging! Embrace me, Raymond!"

FASHION IS MERELY ROTATION.

The Modern Balloon Sleeve is the Feather Bag of Our Grandmothers.

"Really, my dear," said a sweet old kerchiefed aunty the other evening to a débutante niece, as she appeared in her new chiffon bodice ready for the dance, "are you going to wear those balloons? I wonder you keep on the earth, they're big enough to carry you aloft."

She referred to the enormous sleeves, which actually seemed absurd, though "en règle." But as the mother appeared on the scene, old aunty began to reflect, and, said she: "Well, they are not so bad, after all; for, Mary, you remember when we used to wear bags of feathers in our sleeves. We'd pick the down from the chickens, dry it, and the girl that had the biggest puff, held out by a sizable bag of down sewed in the arm-size, was just so much more smart than one who had less. Then, after the feathers passed out of style, we had puffs of muslin, starched until ironing was out of the question, and they were pulled into shape by the hands and looked like so many balloons hung on the clothesline at the weekly wash." The dear old dame remembered she used to have to edge through doorways or she would run the risk of "mashing" her extensive puffs.

So while we go back not so many years to get our style in sleeves, we do not quite follow the absurdities of those sensible (?) old days and wear bags of feathers upon our arms. The feather sleeve bags and stiffened muslin puffs were contemporary with corded skirts, starched till they stood alone, and which now are resurrected, in some cases, from old chests in the garret to serve the purpose of a fin-de-siècle fashion, that boasts of a half century of advancement over the original.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE.

New-Orleans Women Urged to Follow in the Steps of New-York Women.

The example of the recent political uprising in New-York is bearing fruit. There is a ring in New-Orleans which the citizens are demanding shall be overthrown, and to this end, accompanied with a long editorial article in the same strain, The Picayune prints the following appeal to the women of New-Orleans:

In the overthrow of Tammany the women of New-York have scored the most signal victory ever won in a battle for political reform.

That story is a lesson to political bosses and ward bummers the country over. It is a forcible illustration of what the honest, independent, intelligent, thinking women of a community can do, even without the privilege of voting.

What the women of New-York have accomplished why may not the women of New-Orleans do?

The cry for municipal reform has arisen in New-Orleans. Our City Government has been weighed in the scales and found to be a mass of reeking corruption. The time has come when patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the men have organized a Committee of Fifty to go out and hunt the New-Orleans tiger. Can they capture and kill the beast without the help of the women? We do not believe that they can. This little band of patriots needs our help. They want our help. Some of them have said so to The Picayune, and have asked that The Picayune would say so to you. They need ammunition to carry on this fight, and they need the women to load their guns and cheer them on to victory.

In a recent political contest in Louisiana our women proved how mighty was the influence they could wield. The time has come when these women must come to the front again. From every quarter of New-Orleans let the women rally, as did the women of New-York.

Leaders of the Ladies' Anti-Lottery League, come to the front again. You have had experience in such movements, and with you there is no such word as "fail!" Come forward and organize the women of New-Orleans into an auxiliary to the Committee of Fifty.

Women of New-Orleans, The Picayune calls upon you to take a part in this fight for good government!

Women of New-Orleans, what the women of New-York did, we may do also!

Women of New-Orleans, we can strangle the New-Orleans tiger, if we will, and The Picayune will be your leader in this battle for reform!

LIGHT ON THE GLOVE QUESTION.

How One Woman Keeps Well-Gloved at Small Expense.

Every woman, particularly every woman of limited income, knows what a hole is made in that income by the effort, the necessity, indeed, to be well gloved. As there is no royal road to learning so there seems no cheap way to keep one's hands properly covered. It was a decided respite to the eternal glove buying when, last Summer, in the city, for once fashion permitted the ungloved hands hitherto only allowed in village streets and country lanes.

A woman who has studied the question from the economic standpoint, and who succeeds in results, says that for hard, cold weather wear there is nothing so satisfactory and so cheap in the end as a pair of good dogskin gloves. "I buy one pair every Fall," she says, "for which I pay from $2.50 to $3. These wear through the Winter, and I am out every day. I use the pair worn the previous season for rainy days, and for any evening errand that needs only hands protected. The rusty finger ends of the last year's pair I restore very creditably by staining with good black ink, and after it is dry, rubbing in a little olive oil.

"My Suede gloves I buy in pairs of the same shade, choosing one of the always pretty shades of gray or tan. In this way I am frequently able to remate them, and sometimes restore an entire finger piece. I make it a point to get my gloves large enough; that helps the wear very much, and this without making the hands look bad. On the contrary, a 6½ hand squeezed into a 6 glove is vulgar. Of course, I take great care of my gloves, pulling them off wrong side out, keeping the buttons on to preserve their shape, putting them away in a smooth well-pulled-out condition after every wearing, and looking carefully to the saving stitch in time. I mend, as everybody should and many do, with thread, always matching in the cotton and the shade of my glove. And my gloves are really a small expense, taking the year through."

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Paper Front Screens, *Cloth back, 5 1-2 ft., 4 fold, were 6.50,* 5.00

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Colored Cloth Screens, *Floss emb'd'd, 5 1-2 ft., 4 fold, were 10.00,* 7.50

Hand-Painted Screens, *All cloth, 5 1-2 ft., 4 fold, were 12.00,* 9.00

Bamboo Screens, *Satin panel, silk emb'd'd, 5 1-2 ft., 3 fold, formerly 15.00,* 12.00

Black Velvet Screens, *Gold emb'd'd, 5 1-2 ft., 4 fold, were 22.00,* 16.50

White Linen Screens, *Designs of Landscape, 5 1-2 ft., 4 fold, were 23.00,* 18.00

Goods ordered will be delivered whenever desired.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

A little girl who reads this column complained the other day that "most everything was for boys." It must be admitted that in the children's magazines and departments the boys somehow do get more attention than the little girls. To-day, however, in The Times, the space allotted to the little folks is to be entirely devoted to girls' interests, so the boys may as well skip it. It is the young needlewomen that the Paragrapher wants to talk with about Christmas things, and their busy fingers are fairly itching with eagerness to make holiday gifts. Some simple ones are suggested.

Hat-Pin Cushions.

Now that these pins are so much used a cushion for them is very useful. An easy one to make is of two pieces of satin ribbon, each six inches long and about an inch and a half wide. Fringe each piece at both ends for a distance of nearly, not quite, an inch. Lay the two wrong sides together evenly, and, beginning a half inch from the fringe, sew them neatly one to the other by an over-hand seam. Shir one end of the long bag thus formed, using double silk thread of the same color as the ribbon, and fasten firmly. Then stuff the bag till it is round and smooth, shir the open end like the other, fastening that well, also. Get some baby ribbon and tie around each end at the shirring, making a number of loops and ends. When finished, the cushion will look like a little rolling pin. It is hung up at one end.

Another way to make the same thing is with a three-cent china doll. Take satin ribbon (yellow is a pretty color) three inches wide, and cut two pieces of equal length, each five inches long. Fringe the ends to the depth of an inch, and overhand the sides of the two pieces neatly together, leaving the fringed ends for the bottom of the doll's dress. Turn in the raw edges at the top, and slip the china head through, cutting two small snips where the arms must come through. Tie the dress around the waist with baby ribbon the same shade, leaving some loops to hang up by. Then stand the doll on its head and stuff the bag full to the fringe. Close the lower ends just at the fringe with neat stitches. The best filling to use for either of these cushions is pieces of old flannel or an old stocking cut up as fine as possible.

An Umbrella Scrap Basket.

Get a gay Japanese parasol from any of the stores in which they are sold, and with a very coarse darning or upholsterer's needle make a tiny hole in the bamboo ends, so that you can pass a fine wire through, when the umbrella will open about half way, twist the ends of the wire together, which will hold it firm. Get your brother or father to fit the ferule end of the umbrella into a small block of wood, which should be weighted with shot or pieces of lead, so that the umbrella will stand upright. The block may then be gilded or painted with black or red enamel paint, and when the handle has a big bow of ribbon which harmonizes well with the colors of the parasol, a useful catch-all for bits of paper and light scraps is ready.

A Soap Case.

One is made very easily by taking a straight piece of rubber cloth or oiled silk 9 inches long and 3½ inches wide. Bind this on a piece of pongee the same size and bind the edges together with a narrow ribbon. When cutting the rubber and pongee, round one end out a little. In this outward curve work a buttonhole and on the straight end sew a button. If liked, the word "Soap" may be outlined on the pongee before it is fitted to the rubber. Use golden-brown binding ribbon and the same shade of outlining floss.

For the Baby.

A ball which will delight the small one of the family can be made by even the little sister of eight or ten. Find a pill box, a tin one is best, and put in it a dozen shot to make a noise. Make a bag of white cambric or muslin the size of a big baseball, and fill with cotton, putting the pill box in the middle just before sewing the end up. For the outside choose very gay worsteds in five colors. On the ordinary steel knitting needles cast eighteen stitches and knit thirty rows back and forth, plain knitting. Sew the stripes together and slip the muslin ball inside, drawing each end close and fastening.

A Handsome School or Skate Bag.

Buy seven-eighths of a yard of fawn-colored or soft gray corduroy. The fine-ribbed is the best, and it need not be the expensive sort—that costing 75 or 80 cents is suitable. Fold the right side in and sew the selvages together, leaving an open space of ten inches in the middle of the seam's length. Now slip the seam along so that it lies through the middle of the bag, and stitch the ends across to close them. Turn right side out and hem down the selvage at the opening. Buy a pair of rings and chain, either gilt or silver, slipping them on over the ends. These bags may be made more elaborate by embroidering the corduroy with initials or a design before the material is made up. Care must be taken, however, to see that the embroidery comes in the right place by folding the corduroy as it will lie when finished and putting the embroidery diagonally across one of the ends.

The Kissing of Stones.

Around the centre of Jerusalem, where the religious growths of centuries gather like crystals around a rod, a half-sedentary, half-floating population is to be found, whose chief object is the pursuit of piety and the veneration of the traces of Jesus, the Nazarene. Here is a world within a world—a Christian picture in a Moslem frame. In this city, where the religion of Mohammed, thirteen centuries ago, overcame that of Christ, and where, at present, its followers prevent the rival Christians from fighting for the possession of the venerated spots, we have a little area of ground which has been arranged by the sects of Christianity to suit the brief descriptions of the Testament, but in which no single place exists that can be proved to have been the scene of the events ascribed to it.

All things which are offered for veneration are venerated in this place of faith, where both native and European Christians become seized with what I am constrained to term a lithophilematic mania, since they are seen to be constantly engaged in kissing enshrined stones of the most doubtful authenticity.—The Fortnightly Review.

Spurious Vaccine Points.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. Maximilian Herzog, a young German physician, has set the medical fraternity of Milwaukee by the ears and has, incidentally, created a sensation in other circles. He has been spending some time in the small-pox hospital there, making investigations and experiments, and announces as a result that a large percentage of the vaccine points used in medical practice are spurious, having been dipped, not in a genuine virus, but in croton oil or other local irritant. He has made microscopic and chemical examinations of these points, and invites doubting physicians to make the same tests. He is a believer in the efficacy of proper vaccination and is severe in his denunciation of the men who make the spurious lymph, classing them as scoundrels and murderers.

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PASTELS OF OLD-TIME BELLES

TRANSLATIONS OF FAMOUSLY EXQUISITE PORTRAITS.

How J. Wells Champney, Having Lost His Heart to His Originals, Placed His Exact Art at Their Service.

There has been a gay French Court assembled in the studio of J. Wells Champney, the artist, for the last week or so, and one-time French belles and beauties in all their pristine freshness of grace and gown have smiled their sweetest smiles or held their heads high with haughty coldness there as they met the glances of fair ancestors, descendants, or rival beauties.

Mr. Champney is a public benefactor, for during the last half dozen years he has been transporting by degrees the charming painted beauties of the Louvre, Versailles, and other galleries to this country, until now he has a collection of pastels not less beautiful than the originals. "They are not reproductions," as some one says of them, "but translations," with a charm peculiarly their own.

Mr. Champney lost his heart to these beauties of bygone days a number of years ago, and set to work to make them his own. Since then, for five or six months of every year, he is to be found in the Louvre and at Versailles completely absorbed by the masters that are there.

He soon began to be known abroad as the Quixotic artist who made flying trips from one end of Europe to another, taking away the gem of the collection wherever he went. His preference has been, so far, for the women of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

MR. M'ALLISTER JUBILANT

He Says Society Will Be Very Gay This Winter.

NOT TO BE MANY LARGE BALLS

The Social Leader Talks in Whispers of the "New" People—Many Debutantes Introduced—Social Incidents.

Ward McAllister is jubilant over the coming season in society, which he declares will begin with the first meeting of the Patriarchs on Dec. 10.

"It promises to be the gayest Winter in years," he said yesterday, with the benign smile of a man whose business outlook is brightening. "The season will be longer than last year, owing to the fact that Lent comes about two weeks later than it did in 1894. Of course, the season never begins until the first Patriarchs', don't you know, which may well be called the opening event of the general social season."

"But," Mr. McAllister went on with an air of rather uncertain satisfaction, "there are a host of new people cropping up among us, don't you see?"

"Are they from abroad or from the Western part of the country?" the social sovereign was asked.

"The Lord only knows," was the reply. "I think a good many have been living in seclusion right in this city. They have suddenly or gradually made money, and are now entertaining every one and being received everywhere. Look at some of those in the opera boxes, for instance. The other night I cast my eyes from box to box, and bless me, if there weren't at least a dozen 'new' people receiving a vast amount of attention and admiration."

Mr. McAllister seemed loth to mention any names, but he did speak of one or two of the new-comers in a whisper, as if not wishing even the walls of his dining room or the tapestries hanging thereon to share the secret.

In speaking of the general prospects of the coming season Mr. McAllister said:

"There will not be many balls given besides the Patriarchs' and the Assemblies. This is owing to the fact that there are no ballrooms large enough besides those in the Vanderbilt houses. I do not know whether the Vanderbilts expect to do much entertaining, but I think there will be a good many small and informal dances given by every one.

"One reason for my believing that the season is to be a bright one is that so many prominent women are introducing their daughters this Winter. The more débutantes the merrier, don't you understand? Then, besides the advent of débutantes, there will be a host of well-known foreigners in town for all the events of the greatest interest."

***

Mr. McAllister was quite enthusiastic over his trip abroad last Summer, where, it will be remembered, he went to drink the waters of Contrexville, France, for his rheumatism, as Napoleon III. had done before him.

"Of course, don't you know," said Mr. McAllister, "I am not sure that I really needed the treatment, but my doctors said that I did, and I am not sorry that I followed their advice, for the course of eight glasses of the water daily has made a new man of me. My gout and rheumatism have both left me."

A chronicler of social events said not long ago that Mr. McAllister's little manner of remarking "Don't you see?" "Don't you know?" "Don't you understand?" in his conversations had been a good deal exaggerated by reporters. This is by no means the case, and Mr. McAllister seems to grow fonder every day of this little mannerism. But it is true that Mr. McAllister has been a great deal maligned by some of those who criticise him. There is no more genial host, entertaining guest, or "jolly good fellow," as he has often been voted by his many friends.

***

The past week has been a gala one for society. The many Thanksgiving Day house parties, dinners, &c., made things merry on Thursday, and the big football game attracted all the social folk in or near town yesterday. The opera has also been well attended, and the various country clubs have been filled with guests.

By no means the least important social incidents of the week were the receptions given to débutantes by their mothers and others.

The début on Monday of Miss Beatrix Henderson attracted much attention. Miss Henderson, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson of East Thirty-first Street, has inherited much of her mother's beauty and attractiveness of manner. The tea was attended by nearly all the fashionable folk in town, members of the younger set being there in great numbers, as Miss Henderson has ever been among the most popular belles at the many dancing classes, &c., to which she has belonged.

The Misses Gurnee, who were introduced by their mother, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, on Tuesday afternoon also received a host of callers.

There was no more interesting social incident on Wednesday than the début of Miss Edith Van Courtlandt Jay, daughter of Mrs. John Clarkson Jay of 54 West Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. and Miss Jay were assisted in receiving by a number of pretty society girls.

On the same afternoon Miss Sarah Atterbury, daughter of Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, made her bow to society at her mother's home, 141 West Eighty-sixth Street. Among those who assisted Mrs. Atterbury and the débutante in receiving were Miss Bartholomew, Miss Drake, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Hope Smith, and Miss Mary Vibbard.

There were many other débuts equally as interesting which have been previously mentioned in The New-York Times.

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So the exhibition of women's portraits has come to an end!

The Academy of Design was crowded with visitors to the display on Thanksgiving Day, that being the last day on which the Ladies' Committee received.

There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the success of the affair, and that St. John's Guild and the Orthopedic Hospital are a good deal richer to-day than they were a month ago. Much of the success of the exhibit was doubtless due to its novelty and the uniqueness of its arrangement. There have been hosts of visitors to the Academy during the four weeks who lay absolutely no claim to being society folk, and who went merely for "art's sake." There have been others, who are also not of the exclusive set, who went to study that set as it existed many years ago and as it is to-day. But on Thursdays the Academy was occupied almost entirely by fashionable people, many of whom went on that day each week of the display merely to enjoy a cup of tea or chocolate and chat with the many friends they were sure to meet there and listen to the amusing criticisms of the portraits.

The managers of the affair are so well pleased with its success that their plan for another exhibition of a similar kind next Autumn is already assuming an air of certainty.

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A great deal of interest is being shown among society people concerning the ball which Mrs. Maturin Delafield is to give to her daughter on Dec. 8, at Delmonico's.

For some years the mode of introducing débutantes at big dances has been somewhat out of vogue. Now that the Delafields have adopted the plan, however, there will doubtless be many such introductions in the near future.

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Each Winter attests to the growth of the social life of the Metropolis in the way of very small and select dances. The latest addition to the clubs giving the pleasant affairs is the Wednesday Cotillon, the officers and patronesses of which are largely composed of extremely exclusive Southerners who have made their homes in this city.

Through the efforts of Heth Lorton, the Secretary and Treasurer of the club, four dances at Sherry's have been arranged. The first one will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, and the others on the evenings of Jan. 9 and 30 and Feb. 20.

The patronesses of the Wednesday Cotillon are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Mrs. John A. McCall, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.

The Board of Governors for the season of 1894-5 is composed of George H. Sullivan, Laird Goldsborough, E. Bancker Smedes, Percy A. Pickerell, James L. Johnson, and Heth Lorton.

The organization is modeled somewhat after that old aristocratic organization in Charleston, S. C., The Saint Cecillia, which antedates the Revolutionary War, and whose cotillons for over 100 years have been noted among the most brilliant social events during that whole period. The names of some of the patronesses of the Wednesday Cotillon have been identified with the Saint Cecillia of Charleston during the whole period of its existence. One of the features of what might be aptly called the Northern Saint Cecillia will be that only male members pay dues. Invitations to the women are extended each Winter by the Board of Governors for the entire season. Those who have enjoyed the courtesies and hospitalities that obtain among the well-bred Southerners are aware that no more charming, genial, or delightful social methods exist in any section of the world.

***

Society people are taking a good deal of interest in the exhibition of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," to be given next Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock and on Saturday at 2:30 P. M., for the benefit of the depleted treasury of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city.

Mrs. Jarley will be impersonated by Miss Mary Selden Cobb, who has made a great success in this part.

Those who will be seen as "wax figures" are, many of them, those who have been seen in the same parts in fashionable houses in past entertainments of the kind.

In the "historical chamber" the characters and those who will impersonate them will be as follows: Queen Isabella, Miss Bertha Gillet; King Ferdinand, Francis E. Ward; Christopher Columbus, E. De Witt Wells; Charles I., E. B. Wells; Mme. Roland, Miss Gillet; Maid of Athens, Miss Lincoln; Mme. Murray, Miss Cross; Gen. Howe, Mr. Ziegler; Queen Elizabeth, Miss Stevens; Sir Walter Raleigh, L. Trowbridge Martin; Napoleon, Beverly Robinson; Josephine, Miss Flagg; Joan of Arc, Miss Josephine Pomeroy; Mary Queen of Scots, Miss Thayer.

In the "classical chamber" Miss Fay Adrian will be seen as Juno, Miss Mary Cross as Minerva, Miss Rhett as Cornelia, Miss Aspinwall as a Roman Matron, Miss McNamee as Andromache, and Miss Osborne as Diana.

The "miscellaneous chamber" will contain the following figures: A cowboy, James Speyers; an Indian, Mr. Simmons; a Puritan Maiden, Miss Helen Maitland Armstrong; President of Browning Society, Mortimer Kennedy Flagg; Prima Donna, Miss Florence Taylor; A Giggler, Miss Katrine Lyon; An Old Dancing Lady, Mrs. Warfield; Topsy, Miss Ethel Lyon; St. Cecelia, Miss Lyman. The two lackeys who will assist Mrs. Jarley will be Mr. Evans and Mr. Jewett.

Tickets for the entertainment may be obtained for $1.50 each at the association building, 7 East Fifteenth Street, or from the following women: Miss H. A. Butterworth of 38 East Fifty-fifth Street, Miss M. E. Field of 46 West Twenty-first Street, Mrs. T. J. Flagg of 22 West Eighty-fifth Street, Miss Hopkins of Fort Washington, and Mrs. C. G. Taylor of 52 Clinton Place.

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The charming Syrian, Mme. Hanna Korany, who has become well known in New-York, will make her home in the city for some time. She has taken pretty apartments at 253 Fifth Avenue, where she lives in a semi-Bohemian fashion, in which she takes great pleasure.

Her husband has returned from California. Mr. Korany neither understands nor speaks the English language. Mme. Korany left the city yesterday for Boston, where she will remain a couple of weeks. Quite a social affair, on Dec. 4, will be a reception given her by Mrs. Edward C. Miller, wife of ex-Representative Miller, at her home in Wakefield, Mass. Mme. Korany will speak before the Boston Art Club, the Melrose, and some other clubs during her absence. She will stop at the Parker House in Boston.

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There was an interesting wedding in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, when Miss Marion Stewart Lamb was married to George T. Van Norman by the Rev. J. E. Adams, pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Kate Baird, wife of Col. A. D. Baird of Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Norman will make their home at Pittsfield, N. Y.

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The Ihpetonga Ball, which is always the event to interest Brooklyn's social circle more than any other during the season, will take place Dec. 15.

The first Ihpetonga Ball was held on the evening of Feb. 2, 1886, in the Art Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. It was organized in December, 1885, the committee then in charge being composed of J. Jay Pierrepont, Charles E. Bill, Jr., Amory S. Carhart, W. B. Dickerman, Arthur Melvin Hatch, and Frederic Cromwell. There were at first fifty subscribers, but two years ago the number was increased to sixty.

Brooklyn society folk are looking forward to this year's Ihpetonga as one of the most brilliant balls in the history of their city. The Ihpetonga is to Brooklyn what the Patriarchs' is to New-York.

Those in charge of the dance cannot fail to feel somewhat sad if they compare the original list of managers with those of to-day. Among those who have died since the first meeting took place are Charles E. Bill, Jr., Henry J. Cullen, Henry Sanger, Samuel McLean, Charles A. Robbins, S. B. Chittenden, Sr., William H. Husted, C. Otto C. Müller, J. Augustus Hewlett, Arthur W. Benson, Joseph Haslehurst, Henry E. Pierrepont, Sr., Daniel C. Robbins, and Benjamin P. Kissam. The death of Edwin Beers a fortnight ago removed another from the list.

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The Brooklyn Assemblies are now assured facts, as invitations were sent out last week to all those on the subscription list.

No change has been made in the dates previously mentioned, and the dances will be held at the Germania Club on Thursday evenings, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, and Feb. 14. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Theodore L. Frothingham, William S. P. Prentice, Clyde Notman, and William A. Taylor. The patronesses are Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield.

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It has finally been decided, after much discussion in Chicago fashionable circles, to hold the annual Charity Ball of that city early in January. A preliminary meeting was held a few days ago, by those prominent in the management of the balls in previous years, all of whom were in favor of the continuance of the affair.

Since the first ball was held, eight years ago, over $100,000 has been distributed among charities. The ball will take place on Jan. 10, in the Auditorium.

Mrs. Arthur Caton, who has consented to take Mrs. Dunlap's place as Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of Arrangements, will lead the grand march with N. K. Fairbank, who, as usual, will auction the boxes. Abbott L. Adams will take Hobart Chatfield-Taylor's place as Chairman of the Floor Committee. There will be the usual long list of patrons and patronesses.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Louisa Norwood Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bayard Smith, and granddaughter of the late Carlisle Norwood, to Samuel Ver Planck Hoffman, son of Dean Hoffman.

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Mrs. David Tweedie and Miss Tweedie, who have recently moved from Fiftieth Street to 640 Madison Avenue, are at home on Wednesdays, Dec. 5 and 12.

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The marriage of Miss M. R. Chauncey to the Rev. George Linsley, rector of Trinity Church, Newtown, Conn., will take place early in January. In consequence of the family being in deep mourning, the wedding will be a quiet one.

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Among the many "coming-out" receptions to be given during the week there will be one by Mrs. William Allen Jenner to introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Curtis Jenner, on Dec. 8.

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An interesting affair that will take place on Wednesday of this week will be the Congress of Flowers to be given by the Monté Relief Society. The society has succeeded in cajoling all the young women it knows to give the benefit of their talent, and the result is an amateur company of 150 members. These young women are going to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the poor this Winter, to the extent of giving a grand ballet, a minstrel performance, and some choruses.

The plot of the entertainment hinges upon the idea that the goldenrod, as the national flower, has lost its standing in the floral world. A fairy queen ends all the unpleasantness by calling the Congress of Flowers. The goldenrod falls in love with the pink rose, the Monté rose, emblem of the society, and everything ends happily with "grand electrical effects."

The play was written and adapted for the occasion by Mollie Teschner, one of the society's prominent members. Prof. Adolph Newberger has charge of the ballet; Anton Fuerst will direct the musical programme, and Fred Wilson and F. T. Dare have coached the charming young minstrel performers in the sunflower act introduced by Mrs. Rosalie Newberger.

There is to be a special "Fluttering Butterfly" dance by Miss Edith McDonnell and a pas seul by little Rive Kaplan. Mr. Wilson is stage manager, and the whole performance is in charge of Mrs. Sofia Monté Loebinger, the founder of the society, which has taken her name. The performance is to take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on the evening of Dec. 5.

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

The week at the opera will be highly agreeable to all lovers of good singing. To-morrow night Verdi's great work, "Otello" will be given with Signor Tamagno and M. Maurel in their original rôles of Otello and Iago, Mme. Eames as Desdemona, Mme. Mantelli as Emilia, and M. Mauguiere as Cassio. M. Maurel has not been heard here for years, and his Iago is justly famous.

On Wednesday night "Lohengrin" will be brought forward, with Mme. Nordica as Elsa, Mme. Mantelli as Ortrud, M. Jean de Reszke as Lohengrin, M. Plançon as the King, Signor Ancona as Tehamund, and Signor Abramoff as the Herald.

On Friday night the opera will be "Rigoletto," with Mme. Melba as Gilda, Mme. Scalchi as Maddalena, Signor Russitano as Il Duca, and M. Maurel as Rigoletto. At the Saturday matinée "Carmen" will be given with the same cast as heretofore, except that Mme. Eames will sing Micaela.

The following interesting announcement is sent out by Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

"In compliance with requests from many sources, the management—desirous of affording opportunities to all lovers of music to enjoy grand opera as it is presented at the Metropolitan Opera House this season—begs respectfully to announce that it has arranged for a series of ten Saturday night performances at popular prices, by the company of the Metropolitan Opera House. Special care will be taken in the selection of the répertoire. The choice will be made from the operas which prove to be most popular during the season, and these will be given with the same attention to mise en scène, orchestra, chorus, ballet, accessories, &c., as characterize their presentation on the regular subscription nights. Due notice will be given of the opera selected for the initial performance.

"Subscribers to the regular nights of the opera season desirous of retaining their seats for the entire series of the popular Saturday evening performances can do so by applying at the box office on or before Saturday evening, Dec. 1.

"The sale of seats for the first night of the popular series will begin at the usual ticket offices on Monday morning, Dec. 3."

This series will begin next Saturday evening.

Russian Sable.

The Russian sable has had a great vogue for some years, after a long period of unfashionableness, and has once again become scarce. It is possible that this very beautiful fur may be driven out of fashion once more by inferior dyed skins that are sent to market under the name of sable. A real sable of best quality brings very nearly as much as a best quality silver fox, taking size and price into consideration. Indeed, the value may be considered nearer that of the sea otter, for a sable may bring from £35 to £40 and be only about the fifth of the size of the sea otter.

The very best sables are accounted a sort of imperial perquisite, being paid as tribute by some of the Asiatic peoples to the Czar, and therefore called "crown sables." Now and again a parcel of these extra superfine furs reaches the London market, and is eagerly competed for by English, American, and French furriers, who know well that they are certain of a good profit for dexterous dressing.—Chambers's Journal.

DEAFNESS

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, the inventor of the Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums, will be at the GILSEY HOUSE Dec. 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where these Drums can be seen and obtained. Deafness and head noise RELIEVED INSTANTLY. They can be worn with comfort day and night, and cannot be seen when in the ears. No wire or string attachment. No charge for consultation and examination.

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The old-established wholesale grocery house of Aspell & Company, 311-316 Greenwich St., near Duane, owing to the constant demand upon them by families who wish to purchase direct from the wholesaler and save grocers' profits in these hard times, have made this old well-known firm open a new department, supplying families direct, selling at the same prices they sell to grocers, and have goods delivered free of charge in and out of the city. Any reasonable amount of Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Butter, Lard, Hams, and Flour, &c., can be purchased. 1864 Old Cabinet Whisky at $3.50 a gallon. Write to Aspell & Company for their valuable and interesting price list, mailed free.

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MR. FFOULKE'S ENTHUSIASTIC STUDY

Years of Research and Many Purchases Abroad—The Capital in Thanksgiving Week—Society Weddings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Thanksgiving is so essentially a homekeeping festival that pleasures outside the family circle are fixed for some other date, and the week in which it occurs is seldom chosen for any large entertainments. The rapidity and comfort of modern travel have, however, robbed the festival of the peculiar character which it had in ante-railroad days, when stage coaches and horseback were the only means of transportation, and members of families, though living pehaps only 50 or 100 miles apart, never thought of seeing each other except at Thanksgiving time. Then every member made especial effort to go back to the homestead, and there gather up the scattered strands of the family life which during the preceding twelvemonth had become so widely separated.

Here in Washington, which is apt to lose a share of its transient population on Thanksgiving Day, there were a few notable official gatherings at the holiday tables. President and Mrs. Cleveland, who are still at Woodley, spent the day quietly at their own fireside with the children, and were without guests. As usual, the turkey for the President's dinner came from Rhode Island, and weighed not far from forty pounds. Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, who have Mr. and Mrs. Henry Queen of Kentucky with them for a few weeks, invited Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell and Mr. and Mrs. Thurber to share their Thanksgiving turkey. The other members of the Cabinet, except Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, who were in New-York, and Secretary and Miss Herbert, who were in Alabama, spent the day quietly in their own homes.

Invitations for dinners, teas, and luncheons are already out, and another week will see things well under way. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Hazeltine will give on Dec. 3 a tea, which will celebrate their removal into their new house. Miss Justine de Peyster will make her début at a tea on Dec. 8, and on the 12th Miss Helen Steele will be introduced at a large ball.

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Charles M. Ffoulke, whose handsome home, on Massachusetts Avenue, is an attraction to lovers of things artistic, is writing a book on tapestries which the Director of "Des Beaux Arts," in Paris, is desirous of bringing out in France simultaneously with the American edition. The work will be threefold in character. The first part will give a history of tapestry from the earliest times, and that takes us back to the old Egyptians, or Kopts, whose work is the first of which there is any authentic record. The second part will be a careful history of Mr. Ffoulke's own collection, which is the largest in this country and one of the finest in the world. The third will give an account of the art tapestries in the United States.

During a long residence in Europe Mr. Ffoulke studied textile art as the branch of art which interested him most, and a careful examination of the great collections of tapestries made him desirous of owning some of the treasures. When the tapestries of the Barberini Princes in Rome were for sale he tried to purchase certain ones, but on finding that in order to obtain those he wanted he must take all, he purchased the entire collection. On his return to this country, some half dozen years ago, he came to Washington to live, and, to enjoy his treasures, built a room to hang them in, and this gallery is the most splendid apartment of the kind in the city and probably in the country. The collection numbers 170 pieces, and, though Mr. Ffoulke has not brought them all to America, but keeps some of them in his apartments in Florence, he has enough to change them several times a year, if he chooses, and this he does, in fact, and the visitor has always a pleasurable uncertainty as to what treasures of the loom will greet his eye.

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In talking recently, Mr. Ffoulke, who is an enthusiast, and whose studies have made him an acknowledged authority on the subject, told the following interesting facts about the Gobelin tapestry: The factory is owned by the State, and, like the Grand Opéra and the Théâtre Française, receives its annual subsidy whether an imperial, monarchical, or republican Government be in power. By one of those strange anomalies, the name of the famous tapestry is derived from a person who never owned a loom, or knew anything about the art of weaving, but was simply a dyer. In the latter part of the fifteenth century, Jehan Gobelin moved from Rhelms to Paris, and set up his dyeing vats on the banks of the Bièvre, a little stream then in the outskirts of the city. He soon became so successful that he built a large establishment, which was known in the neighborhood as "Gobelin's Folly." His reputation became so great that Gobelin declared that he could beat the devil himself in dyeing scarlet, and tradition has it that one day, when drawing water for his vats, he disappeared in a cloud of sulphurous smoke.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, in opposition to the advice of his shrewd old Minister, Sully, Henry of Navarre leased "Gobelin's Folly" from the great-grandson of the old dyer, and started an atelier for tapestry weaving, and thus his name became identified with the work which for nearly 300 years has been known as Gobelin's tapestry. This atelier was started for weaving low-warp tapestries after the manner of those of Flanders, and as there were no workmen in France who understood such weaving, artisans were brought from the Low Countries. As time passed, looms for weaving high-warp tapestries were added to the establishment, and during the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. the looms of the Gobelins produced their most magnificent specimens of textile paintings.

Though the factory has been always under Government patronage, the methods of supporting it have materially varied. In the time of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. the monarchs practically pledged themselves to order enough tapestries every year to provide the prerequisite subsidy, and it fluctuated according to the state of the Treasury and the inclination of the sovereign. Under Louis XIV., who bought the property, it was arranged to give a fixed sum yearly, and the director general and the workmen each had his own apartments, with its garden, the services of a physician free, and was retired on half pay after thirty years' service, which is still the case, except that about thirty years ago the yearly sum was changed to a certain salary for the employes. Later, the workmen were paid according to the kind of work they did. This was divided into seven grades, the weavers of carnation or flesh tints receiving five times as much as those in the lowest grade, who wove foliage and backgrounds. Apprentices never serve less than five years, and more frequently from ten to twelve years, before they can sit at the loom and weave figures, the most difficult part of all. Many of the artisans in the factory to-day are direct descendants of those who were there in the time of the great Louis. The present salary varies from 3,000 to 3,250 francs per annum.

At a dinner given by the director general of the Gobelins to Mr. Ffoulke last Summer he was very much amused at having his attention repeatedly called to the fact that "this lettuce grew in the Gobelins garden," and "this fruit in the orchard," and finally, as if really to impress him, he was assured that the ground in which they were raised was fertilized with the fragments of yarn that could not be used in the work.

In a visit to Bayeux, to make a critical examination of the famous tapestry, Mr. Ffoulke saw no evidences of rapid deterioration, and believes that there is no reason why it should deteriorate any more in the next 300 years than it has done in the last 300 years. This tapestry is considered to be the most authentic illustration of the Norman conquest of England extant, and is kept under glass in the museum at Bayeux.

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One of the handsomest weddings of the season was that of Mr. Victor Kauffmann and Miss Jeanie Christopher, Tuesday evening, at the Church of the Ascension. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Aspinwall and the Rev. Dr. Elliot in the flower-decked chancel. The bride was escorted by ushers, bridesmaids, and maid of honor to the altar, where she was met by the groom and his best man. A large reception followed the church ceremony.

Thanksgiving Eve, Mr. Frank Cornelius Bates of Boston, and Miss Mary Henrietta Huyck were married at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Boone of Loyola College, Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Dyer. Only the friends and relatives were present at the ceremony, but at the reception there were many prominent people, among them the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, Gen. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Enoch Totten, and Miss Edith Van Alstyne of New-York.

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Dr. Holub of Vienna, the distinguished African traveler and explorer, and Mrs. Holub, who deserves the titles almost as much as her husband, have been receiving a good deal of attention in the way of dinners and receptions during their stay in the capital. Dr. Holub came to Washington in response to an invitation from the National Geographic Society to lecture before it. On his last trip to Africa Dr. Holub was accompanied by his wife, who is as enthusiastic an explorer, and has nearly as much endurance, as her husband. Dr. Holub's services are so widely appreciated that he has been decorated more than thirty times by royalty and by scientific societies. It is the intention of Dr. and Mrs. Holub to start again for Africa in 1896.

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NEWPORT IS NOW DESERTED

The Fred Vanderbilts Among the Last to Leave the Resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt were the last to close their Summer residence, as they were about the first to open it. They remained over Thanksgiving, so that Mrs. Vanderbilt could attend her annual dinner to the newsboys and messenger boys of Newport. The Vanderbilts also entertained a large house party over the holiday. On Friday last hostess and guests all departed for New-York.

Other departures of cottagers during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr., and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Miss Esther Hunt, and Miss C. Ogden Jones of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. William Binney of Providence. Mrs. Hunt spent the earlier part of the week at Pomfret, Conn., and Miss Hunt visited Miss Madaline Goddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence.

Many improvements about the New-York Yacht Club house and grounds were begun this week. Ogden Goelet, for the yacht club, purchased recently an acre of additional ground at the landing place. The clubhouse, which because of the contracted space was necessarily built out over the water, is to be moved further south so that next season the yacht tenders will be able to run directly into the slip. The grounds about the club are also to be cared for and laid out by a landscape gardener.

Mrs. Frank Smythe of Philadelphia, who was seriously injured in a railroad accident in Philadelphia last week, is well known in society, and has ridden in many of the fox hunts in Newport, often taking the brush. She is a sister of Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn, and of Dr. W. T. Bull of New-York. She was the only one of a party of five to escape death, and as yet her own condition is critical. She is a daughter of Major Henry Bull of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Townsend Davies, Jr., the latter formerly Miss De Garmendia, are spending their honeymoon at the Davies villa, near Purgatory, a suburb of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will close their villa Jan. 1, and will go to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. A. Griswold have decided to remain here all Winter, occupying their Bellevue Avenue cottage. They expect to go to London in the Spring to visit their daughter, Mrs. H. R. Cross, the wife of Major Cross, R. A.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Adolph Lowe of New-York have been guests of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin during the week. On Thursday Mrs. Baldwin gave a dinner in their honor.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hooper, the latter formerly Miss Edith Norman, returned from their wedding tour on Thursday, and are occupying the Derby cottage in Kay Street.

Whitney Warren, who is the architect of the Country Club house, was here this week inspecting the work on the structure. Other Summer residents here during the week were G. M. Hutton of Baltimore, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barbour of Washington, F. A. Abell, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Hayden, and George B. Wallis, Jr., of New-York.

George T. Finch of New-York is the guest of his father, James B. Finch.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powel, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Rook, and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford have returned from New-York.

MONTCLAIR'S MANY FESTIVITIES

The Golf Tea the Latest Form of Entertainment—Other Amusements.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Meriam Wheeler of Gates Avenue gave a delightful golf tea and reception at their home Thursday afternoon and evening at the conclusion of play on their private grounds by members of the Montclair and Glen Ridge Golf Clubs.

The Rev. William H. Borle of New-York lectured to-night in the First Baptist Church and last night in the First Presbyterian Church upon "Temperance."

The first of the series of concerts by the New-York Philharmonic Club was enjoyed by a large audience in the Montclair Club Hall Wednesday night, when the soloists were Conrad Behrens, bass, and Miss Clara Henley, soprano.

A pleasant meeting of the Progress Club was held in the Congregational Church, Upper Montclair, Monday evening.

The Rev. William Walton Clark gave a Bible reading last night in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Beethoven String Quartet concert in the Bloomfield First Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening was enjoyed by a large audience.

Miss Kennedy of Elm Street gave a charming tea at her home Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles E. Burgess and Miss Nichols.

Mme. Zippora Monteith, soprano, and S. Morley Evans, baritone, were the artists at the last of the ladies' entertainments in the Montclair Club Hall Monday night.

The Swedish Ladies' Quartet and James S. Burdette, the humorist, provided the first of the star course of entertainments of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Montclair Club Hall Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Walker of Watsessing celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding with a reception at their home Monday evening.

The Bloomfield Cadet Corps is busily rehearsing for the production of a play called "The Predicament," to be presented during the holidays.

Miss Mary Blaschke of Bloomfield was tendered a pleasant surprise party Tuesday evening.

There was a Thanksgiving social at the Young Men's Christian Association Thursday evening.

A novel "recognition social" was held in the Bloomfield Park Methodist Church on Monday evening.

The Four-in-Hand Glee Club held its second annual ball in Metz Hall, Bloomfield, Wednesday evening.

An entertaining spelling bee was held in Johnson Hall, Verona, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wilcox will sail for Europe Saturday.

John R. Livermore has sailed for Europe.

George Rice and Fred Causbrook of Bloomfield sailed Wednesday for England.

Mrs. Henry Lawrence and Miss Lillian Lawrence of Bloomfield are in Florida.

Mrs. George Wood of England is the guest of her son, C. H. Wood, of Verona.

Never Kept Wet.

There was a dinner party at Sir George Beaumont's, and Canon Bowles told the story of the Scotch divine, well known for being aseccatore in his preaching. He was caught in a shower with a friend as they were walking to church, and complained of being very wet.

"Well, George," said his friend, "only get up in the pulpit and ye'll be dry enough."—Temple Bar.

THE ORANGES GAYER THAN EVER

Entertainments of Many Kinds Have Filled in the Social Week.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 1.—The Young Ladies' Aid Society and the Ladies' Association of the First German Presbyterian Church celebrated their anniversary with a reception Thursday evening.

Mrs. Alfred B. Jenkins gave a dinner at her home, in High Street, Monday evening, in honor of Miss Nellie Kingman and George Phillips, who are engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Courter celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage with a reception at their home in Bedford Street on Tuesday evening.

Sousa's Band will give a concert at the Orange Athletic Club Thursday night.

A pleasant sociable was held at the home of George R. Howe, in Arlington Avenue, East Orange, on Thursday evening by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Park Avenue Chapel.

The South Orange Dramatic Club will produce "Tom Cobb" on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. James E. Pulsford, in Montrose, for the benefit of the South Orange Free Library.

Before the Woman's Club, on Wednesday evening, Marion Harland lectured on "The Social Kitchen."

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Orange Valley Junior Maennerchor held an apron and necktie sociable in Columbia Hall Thursday night.

A Thanksgiving sale was held by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Calvary Methodist Church in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon.

The Park Avenue Chautauqua Circle had a delightful meeting Wednesday evening.

The Monday Night Card Club has been organized, with Mrs. Fred R. Hasselman as its Treasurer.

A pleasant entertainment was held by the members of the Orange Maennerchor on Monday evening.

Arthur C. Zimmerman of East Orange has secured John Drew and his company to produce "The Butterflies" in Music Hall for the benefit of the ambulance fund on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19.

The annual Autumnal exhibition of the Orange Art Association will be held in the studio of Charles E. Moss, in Cleveland Street, on Dec. 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, afternoon and evening.

B. B. Schneider and the Misses Schneider of Scotland Street, South Orange, are back from Europe.

The engagement is announced of Miss Etta Hedden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hedden of East Orange, and James M. Seymour, Jr., of the same place.

Miss Uhl of Washington is the guest of the Misses Goodsell of Glenwood Avenue.

SENATOR LEXOW ENTERTAINED AT NYACK

A Dinner in His Honor Given by Citizens of Nyack and Vicinity.

NYACK, Dec. 1.—Senator Lexow was entertained last evening at a dinner given in his honor by prominent citizens of Nyack and Rockland County. The dinner was given in Voorhis Hall, which had been profusely and tastefully decorated for the occasion. One hundred and thirty friends of the Senator sat down to the dinner. Judge A. S. Tompkins acted as toastmaster and the Rev. J. Riley Johnson of the Universalist Church offered an invocation.

In response to the toast of "Our Guest," Senator Lexow spoke at considerable length, discussing recent political events and the developments in regard to Municipal Government in New-York City. His remarks frequently called forth applause.

Other toasts were "A Box of Pills," Dr. J. William Giles; "Where Am I?" Otto W. Westervelt, President of Piermont Village; "Business is Business," Postmaster Philip Doersch; "Too Many Laws," G. H. Crawford; "The Tiger," J. Du Pratt White; "The Bachelor," George Dickey; "The Benedict," Gen. Ira M. Hedges of Haverstraw; "Any Subject," Robert H. M. Dickinson.

Letters of regret were received from a number of the prominent associates and friends of Senator Lexow. The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of William W. Crosby, Chairman; John O. Carpenter, R. H. M. Dickinson, Theodore F. Odell, Andrew X. Fallon, I. M. Van Wagner, James Winterbottom, George Dickey, Enoch C. Bell, Arthur S. Tompkins, William R. Thompson, Andrew H. Jackman, George B. Helmle, George T. Morrow, John P. Sullivan, and Charles H. Green.

THE WEEK IN SOCIAL SUMMIT

Theatricals for Charity—Other Happenings of Interest.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 1.—The laughable farce, "Anything for a Change," was produced in the Maplewood School Hall last night, for the benefit of St. George's Mission, by the young people of the mission.

"Down by the Sea" was produced for the second time in the Short Hills Casino on Thursday evening, by members of the Young Men's Catholic Union of St. Rose of Lima's Church.

A lecture on "Shakespeare's Matchlock and Sword" was given by Homer B. Sprague in Willard Hall Thursday evening.

Hamilton W. Mabie gave his lecture on "Modern Mag

THE NICARAGUA TROUBLE

Events Leading Up to the Present Serious Misunderstanding.

OUTGROWTH OF AN OLD, OLD ISSUE

Dates Back to November, 1893, When the Nicarguan Government Sent a Commissioner to the Mosquito Reserve.

The Nicaraguan-Mosquito question is simply a periodic outcrop of an old issue. Its latest phases date back to November, 1893, when the Government of Nicaragua sent a new Commissioner to the Mosquito Reserve. He was a gentleman belonging to one of the old families of Nicaragua, his title and name being Gen. Carlos Alberto Lacayo, a resident of the City of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua. He as the new Commissioner was duly recognized by the American Consul and acting British Vice Consul.

With the arrival of Gen. Lacayo a rumor obtained to the effect that Nicaragua would take active measures to seize the Mosquito Reserve, despite her treaty with Great Britain, the latter being the well-known Managua treaty of 1860. It takes its name from the city in which it was drafted, or Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, an old-time city on Lake Managua. The treaty in question is in perfect harmony with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or that between the United States of America and Great Britain, re Nicaragua.

Gen. Lacayo was educated in England, and is therefore thoroughly conversant with the English language. The English-speaking residents of Bluefields numbered nearly 1,600, and Gen. Lacayo rapidly ingratiated himself with the foreigners. Later he put up an expensive building. It was known as the Palace, and was the official residence and headquarters of himself and staff. It is alleged that it was built largely of materials purchased from foreign merchants in Bluefields. A sum of $15,000 is still due an American merchant for timber and supplies, the American in question being one of the men sent as a prisoner to Managua and there sentenced to 100 days in prison as an enemy of Nicaragua.

For a clear understanding of the whole question a recital of events leading to the issue under discussion will be necessary. Early in 1894 Honduras had one of her periodic revolutionary outbreaks. At that time the Liberal Party, or the Opposition, was trying to unseat President Vasquez. The Liberals were successful, and he was forced to fly to save his life.

Nicaragua departed from her past traditions by sending an army of 5,000 men to the aid of of the revolutionary party, or the Liberals. They were under the command of Gen. Ortiz, an experienced Nicaraguan soldier. He hails from the lake region of Nicaragua. He and his command turned the day in favor of the revolutionists, as already set forth. The Honduranian opposition in power, he returned to Nicaragua, when he was offered and accepted the Vice Presidency of that Republic. After a short interval he resigned.

Nicaragua, after nearly twenty-eight years of profound peace and prosperity, in 1893 entered on a series of revolutionary outbreaks, resulting in many bloody battles and the exiling of many of her most prominent men, men who had been in power during her twenty-eight years of peace and development. Soon after Gen. Ortiz's resignation President Zelaya suspended the new Constitution and made himself Dictator, thereby producing new and wholly unexpected internal complications.

Meanwhile Vasquez, the fugitive President, had reached the United States, whence he sailed for Costa Rica, and proceeded to its capital, San José de Costa Rica. It is stated that there, on safe and neutral soil, he hoped to get together a following and avenge himself on Nicaragua for having invaded Honduras and making herself a party to a local question in which she had no real concern. Within a few days of his arrival Costa Rica had a small upheaval of her own. President Rafael Iglesias, the newly-elected President, while inspecting his troops at San José, was shot at. He escaped uninjured. He is an advanced Liberal. To-day the five republics constituting Central America are under the sway of Liberal Presidents.

Nicaragua's Pretext.

Soon after the arrival of ex-President Vasquez in Costa Rica thirty officers of all ranks arrived. They had been expelled from Nicaragua and had found an asylum in Salvador, to the north of Nicaragua, on the Pacific side. There they had been conspiring. They arrived at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, Pacific side, and proceeded to the capital. Their arrival was believed to be connected with Vasquez's scheme for a descent. The Nicaraguan refugees in aiding him would avenge themselves. So much by way of explanation.

Soon after the above events rumors were current in Nicaragua that certain Hondurranians were about to attack her and lay on her Atlantic seaboard. The rumors had had no foundation in fact, but they gave Nicaragua the opportunity that she sought. Rumor had it that the irate Hondurranians would land on the Mosquito Reserve. Nicaragua's action in sending soldiers to the Mosquito Reserve was a flagrant violation of the treaty of Managua already referred to. The Mosquito Reserve has become valuable. Three hundred and fifty men, fully armed and equipped, were landed in Bluefields at the close of 1893. According to their commanders, their purpose was to protect the Nicaraguan littoral from invasion by the Hondurranians.

Chief Clarence.

The officers and men had been sent from the interior of the republic by way of the San Juan River to Greytown, now called San Juan del Norte, the principal Atlantic port of the republic. From Greytown a tug and schooner conveyed them to Bluefields, sixty miles beyond Greytown. Soon after their advent the world was informed that a battle had been fought with the invading Honduranians. The battle, like the invasion, was a pure myth, but it was a part of the plan to seize the Mosquito Reserve. Tales of all kinds were manufactured to justify the violation of her treaty with Great Britain, under which the independence of the Mosquitos was guaranteed. Subsequent events justified the suspicion that no Hondurranians either intended to invade or were within hundreds of miles of the Mosquito shore.

Gen. Ortiz and his 5,000 men had placed the Liberals in power. Any invasion by Honduranians, therefore, was out of the question. During this season of bloodless battles and imaginary invasion Gen. Cabeza was appointed Inspector General of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Nicaragua's paid agents kept rumors in circulation about the invasion.

In Bluefields at one time were Gens. Lacayo and Cabeza, at the cape near by 350 men, when Chief Clarence, ruling the Mosquito, (a direct descendant of the old Kings of Mosquito,) acting under the advice of his Executive Council, undertook to find as many armed policemen to protect the coast as the circumstances seemed to warrant. The term "armed policemen" was used advisedly, as under the Managua treaty he was precluded from arming soldiers.

The Indians as Allies.

Under persistent rumors the excitement in peaceful Bluefields became intense. The presence of Nicaraguan soldiers in the reserve was a menace keenly felt alike by the Mosquitos and the many foreigners there. The Mosquitos have ever remained an independent and unconquered people. For 200 years past they have been under British protection. They have been active allies of Great Britain; once they sent men to Jamaica to support the British and quell a revolutionary movement in that island.

Chief Clarence's offer to protect the entrance to Bluefields without any assistance from Nicaragua was duly accepted by Gen. Lacayo, acting for his Government. In accepting, he said: "I will accept the police." Subsequently he qualified the statement, and added: "They can take charge of Bluefields, pending the arrival of Nicaraguan troops." Chief Clarence then informed Gen. Lacayo that, acting for the Mosquito Nation, he did not recognize Nicaragua's right to land any troops or armed men in the reserve. Following his protest the Nicaraguan soldiers retired from Cape Gracias à Dios, and were placed on an old vessel named the Mabel Comeaux, formerly a Mississippi River steamer.

The presence of the Nicaraguan soldiers caused constant irritation, when Chief Clarence, acting under the advice of the Executive Council, representing the people, addressed a letter to Gen. Lacayo as Nicaraguan Commissioner, plainly asking why his men were quartered in the reserve, and asserting that their presence was contrary to the Managua treaty of 1860. Commissioner Lacayo was duly informed in the same letter that when Nicaragua wished her soldiers to pass through the reserve permission uniformly had been asked of the Government of Mosquito and cheerfully accorded. Gen. Lacayo's answer was brief. He curtly said that Nicaragua had a perfect right to do as she pleased with her own territory. Further, that he did not recognize Chief Clarence's right to ask for reasons. He supplemented his statements by requesting that if any of the Nicaraguan soldiers failed to behave themselves they were not to be molested.

Following his pronunciamento Bluefields and her population of nearly 4,000 became greatly excited and then alarmed. The presence of armed men in the quiet streets, added to their aggressiveness, increased the tension, when Chief Clarence addressed a new letter to Gen. Lacayo, informing him that the laws of the Mosquito Reserve did not allow armed men to be in its streets, and, further, that the laws would be enforced by the authorities.

Without the slightest intimation, at midnight on Feb. 12 Gen. Cabeza took possession of Bluefields. His soldiers opened the prison, liberating murderers and thieves. His men broke into the public buildings, seizing and removing all the archives of the Mosquito Reserve. The day following this unlawful act Gen. Cabeza issued a manifesto denouncing Chief Clarence and the members of his Executive Council as rebels, and stating that the Government of Mosquito had ceased to exist. The manifesto placed Bluefields under an estado de sitio, or martial law. On the morning of that day, the 13th, the Nicaraguan flag was hoisted, thereby displacing the flag of Mosquito or that hitherto recognized by the treaty.

The flag of Mosquito is composed of five blue and five white stripes, flying horizontally, as in the flag of the United States. In the upper left-hand corner, in a white field, five mountain peaks are seen worked in red. The peaks represent the five republics of Central America—Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Below the five mountains are the numerals 1821, the year of the throwing off of the juego Espanol or Spanish yoke. The emblem is Nicaraguan.

Proposals to Clarence.

With a view of conciliating Chief Clarence and his people Gen. Lacayo made a proposition to him. Mr. John Wilson, a wealthy and influential merchant of Bluefields, an American, was the bearer of it. Mr. Wilson, acting for Gen. Lacayo, representing Nicaragua, made an offer in writing. In it Chief Clarence was tendered a Commission in the Nicaraguan Army as a Brigadier General, a life appointment. Further, a pension was promised him for life, and it was also promised that he should be made Governor for life of the Mosquito Reserve.

A pension for life was offered Vice President Patterson of the Mosquito Reserve and Council. He is a Mosquito Indian. Also a life pension was promised to the Attorney General of the Mosquito Reserve, J. W. Cuthbert, a British subject and a former resident of Jamaica. Finally it was promised that they should be left in the full enjoyment of all their lands and effects in the Mosquito Reserve. Their sons were offered positions under the Government of Nicaragua. The whole tender was contingent on their surrendering the Mosquito Reserve to Nicaragua.

Chief Clarence instantly refused the tempting offer, stating that he had no power to give away that which did not belong to him, adding that it was for the Indians themselves to say whether they would surrender their treaty rights.

A deadlock followed. Gen. Lacayo made new overtures, asking Attorney General J. W. Cuthbert, private secretary to Chief Clarence, his opinion as to the best course to pursue. Mr. Cuthbert had acted in a like capacity for several rulers of Mosquito, his services extending over thirty years. He was secretary to the former King of Mosquito, who was educated in Jamaica, where Mr. Cuthbert entered on his official career. He answered Gen. Lacayo's question as follows: "Call the General Council together and learn what they have to say about so important a question." The Council consists of the head men of all the Mosquito tribes. "How long will that take?" said Gen. Lacayo. The reply was," About fourteen days." Following that interview Chief Clarence was requested to call the Council together, and that as speedily as possible. Gen. Lacayo in making his request anulled the action of Gen. Cabeza in seizing Bluefields and in declaring Chief Clarence and his advisers rebels. In short, it was a recognition de novo of the Government of Mosquito, or the status quo ante.

Under the Managua treaty of 1860 Nicaragua did not have the power to declare the Government of Mosquito a thing of the past. Nicaragua under the treaty could have submitted a complaint to England as one of the high contracting parties of any act of so-called hostility on the part of Chief Clarence or of his Council. Neither Nicaragua nor her representatives had any rights in the premises. The treaty guaranteed the absolute and entire independence of Mosquito, the latter, of course, acknowledging the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

British Man-of-War Arrives.

Chief Clarence issued his orders. The reserve is very large; formerly it extended for hundreds of miles along the Caribbean. The Indians began to come in. It takes time to reach them by native runners. While the Indians were arriving Her Majesty's ship Cleopatra, Captain the Hon. Curzon-Howe, came to anchor off Bluefields. He landed and had a long interview with the Commissioner, Gen. Lacayo. It resulted in the hoisting of the flags of Nicaragua and Mosquito side by side on the same flagstaff.

While the several events narrated were being enacted Bluefields was in a state of intense excitement. To repeat, her population numbered nearly 4,000, of whom nearly 1,600 were foreigners, 1,500 being British subjects —Englishmen, Canadians, Jamaicans, and natives of Jamaica's dependencies, the Caymans. One and all were very apprehensive, fearing new outrages by the Nicaraguans.

Ten years ago the banana was unknown in Bluefields, nor had it been cultivated anywhere in the Reserve. It was owing to the industry and foresight of Mr. Clay Ingram, a partner of Mr. John Wilson, the latter an American, already referred to as the intermediary between Gen. Lecayo and Chief Clarence, that the banana industry was introduced. The soil of the Reserve is particularly well adapted to its cultivation. Gradually the culture grew, and soon barges and river steamers were introduced. The Bluefields River can be navigated for seventy miles beyond tide water by ocean-going steamers. Sixty miles up the river is Rama. The trade developed so rapidly that, in February, 1894, Americans had fully $10,000,000 invested in the Reserve, when the Nicaraguan invasion took place. As a direct result of American enterprise, good houses were built, and river craft of all kinds increased. In the month of May last there were between twenty and thirty ocean steamers loaded with fruit for New-Orleans and Mobile.

Owing to the large number of foreigners at Bluefields, Capt. Curzon-Howe ordered sixty marines and bluejackets ashore. They had their boats, guns, &c., and landed on private property at Bluefields Bluff. Permission to land men had been cheerfully volunteered by two Americans—Mr. Samuel Well and Mr. Spell, manager for Mr. Emery. It was permission in writing. Capt. Curzon-Howe, being anxious to communicate with his Government, left for Port Limon, in Costa Rica, where, by land wire and cable, he asked for instructions.

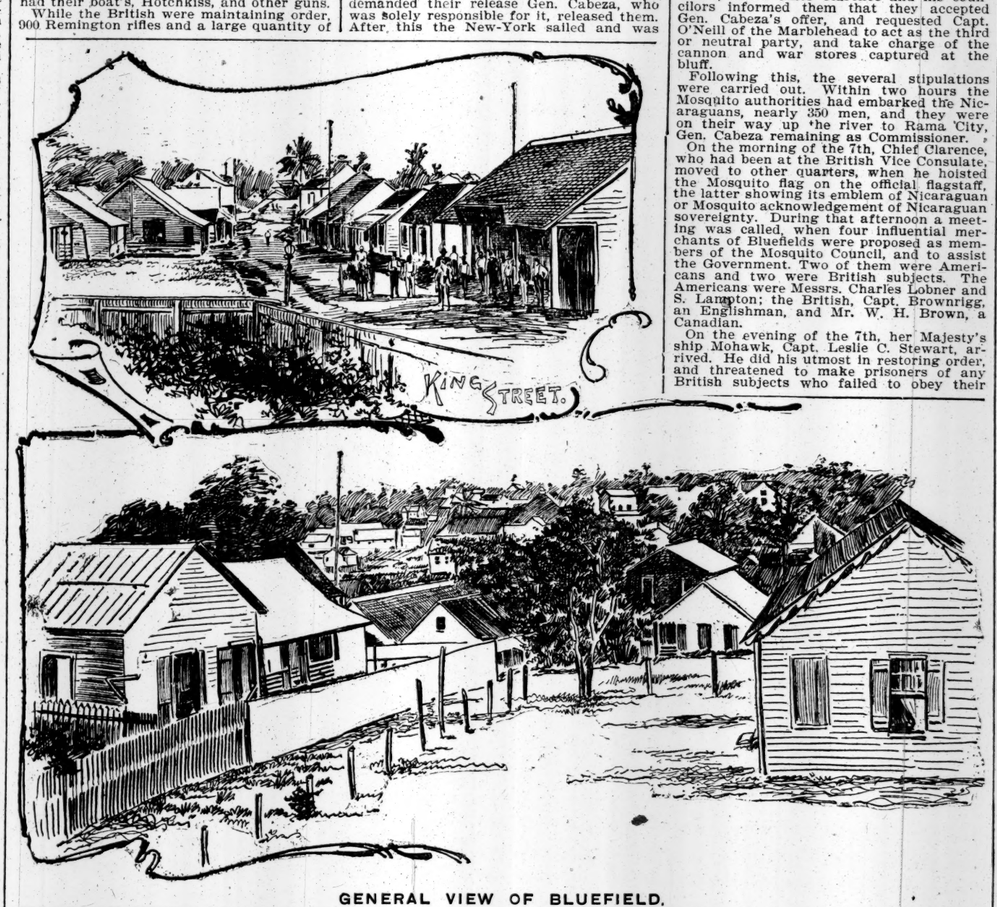
Bluefields Bluff is just across the lagoon from Bluefields City, or the capital of the Mosquito Reserve. Generally the distance between the two is spoken of as seven miles. The seven-mile idea, no doubt, is owing to the distance between Bluefields Bluff, the city, and the anchorage for heavy-draught vessels outside the bar.

The disturbances in the city continued. Houses were broken into by the Nicaraguan soldiers, their excuse being that they were searching for arms and ammunition. A man who opposed them had his skull broken, and later died. A reign of terror followed. As Chief Clarence's life had been threatened, he was with the British at the bluff. Twice had the Chief's life been in danger. The father of the present chief, or the first Mosquito ruler after Nicaragua's acceptance of the 1860 treaty, was poisoned. All was chaos and excitement.

British in Possession.

About 9 P. M. on the 6th of March shots were heard in the direction of Old Bank, the latter a point jutting out into Bluefields Harbor. The American and British Consuls met and consulted. While in conference a man rushed past shouting that the negroes had revolted and were killing the Nicaraguans. He called for revenge. Soon after Gen. Lacayo, bare-headed and with a rifle, rushed past—he was leading a lot of soldiers. As he passed the club he was stopped. Nobody knew who was doing the firing; meantime it kept on. Following a consultation between Gen. Lacayo, the Consuls, and leading merchants, American and British, he consented to send for the British marines and bluejackets at the bluff. A letter was sent to the commander. It left at 11 P. M. and recited the fact that there was a disturbance in Bluefields, and to send over his men. The letter was taken by boat. At 2 A. M. forty-five men landed. They were under the command of Lieut. R. B. Colmore of the Cleopatra. He took possession of the town, the Nicaraguan soldiers retiring. In half an hour he had placed his men at the chief points, and all was quiet. At daylight the British were reinforced by fifteen men from the bluff, making a total of sixty. They had their boat's, Hotchkiss, and other guns.

While the British were maintaining order, 900 Remington rifles and a large quantity of



GENERAL VIEW OF BLUEFIELD.

ammunition brought in by the Nicaraguans were discovered and placed in safe keeping. Several of the wells of the city were poisoned by the Nicaraguans. The presence of the British saved the town. The 350 Nicaraguans kept out of sight. One of the conditions imposed by Capt. Curzon-Howe was that the Nicaraguan troops should retire from the Mosquito Reserve. They accepted, but had no means of transit. He placed at the disposition of the Nicaraguan Commissioner Gen. Lacayo, his ship, the Cleopatra. He conveyed all the Nicaraguans, with their arms and ammunition, to Greytown. In all he made three trips to Greytown, once to transfer a Nicaraguan General from Greytown to Bluefields.

Later the Cleopatra left the station. When the Nicaraguans began to return to Bluefields, they arrived in boats, small and large, until nearly all had returned. When the Cleopatra reached Greytown, she offered the Nicaraguan authorities all the arms and ammunition brought from Bluefields. At first the offer was refused, and later accepted. Ere leaving Bluefields, the Captain of the Cleopatra offered to reinstate the Mosquito Council, if it could protect itself.

Mosquito for Mosquitoes.

Later the Cleopatra sailed and was replaced by her Majesty's ship Canada. Ere sailing, Capt. Curzon-Howe, acting for her Britannic Majesty's Government, had a lengthy interview with the head men of the tribes. They one and all emphatically refused to listen to any Nicaraguan propositions tending to deprive them of their independence or to transfer their territory to Nicaragua.

Events followed with great rapidity. Capt. Watson of the Canada had replaced the bluejackets and marines from the Cleopatra by a similar detachment from his ship. For a time all was quiet, when the Nicaraguan authorities promised to protect life and property, after which the landing party of the Canada returned to her.

When Bluefields came under Nicaraguan rule and protection, Gen. Lacayo solemnly assured its citizens that he was in a position to protect the lives and property of its inhabitants and to maintain perfect order. Then a few days of quiet were in order, when a new reign of terror commenced. Chief Clarence was on the Canada, as he was not safe on shore. Then came the arrival of the United States steamer San Francisco. The Kearsarge had been wrecked on Roncador Reef while on the way to Bluefields, and but for her loss she would have anticipated the arrival of the Cleopatra. Upon the arrival of the San Francisco, her Captain and the Captain of the Canada held a lengthy conference. Following it, the Canada left for a cruise. Later she was replaced by her Majesty's ship Magicienne, one of the British fleet that visited New-York last year for the Columbian parade.

Mr. Herbert Bingham, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Greytown, arrived for a second time. He and Capt. Curzen Howe had acted together during the latter's first visit to Bluefields. Upon Mr. Bingham's second arrival, he had an interview with Gen. Lacayo. As a result a Provisional Council was named to take charge of Bluefields and vicinity. Mr. Bingham, as Consul, and Mr. E. D. Hatch, the Acting British Consul, attended officially.

Bluefields has no telegraphic or cable communication with any part of the world. All letters and messages have to be sent sixty miles to Greytown, generally in an open boat. Then followed a species of quiet. During it, the Nicaraguans were preparing new land claims and trying to sell a part of the property of the Moravian missionaries, a property held by Germans under English protection. Their purchase of property from the Mosquito Government was duly registered in England.

In Bluefields it was customary for all the prominent residents to have flagstaffs before their residences or places of business. On them they hoisted their respective flags, German, American, or British. The American colony, while not strong numerically, was wealthy and influential. It had looked for active assistance when an American man of war arrived. The Captain of the United States steamship San Francisco did nothing. Later she left, and was replaced by the United States steamship New-York, Capt. Phillips. The Magicienne then left for Jamaica to re-coal and re-provision.

The Nicaraguan Commissioner assumed full jurisdiction and placed an export duty of 3 cents per bunch on bananas, that being the industry par excellence of the Mosquito Reserve, the next being mahogany.

Previous to the Nicaraguan invasion there had been heavy expenses; money had been expended and debt incurred in the erection of new Custom Houses, bridges, sea walls, &c., all needed improvements.

The expenses were in excess of revenue. The Government had paid in part for the works and for wages in scrip; the later was receivable for import duties. At the time $25,0000 of scrip was outstanding. It gave a currency medium readily accepted by all. The Government merely anticipated duties—all of the scrip would have been canceled as provided for within twelve months but for Nicaragua's action. When this scrip was tendered by the merchants for import duties, the Nicaraguan authorities refused to accept it. Their action led to new and serious trouble. After much conferring, the Nicaraguans agreed to accept 25 per cent. of the duties in scrip for import duties.

Departure of Gen. Lacayo.

Gen. Lacayo was recalled by his Government, and left for Greytown. Thence he proceeded to Managua. He left Gen. Cabeza as Commissioner and military commander. During their presence in the Reserve neither Gen. Lacayo nor Gen. Cabeza presented any credentials to the Government of Mosquito. All previous Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners, without an exception, had presented their credentials. When asked for their authority for violating the treaty of 1860, they replied that their presence was an ample reason for their action.

The Council needed funds. To meet the deficiency the Council, under Gen. Cabeza's advice, decided to reduce the police force. The former Treasurer of the Reserve, Mr. Alberto Schmidz, was replaced by a French Creole, M. Aubert, who instantly became autocratic. He, acting under Gen. Cabeza's advice, decided to dismiss twelve of the policemen. M. Aubert declined to pay the men, alleging that the Council had no funds. This led to serious trouble. On the 3d of July the discharged policemen had seen a lot of money taken into the palace of the Nicaraguan headquarters, on which $40,000 had been expended. There being no further excuse for delay, the men insisted on their pay. Daily they had been referred to the mañana, a day that never dawns on Spanish soil. They waited all day at the palace, when Gen. Cabeza ejected them, using his soldiers, who beat them with their rifles. One man, a Jamaican, had his head cut open. Several Americans at the club went over and warmly protested against such cruelty and rank injustice, and begged Gen. Cabeza to pay the men what they were entitled to. During the payment two of the ex-policemen were taken aside and locked up. No charge was preferred. When the others missed their comrades and demanded their release Gen. Cabeza, who was solely responsible for it, released them. After this the New-York sailed and was replaced by the United States steamship Marblehead.

About 9 o'clock on the night of July 5 firing began. Outsiders (no Indians were concerned) began it by attempting to shoot out the lights in the Nicaraguan palace. The Nicaraguan soldiers [illegible] into the building returned the [illegible] into the mob. The latter [illegible] soldiery, and it became general [illegible] and on all night. During the [illegible] flag was taken dow[illegible] and a Mosquito flag, ma[illegible], was hoisted in its place. [illegible] of July, all the places of busi[illegible] houses in Bluefields and vicinity were closed. Armed men paraded the streets. No Mosquitos took any part. The mob consisted of a mixture of creoles, Jamaicans, and others. Law-abiding citizens remained at home.

American Protection.

The American and British Consuls endeavored to quiet the people. During that day no Nicaraguan soldiers were seen in the streets. They kept within the palace. The town of Bluefields was without protection of any kind. The Consuls, American and British, conferred, when the American Consul, Capt. B. B. Seat, sent a request to the Captain of the United States steamship Marblehead to land men. The message went off late that evening. He declined to land men during the night, stating that it was too rough. The letter of the Consul was taken out to the Marblehead by an American, in an American tug, which had no difficulty in reaching the ship.

No British ships were on the station at the time. At 7 in the morning, Capt. O'Neill of the Marblehead landed and had an interview with Gen. Cabeza. He returned to his ship, and at 11 o'clock he sent sixty marines and bluejackets ashore. They marched to the grounds back of the Court House, the latter at a considerable distance from the town proper. Once encamped, the inhabitants were informed that if they wanted protection they would have to come to the camp. No police were guarding the town. Disorder followed, a woman, a French creole, was brutally murdered in the street by a Jamaican, who was calling out "No law, no order. We will do as we like."

Influential residents of all nationalities convened a meeting and requested Chief Clarence, who had returned to the town, to reassume his authority and call his Council together that at least some protection might be given life and property, the Nicaraguan soldiers keeping in the palace.

Chief Clarence issued a proclamation bearing date July 6 informing all that he had reassumed his position as Chief of the Mosquito Reserve. Further, that he was the only lawful ruler of the reserve—that he fully recognized the sovereignty of Nicaragua, &c.

Late in the afternoon the people, who had taken part in the disturbances of the evening of the 5th, learned from a reliable source that Gen. Cabeza intended bringing a cannon into the town from the bluff with a view of bombarding the town that night. At the time Chief Clarence had not been able to get his Council together. The police force was reorganized on the 6th, with an American as the Chief. No system obtained. Then it was that the mob decided to prevent the bombarding and destruction of the town by Gen. Cabeza. The purposes of the mob were unknown to the authorities or merchants. The mob wished to anticipate the bombardment by capturing the gun and its guards.

No Mosquitos were in any of these actions. The leaders were all foreigners, several being Americans. They were fully armed, and proceeded to the bluff. On advancing near it the Nicaraguan guard, ten men, fired on them. The fire was instantly returned, killing two and wounding a third Nicaraguan, when, amid wild enthusiasm, the party rushed on the Nicaraguans, capturing them, the cannon, and all the arms and ammunition. Not a man of the attacking party was hurt. They returned to Bluefields with the cannon, arms, &c., and the eight prisoners, including the wounded man, or the balance of the Nicaraguan detachment. When Gen. Cabeza learned of the capture of the gun, men, &c., he became greatly excited, and exclaimed: "We are lost, we must give up!"

Cabaza Capitulates.

On the morning of the 7th of July, Capt. O'Neill informed the Consular authorities that he had received an important letter from Gen. Cabeza, when the Consuls and Mosquito Council met. Then Capt. O'Neill submitted Gen. Cabeza's proposition, he acting for and on behalf of his Government, offered to retire his troops, with a view of preventing further bloodshed, providing that his life and the lives of his officers were guaranteed; that he would surrender the archives of the Mosquito Council, and would give orders to his officers on the Mosquito coast to retire, he, Gen. Cabeza, to be allowed to remain in the reserve as Commissioner, as under the treaty of 1860. He asked for boats to transfer his men to Rama, sixty miles up the river. Rama City, is two and a half miles within the Mosquito Reserve, and is held illegally by the Government of Nicaragua. He requested the return of the cannon and arms, as well as the eight prisoners, the arms to be placed in the hands of a third or neutral party, he to take charge of the Nicaraguan soldiers. In short, he tacitly admitted his culpability in the premises.

Having submitted Gen. Cabeza's terms of capitulation, for such they were, Capt. O'Neill and the Consular authorities retired, while Chief Clarence and his Council considered the matter. Later, they were recalled, when Chief Clarence and his councilors informed them that they accepted Gen. Cabeza's offer, and requested Capt. O'Neill of the Marblehead to act as the third or neutral party, and take charge of the cannon and war stores captured at the bluff.

Following this, the several stipulations were carried out. Within two hours the Mosquito authorities had embarked the Nicaraguans, nearly 350 men, and they were on their way up the river to Rama City, Gen. Cabeza remaining as Commissioner.

On the morning of the 7th, Chief Clarence, who had been at the British Vice Consulate, moved to other quarters, when he hoisted the Mosquito flag on the official flagstaff, the latter showing its emblem of Nicaraguan or Mosquito acknowledgement of Nicaraguan sovereignty. During that afternoon a meeting was called, when four influential merchants of Bluefields were proposed as members of the Mosquito Council, and to assist the Government. Two of them were Americans and two were British subjects. The Americans were Messrs. Charles Lobner and S. Langton; the British, Capt. Brownrigg, an Englishman, and Mr. W. H. Brown, a Canadian.

On the evening of the 7th, her Majesty's ship Mohawk, Capt. Leslie C. Stewart, arrived. He did his utmost in restoring order, and threatened to make prisoners of any British subjects who failed to obey their

British Marines and Blue Jackets.

Consul, Mr. Edwin D. Hatch. While these events were occurring, the Americans were in their camp.

A few days later news reached Bluefields that the Nicaraguan troops at Rama City had seized two American tugs, when Capt. O'Neill of the Marblehead proceeded to Rama City in his steam launch and demanded their immediate release. Instantly they were released, and he returned with them to Bluefields. He was full of energy, and his prompt action elicited the warmest praise from all. His decision and energy and that of Capt. Phillips of the New-York will be gratefully remembered by all, particularly by their countrymen.

A few days later the United States steamship Columbia arrived, Capt. Sumner in command. He was senior to Capt. O'Neill. At the time of the Columbia's arrival shipping and business were at a complete standstill. Nicaraguan agents were not idle; a report was circulated in Nicaragua that there was a revolution in Mosquito. Soon 1,500 men and six Gatling guns were en route from the interior to quell it, the whole under the command of Gens. Reyes and Augustin Uarte, with Minister Madriz as special Commissioner to the Mosquito Reserve.

Upon their arrival in Greytown Gen. Reyes, learning of the grossly-exaggerated reports sent to the Government of Nicaragua, promptly sent back 700 men and several guns. The remainder of his force and artillery he embarked on an American vessel, the Yulu, for Bluefields, sixty miles from Greytown.

During the interval matters had quieted down, and American merchants, feeling themselves safe, sent their tugs to Rama City to load bananas, when Gen. Cabeza seized them and their Captains and crews. British and natives, at the point of the bayonet, were forced to take Gen. Cabeza and his men back to Bluefields, where they landed over 300. Thence they proceeded to the Bluff. This occurred a few hours previous to the arrival of Capt. Sumner, or when Capt. O'Neill represented American interests. He had decided that the Nicaraguans should return to Rama City, as they came in the American tugs. He was quite ready to enforce his wishes and had uncovered his guns. When Capt. Sumner arrived, he failed to see matters in the same light. Capt. Sumner had the tugs released, and allowed the Nicaraguans the remain at the Bluff, and Capt. Sumner acted for his country.

When the United States steamship Columbia landed 150 men, and her Majesty's ship Mohawk 60, a few days of quiet followed. In this interval Gen. Reyes and his command of 700 men arrived, making a total of 1,000 Nicaraguans at Bluefields Bluff. Early in August they took exclusive possession of Bluefields. There was no opposition made in any shape or form. Three landing parties were on shore—60 men from the Marblehead, 150 from the Columbia, and 60 from her Majesty's ship Mohawk.

The Nicaraguans were transferred from the Bluff by schooners and Carib craft of all kinds. Two days after their arrival they marched through the town and placed two small cannon, one pointing up town and one down town. Without any apparent reason they fired sixty-three rounds from the guns, tore down the Mosquito flag, with its emblem of Nicaragua, tore it into fragments, blew it from the muzzles of their cannon, and hoisted the flag of Nicaragua. Then Dr. Madriz, the new Commissioner, requested the allied troops, American and British, to retire, as he, representing Nicaragua, would protect her territory, and said that they had no right on Nicaraguan soil. Soon after his request the landing parties returned to their ships.

When the Nicaraguans landed, the people caring for their lives abandoned their homes, hundreds seeking British protection, some building ranches or huts of bushes, and others sleeping in the open. For fourteen days this lasted; mothers with infants, without shelter or food, enduring the greatest hardships, as tropical rains were falling in torrents. Many of the inhabitants, estimated at 700, men, women, and children, left the city and moved into the bush, and lived there. As a direct result many sickened and died. Bluefields, that had had a thriving population of nearly 4,000, soon was reduced to 500. Numbers through hardship and anxiety became insane. With the withdrawal of the American and British the terror-stricken people were left to the tender mercies of a semi-barbarous Nicaraguan soldiery.

The several men-of-war were at the anchorage. When the Mohawk returned, her Captain offered to take all British subjects who felt unsafe to Costa Rica. They abandoned their homes and effects; 180 were taken to Port Limon, and by him sent to Jamaica, all at the expense of the British Government. On the two next trips he took sixty. He took Americans as well to Port Limon. Several Americans demanded protection of their Captains. They were informed that they could go on board, and remain, unless Nicaragua demanded them. Two Americans who had been refused full protection visited the Mohawk, whose Captain offered them protection. On being asked whether if Nicaragua demanded them he would deliver them up he said: "Not until they capture my ship."

Nicaragua had withdrawn the exequaturs of the British and American Consuls on the Atlantic coast. Later, she tendered them anew. Mr. Bingham, senior Consular officer on the Atlantic coast, refused to accept his until an apology was tendered him. This was not forthcoming, and he refused to accept it. The American Consul accepted his. Mr. Bingham's determination evidently has had the approval of his Government, as he was made British Consul at San José de Costa Rica, a better post, in fact a promotion. Now it is said that he will be made Consul General for Central America. For nearly fifteen years he had been British Consul at Greytown. While there he was in an extensive shipping business.

About the middle of August Commissioner Madriz wrote to the Acting British Vice Consul, Mr. Hatch of Bluefields, asking if he held his exequatur. His reply was that he did not, but that as the presiding Consul, Mr. Belanger, (a Canadian,) had been there for four years without one he presumed that his acting would bear the same construction. Gen. Lacayo had fully recognized Mr. Hatch, and so had all the British Captains of war vessels. On the morning of the 15th Dr. Madriz wrote to him not to act officially until he received an exequatur from the Government of Nicaragua.

Chief Clarence and many of his people are in Jamaica. Mr. Hatch, the Acting British Vice Consul, and many former residents of Mosquito are in Jamaica as well. The Nicaraguans are in possession of the Mosquito Reserve.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

In Mr. Joseph Jacobs's "More Celtic Fairy Stories" is "The Legend of Knockgrafton." The story is of a good-tempered hunchback, who comes across the fairies. He joins in their songs and revels, and the fairies are so pleased with him that they remove his hump. A bad-tempered man hears of the hunchback's good fortune. The cross man has a hump. He visits the fairies, but is so rough and ill-mannered, and sings so badly, that the angry fairies put on him the first man's hump, and now he has two. In his notes Mr. Joseph Jacobs refers to a Japanese story entitled "Kabutari; or, The Old Man and the Devils." Instead of a hump it is a lump or a wen on the man's face. The conclusion in the Japanese story is precisely like the Celtic one. There is another variant of this story which has escaped Mr. Joseph Jacobs's observation. It was printed some years ago in All the Year Round as a Breton story. It had precisely the same incidents. Now as to the difficult question of origin. If the story is found both in Ireland and France it might claim priority over the Japanese version. Was it then carried to Japan? But how old is the Japanese story?

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The rhombus, or bull-roarer, is a toy, not, however, in common use by our children. The construction of the bull-roarer is simple. It is a piece of wood some eight inches long by about two inches in width, and one-half inch in thickness. The edges are beveled and the surface convex. A hole is bored in the top, and a string two or three feet long passed through the hole. When it is whirled rapidly it emits a dull roaring sound. The bull-roarer has been found all over the world, in ancient Greece, in Africa, New-Zealand, and America. The sound, resembling that of the rushing wind, it was supposed had the power of bringing the rain. Capt. Bourke saw the bull-roarer at a snake dance of the Tusayan, in the hands of a medicine man. He explained that "the sound compelled the wind and rain to come to the aid of the crops." The same authority noted its use among the Apaches. Remnants of bull-roarers of remote antiquity have been found in deserted cliff dwellings. The Kafirs use it, but will not permit their children to do so. It is curious to note a kindred superstition, that whistling brings the wind.

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Occasional differences of opinion have been expressed by Andrew Lang and Joseph Jacobs as to the origin of certain folklore stories, and Mr. Jacobs has by no means been worsted in argument. In a recent volume Mr. Jacobs writes "I fear I am somewhat of a heretic with regard to the evidential value of folk tales regarded as capita mortua of anthropology," and further, "The ready transit of a folk tale from one district to another of the same linguistic area robs it, to my mind, of any anthropological or ethnographical value." It may be said that it is too early yet to ascertain what is the exact value of folk lore. The matter is so superabundant that there is an embarrassment of riches. We await the storiologist who will do the sifting, the assorting, and become the great generalizer.

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Superstitions as to toads having been early inculcated, it has been exceedingly difficult to get rid of them. One remnant of this ancient credulity still exists, which was referred to in The New-York Times of Oct. 21. It is in regard to the absolute imperishable character of the toad. There are well-educated Americans who believe that a toad hops out alive from a slab of stone, though he has been imprisoned there for several millions of years. We give in brief Dr. Buckland's experiments with toads in 1825. He took twelve toads and had the toads put in twelve cells cut in sandstone, and over these he put plates of glass. They were buried in a garden for over a year. When exhumed they were all dead. Then some were put in porous sandstone, and at the end of a year a few were found "greatly emaciated." When buried for another year they all died. Toads were inclosed in wood, and they all died. The conclusion is that deprived of atmosphere or without food toads must die. If a toad as a tadpole could have entered a crevice in a rock it might have grown, but would have died in time for want of air and food. This toad nonsense is so irradicable that it is supposable it never can be dissipated.

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Whether there are to-day clay-eating whites in North and South Carolina, in Georgia and Tennessee, we do not know. It certainly was a habit some half century ago, and it would be curious to learn whether it exists to-day in the United States. Capt. Bourke has made a careful study of clay eating, and shows how it "appears to have once prevailed all over the world." Could it have commenced for the distension of an empty stomach and then be retained as a ceremonial habit? In Mexico the Atzec devotee "picked up a pinch of clay in the temple of Tezcatlicopa and ate it with the greatest reverence." Spanish chroniclers write that clay was sold in the markets of Mexico. Cabeza de Vacca says that the Indians of Florida ate clay. There is a tradition that the California Indian was a clay eater. Sir John Franklin relates that during seasons of famine the Tinneh Indians eat clay. Some of the Siberian tribes carry a bag of clay with them and eat it so as to "preserve them from the evils of a foreign sky." According to the myths of the Cingalese their Brahmins "fed on it [earth] for the space of 60,000 years."

DECEMBER'S STAR-LIT SKY

The Heavens at Night the Most Beautiful of the Year.

DAYS WILL SOON BEGIN TO LENGTHEN

After the Twenty-first We Shall Have More Minutes of Sunlight—Moon and Mars in Conjunction.

The sun enters the sign of Capricornus on the 21st, and on that day astronomical Winter begins. The sun then touches his utmost limit of southern declination, the days are of the minimum length, and the shadow of the night no longer encroaches upon the light of day. Old Sol is, however, quite lazy about getting out of bed these December mornings, and the majority of us are up some little time before we can see glistening golden beams in the far east, which tell us that his kitchen fire has been made.

It is sometimes hard to tell in God's vast sky what is actually high and what is low, but we can safely call the path of the Winter sun a very low one in the heavens, as we see them in our latitude. The short, chilly days in themselves are convincing enough as they hasten gloomily to their close without our having had much more than eight hours of sunlight. As the sable pall of night falls darkly over the earth we cannot help a feeling of desolation, mingled with sorrow, over the receding light, and the fact that the year is almost at its close.

ONCE SHELTERED ANDRE

An Historic House in Cortlandtville of Revolutionary Memories.

WAS A TAVERN IN THE OLD DAYS

In the Village Is a Little Church Built in 1767, Now Fast Decaying—Grave of John Paulding.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 1.—At the fork in the old Albany post road, in a hamlet known as Cortlandtville, about two miles out of this village, stands an ancient house, to which is attached historic interest. It is only a few rods from the Van Cortlandt mansion.

This building is known to all as the Hallman House. It is a frame structure, and was once occupied as a tavern, where sojourners along the old post road could stop and find refreshment, and give themselves and their horses needed rest. It was erected long before the Revolutionary war.

During the night of Sept. 25, 1780, while a wild storm of wind and rain was sweeping through the highland passes, Major André, surrounded by a strong guard, was being taken to West Point from South Salem, where he had been confined after his capture by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart. All night the party galloped on, until in early morning it arrived for shelter at the old inn.

In this house the present inmates show the room where Major André was placed

The Hallman House, Where Major Andre Stopped.

by his custodians. The room at that time contained a bar. André was offered some refreshment, but refused it.

He was evidently very much agitated, walked back and forth, and was observed to shed tears.

The house was built of good, solid materials, and is still sound in every respect, standing alone at the juncture of the roads.

Cortlandtville is a settlement containing about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, mostly farmers. Sometimes it is called Van Cortlandtville, and was, without doubt, named after the old Van Cortlandt family, which used to own all this region. This was, in fact, the original Peekskill, but the beauty and facilities for traffic and transportation afforded by the Hudson River attracted the later settlers and growing-up young folks, and so the present Peekskill finally flourished and grew on the hills overlooking one of the most charming vistas of the noble Hudson, which has been compared by Irving to that of the Lake of Como.

Within the precincts of Cortlandtville are located the old and historic Episcopal Church and burying ground, the Cortlandt Cemetery, the house formerly occupied by the Van Cortlandts, a school, and a Methodist Episcopal church. The rest is made up of farm houses of a more or less pretentious appearance.

Hard by the house, which has been described, and a good picture of which is here given, on the summit of a knoll, stands the little Episcopal Church of St. Peter's, a barn-like structure of wood, erected in 1767, and now, in spite of repairs, fast going to decay. The centenary celebration of the building of this church was celebrated Aug. 9, 1867. From a little pamphlet published on the occasion, containing extracts from the parish register, it appears that the Revolution makes a gap in the records of the church, the last Vestry meeting prior to that event being held Sept. 18, 1775, and the next on April 6, 1790.

The large Bible belonging to the church bears an inscription on a fly-leaf, stating that it was a gift of Susannah Philipse, wife of Beverly Robinson, who gave the land on which the house stands.

In the western part of the churchyard stands the monument marking the grave of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. It was erected by Francis and James Kain, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, Dec. 4, 1826. The design of the monument is simple, consisting of a plain, marble cone, resting on a pedestal, the whole rising to a height of thirteen feet. The base is seven feet square, and it is surrounded by an iron railing four feet high.

On the side of the monument is a fac simile of the medal voted by Congress to each of the captors of André. The southern side contains the following inscription:

Here Repose the remains of
JOHN PAULDING,
who died on the 18th day of February, 1818,
in the 60th year of his age.
On the morning of the 23d of September, 1780,
Accompanied by two young Farmers of the
County of Westchester,
(whose names will one day be recorded
on their own deserved monuments,)
He intercepted the British Spy, André.
POOR HIMSELF,
He disdained to acquire wealth by the sacrifice of HIS COUNTRY.
Rejecting the temptation of great rewards,
He conveyed his prisoner to the American
Camp;
By this act of noble self-denial
The treason of Arnold was detected,
The designs of the enemy baffled;
West Point and the American Army saved;
And these United States,
Now by the grace of God Free and Independent, Rescued from most imminent
peril.

On the north side is the following inscription:

THE CORPORATION
of the City of New-York
Erected this Tomb
As a memorial sacred to
PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

This monument, with the exception of the placing of the cone on the pedestal, was completed Nov. 22, 1827, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the officers of the Corporation of New-York City arrived in Peekskill by the steamboat Sandusky, to see it finished and hold exercises appropriate to the occasion. They were received in Peekskill by a Committee of Arrangements consisting of Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, Daniel W. Birdsall, St. John Constant, Ward B. Howard, Benjamin Dyckman, Dr. Peter Goetchius, James Mandeville, and Dr. Samuel Strong. With a large concourse of the people of the town, they advanced in procession to the cemetery. An address was there made by William Paulding, Mayor of the City of New-York, after which the assembly separated. Among those present was Isaac Van Wart, Paulding's companion in the capture of André.

Carats and Diamonds.

Although the term "carat" is applied to diamonds as well as to gold, it does not mean the same thing. Used with regard to the metal, it expresses quality or fineness—24 carat being pure gold, and 22 carat equal to coined gold. But applied to the diamond, carat means actual weight, and 151½ carats are equal to one ounce troy. The value of a diamond is not merely so much per carat, irrespective of size, but increases in an increasing ratio with the weight of the stone.

To give an example: If £20 be the value of a stone of 1 carat of the "first water," (that is, colorless and free from brown tinge,) a stone of 2 carats would be worth £60, (or £30 per carat;) one of 5 carats, £350, (or £70 per carat;) one of 10 carats, £2,200, (or £220 per carat.) Thus it is that when stones are found of a phenomenal size, their value is almost incalculable, and can only be approximately appraised by the most skillful and experienced experts. And thus it is that we so often hear of fabulous and utterly impossible valuations of gems.—Chambers's Journal.

THE BOOK AGENT AT "THE POINT"

Mrs. Rowley Tells of His Winning Ways and of Sary Ann, "Knowed" for Her Vinegar Pies.

"I give $10 for that book," said Mrs. Rowley, proudly displaying the showy volume with its gayly-colored pictures. "The gentleman what sold it to me 'lowed as how it was right damp from the press—it had jest come out, he said; but I reckon this here one is done dryed off, seein' it's been down to the 'spress office so long," patting fondly with her sinewy red hands her new possession, and glancing from Mrs. Harden's face to mine to mark the admiring approval she longed for.

Mrs. Rowley was our neighbor on our border ranch, and frequently to appreciative ears she confided her pet projects and plans. Now, she had been buying books, and we were constrained to take a due amount of interest in her purchases. In response to our inquiry as to how she came to get them, she eloquently related the story.

"'Twas that day I was spendin' of the night to Sary Ann's, down to Centre Point," she said. "Sary Ann and me was jest a packin' some water up the hill; she was packin' of the pail—on account of my light sprigged challie that I had put on so as to git one more wearin' out of it 'fore Winter set in—I hadn't tooken no vessel—when the strange gentleman he jest stepped as dainty-some and fine up to Sary Ann, and says he, a liftin' of his hat jest as perlite, 'Madam, allow me?' and 'fore Sary Ann could say nuthin' (she had done got sort of out of breath, that bein' sort of a strainin' hill right there, and she bein' jest a tellin' me 'bout Manda Perkins's second gal's head bein' set to have Jim Turner)—what with tuggin' with the pail and talkin' too she was that tuckered out she couldn't say nuthin'—and the book man he packed the water clean up the hill and smack into the house onto the shelf, same as if he had been used to Sary Ann's house and knowed jest where she 'lowed for her water pail to stand."

"Well," continued Mrs. Rowley, "Sary Ann was that tickled! She said to the gentleman as how she 'lowed he hadn't had nuthin' decent to eat lately if he was travelin' close 'bout there, because Mandy Perkins was the next place below 'the Point,' and she never was cracked up to be no cook worth speakin' of; and the gentleman said as how, if it was convenient, he would like to break bread in such an attractive abode. Then Sary Ann she telled him she done use up all of her last bakin' of bread, but she was knowed in 'the Point' for her fine vinegar pies, and she'd fix him a lay-out of them pies, and when supper time came he should see how she could make sour-dough biscuit to go 'long with coffee.

"She put out the pie and some cake and sich-like what was left over from dinner ('cause ole man an' me had eat dinner there, and Sary Ann always was for spreadin' herself when there was comp'ny, I knowed well enough as how they never lived so 'stravagant in common,) and then the gentleman he took out a silk handkerchief and tucked it inside his high shirt collar, after he'd set down to the table, and then he bowed deep and said he hoped the ladies would jine him at the feast; and he waited till I said as how I wasn't hungry, and anyhow I never eat 'long with the fambly to home noway; and Sary Ann she said as how she always liked to see every one what was eatin' at her home pervided for 'fore she took no seat, and——"

"But tell us about the book, Mrs. Rowley," said I, interrupting the kind soul in her headlong narrative, which seemed to run on in a never-to-be-ended strain.

"What was it he called the book?"

"Oh, yes! Well, after he had praised the pie till Sary Ann was jest a-blushin' all over, and 'lowed she'd make him a fresh one for supper, he opened a fine, brand-new little trunk thing he had—and it wasn't like a trunk, neither, cause it flopped open right in the middle—and took out two books, one like that there and another one; and he said he would like to submit them for our approval, Sary Ann's and me's. I never was no great scollard! 'sides I ain't been makin' out to see, without spectacles, goin' on now a year or more, and I never 'specs to pack round no spectacles, cause I can't wear 'em noway. Sary Ann she owned up as how she couldn't read real well at best, so then he jest set right down atween us two, and he turned over the leaves and spoke beautiful about that book. He said that book would throw a great light onto the Bible, and when he tole it to us 'bout that Rachel that moped and moped 'bout her lost chillun' it jest went clean to my heart, and Sary Ann she put her apron to her eyes, but I blinked and batted my eyes and would'nt let no tears run out, cause I 'membered that I wasn't to home with no long apron on, and I couldn't think to spoil the overskirt of that light challie.

"Well, he 'splained and 'splained all the pictures beautiful to us, and then he asked us how we would like to own one of them books to 'member him by, and the beautiful time we had had together; and he said the books was worth $15 apiece, but on account of his high regard for Sary Ann an' me (and he bowed and hoped I would let him know whom he had the honor of meetin'—I remember every word he said,) he would send us each a copy for $10, and we needn't be in no hurry on account of the money, 'cause he would take it in installments. Then I told him as how my name was Hannah Jane Rowley, and I'd take that book 'count of its beautiful pictures, all red and blue and pretty, and 'though I was no hand for readin' much now, my daughters was first-class scollards, and they could set great store by such a beautiful Annielize; and there never would be no trouble 'bout the $10, 'cause ole man Rowley was rich, independent rich, and I had twenty-five steers besides a dozen head of cows, all calvin' right along, not to mention money comin' in constant from the butter I packed to the Junction at two bits and a half a pound. Then he bows to me, deep and perlite, and says he:

"'The Annie-lize will be a increasin' joy to you, Madam, same as the calves which rejoice your soul, and-I's proud to dispose of it where it will be 'preciated; but you mentioned your daughters, Madam, and I have here a book which is absolutely indispensable to lovely maidens,' and he showed me that book you've got there, Miss Lansing."

Having finished looking over the "Analysis of the Bible," which the old lady never failed to call the "Annielize," I took an examining gayly-bound, rather small volume with the seductive title, "The Art of Wooing, Winning, and Wedding," and which, judging from the preface I read, claimed to instruct the ignorant in all the minutiæ which they would count as much were one striving to perfect one's self in so dangerous and delicate an art. "This is beautiful," said I, glancing over the pages which contained illustrations of the most unique description, representing the ideal lover and the ideal young lady in the most correct and latest postures when "making and receiving a present," inaugurating the first kiss after the betrothal, their proper positions during that ordeal being portrayed in exact detail, besides various other illustrations most important.

"Yes," said our visitor, twirling her sunbonnet by one of its strings, "the book man said that book was very valuable and precious, treating of affairs of the heart. I ain't let the gals glimpse it yet, but I looked at it good, and ain't seen no pictures of hearts in it; but as he had took such a fancy to me on account of me looking so like the spank image of his mother's youngest sister (he said he never would a 'spected I had grown gals 'ceptin' he was told it, and this Aunt Creesh of his was a particular handsome 'oman,) he'd mark the book down to $5.95; says the contents of that book is a dead secret, and they don't like to sell it much, 'lessen it is to wise, discreet people. He 'lowed as how, if the young ladies didn't understand some of the allusions (I don't exactly know what them things is,) he'd be proud to give them a point or two when he come 'round again. He was a mighty pleasant-spoken man."

Here Mrs. Rowley rose hurriedly and tied on her bonnet. "I see that brindle cow comin' in to water with her calf," she said. "I've been wantin' to katch that calf an' brand it ever sence Murph's man told me he seed it out on the divide," and Mrs. Rowley went off to do her branding.

PAST THE CENTURY MARK

Old John Battin, Soldier, Who Lies Buried in Trinity Cemetery.

SERVED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

His Grave in the Midst of Historic Ground—The Defense and the Surrender of Fort Washington.

Trinity Cemetery, that rural "God's acre" whose simplicity reflects neither the wealth nor the distinction of its notable dead, received its first interment in 1845. Its area, now fifteen acres, was materially diminished by the opening of the Boulevard and the widening of Tenth Avenue. The former cut through it a swath 150 feet wide, necessitating the removal of many vaults and graves, and also the construction of the graceful suspension bridge uniting the divided portions.

On the southeastern edge of this peaceful cemetery there rises from within an iron inclosure a plain white shaft, the eastern face bearing the following inscription: "In memory of John Battin, a native of Bristol, England. Born Feb. 2, 1752. Died June 29, 1852, aged 100 years 4 months." The story of this life need only be told in connection with the following historical episode:

After the occupation of New-York in 1776 by the British, the patriot army retired to the upper end of the island, but ultimately abandoned it, after detaching 3,000 men to garrison Fort Washington and its outlying works. Upon which the British marched in four converging detachments, driving in or capturing the American outposts. One of these, under Col. Cadwallader, was stationed at Harlem Cove, now Fort Lee Ferry, and, retiring before the enemy's advance, its left flank was attacked by another body of the enemy upon reaching the present site of Trinity Cemetery. This latter force, largely composed of the Forty-second Highlanders, familiarly known as the "Black Watch," had landed in a cove upon the Harlem River, now filled up, but situated at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, where the Atalanta Boat Club stands. Upon landing the detachment proceeded through the present site of Manhattan Field to the attack of a rude redoubt upon the high ground immediately behind it.

These heights were defended by 500 or 600 provincials, who poured a galling fire upon the British boats and continued it upon the troops disembarked, which latter, notwithstanding its severity, charged up the steep, zigzag road, traces of which still remain, and mastered the heights. Such of the patriots as escaped fled to Fort Washington, to become involved in its surrender the next day, the exultant victors, disregarding their flight, meanwhile marching directly across the island and striking Cadwallader's flank as before stated, whose detachment, after suffering material loss, also succeeded in reaching the doomed fort. With the attacking force, and participating in this skirmish upon the cemetery's site, was John Battin, then a young man of twenty-four, who retained his connection with the British Army until its evacuation of the city, in 1783, when, with hundreds of his comrades, he became an American citizen. It was between the Tories, or native royalists, and the provincials that the feeling was most bitter, resulting in the expatriation at the close of the war of thousands of New-York's citizens to Nova Scotia and elsewhere.

Living the remainder of his life in this city, loyal to the country of his adoption, Battin was interred at his death upon his battle ground of seventy-six years before, where his bones now lie. More than thirty years after his burial One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to the centre of which the cemetery extended, was cut through, and in removing a portion of the high ground abutting thereupon a strangely suggestive discovery was made. A layer of charred wood, ashes, and baked earth, intermixed with bullets, buckles, rusty bayonets, and other evidences of military occupation or presence, suggested the remains of an abundant camp fire or the combustion, accidental or otherwise, of a wooden building tenanted by troops. Whether these remains were indicative of the precise location of the fight or had any connection therewith is not and perhaps can not be known, although the tradition prior to such discovery was that it occurred further north, upon the opposite side of the cemetery.

The question, however, naturally arises: Was it intuition or knowledge that led this aged veteran to the choice of his last resting place distant but a score of yards from the rusting and decaying evidences of grim war, to be exhumed a generation later? Perhaps that now leveled knoll was the scene of some martial exploit in that memorable year of 1776, some adventure wherewith the worn old soldier was identified, and to which in his reminiscent age he fondly reverted. But he has long been gone, and only speculation remains.

Adjoining Trinity Cemetery is Audubon Park, where for many years prior to his death lived the celebrated naturalist whose name it bears. Just north of his former residence are the faint remains of a small redoubt, within which, according to one authority, was buried Col. Knowlton, of the patriot army, who fell at the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776; another authority having it that he was interred just to the east of Trinity Cemetery, and still another that his grave was dug within the ramparts of Fort Washington. New-York's ever-changing panorama, now scarred by man's rude and leveling hand and anon graced by the constructions of his creative skill, has done much to obliterate the topographical features of this famous contest, but "Point of Rocks," the southerly extremity of Convent Hill, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, from which Washington viewed the bloody struggle on the plain below, still remains.

From this elevation he might easily have seen the fall of Col. Knowlton, who was stricken with a mortal wound at a point near One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, within the present limits of Morningside Park. Major Leitch, his second in command, was also sacrificed not far distant. The smiling plain, from whose fair face the husbandman had so recently housed the garnered grain, and which to Washington's sorrowing eyes revealed the gathering of the grimmer but richer harvest of death, now discloses a widely stretching expanse of brick and mortar with a setting of hearty verdure—the beautiful parks that year by year increase the measure of their own loveliness.

A few years ago the opening of streets through the Bradhurst property, a mile north of the battlefield, revealed skeletons, possibly victims, of this or some of the other conflicts that have made the vicinity historic ground. Similar discoveries have been made from time to time, occasioning casual speculation to be forgotten in the transformation of rural fields into innumerable blocks of towering brick and stone, with whose toiling swarms local tradition has no place and its associations no interest or concern.

At One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Kings's Bridge Road is a narrow elm-embowered lane, following which across the Ridge Road a turn to the right discloses, upon an elevation fronting the river, a grassy mound, the lone remnant of Fort Washington. Here, upon the crown of the highest land in Manhattan Island, was built the ill-fated stronghold which, with Fort Lee upon the opposite bank, was intended to command the river. To this end the material for a barrier to be stretched across had been accumulated in the fort, all of which, with its other stores and munitions, fell into the enemy's hands. Among these they found a number of large masses of iron, presumably a portion of the intended barrier, and toward the construction of which Congress had directed Washington to spare no art, device, or expense.

Beyond the futile sinking of a few small vessels, it was never begun, the conception of the undertaking not having attained a practical stage. The deepest water around Manhattan Island—130 feet—is found off the fort; the breadth of the river at that point is nearly a mile, and the construction of a barrier sufficient to bar the passage of the small vessels of that period would probably be beyond the capacity of even modern engineers. A letter of Peter Elting to Capt. Varick, July 30, 1776, says: "Great preparations are being made with shiver de freeses [sic] and vessels to stop the channel." From this it is to be inferred that a chain barrier, fortified with stakes, and sustained in part by sunken vessels, was contemplated.

The enormous chain and stake obstruction subsequently stretched across the Hudson, in the Highlands, so choked the current that the stream was dammed up over a foot, and it ultimately parted under the strain. The Sterling furnace, in New-Jersey, probably furnished the iron for both the Fort Washington and Highland barriers, but poor, indeed, must have been the guns of the period that from the heights of the river in the Highlands could not command its narrow passage.

Fort Washington was a pentagonal bastioned earthwork of inefficient construction, and its slender armament of eighteen guns afforded but a sorry defense of a mound nearly a mile in extent. It stretched from One Hundred and Eighty-first to One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Streets; the existing portion, forming the southwest bastion, is in fair preservation.

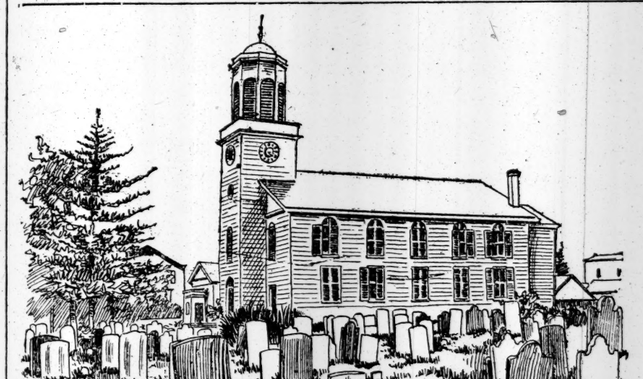
The surrender of the fort on Nov. 15, 1776, with the losses sustained in the various contests immediately preceding its fall, was, perhaps, the most serious reverse the patriots sustained during the war. Besides the sacrifice of nearly 3,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, the loss of munitions and stores, the precipitate abandonment of Fort Lee involved that of much of New-Jersey, and insured to the British the undisturbed possession of Manhattan Island until its evacuation seven years later, in 1783.

The officers taken prisoners were treated with consideration, being given, upon their parole, the liberty of the town, about which they boarded, until exchanged, with their sympathizers. Far worse was the lot of the unfortunate rank and file, who, upon their entry into the city, were jeered and insulted by the Tory rabble, and then consigned to noisome jails and prison ships, where probably the greater portion perished. Their revilers and insulters, however, had their day of atonement and humiliation when thousands from this city and neighborhood, unable or unwilling to abide with their triumphant enemies, exiled themselves forever, even negroes joining in the exodus to "Novy Scoshee."

HEMPSTEAD'S FAMOUS OLD CHURCH

One of the Oldest Protestant Episcopal Congregations in New-York State—Goes Back to the Seventeenth Century.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 1.—The steeple of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in this village is surmounted by a weather vane, on the top of which is an immense brass rooster. How long the rooster has perched upon the point of the spire is not known, but it has been there at least three-quarters of a century. Some years ago a wealthy New-York man, who thought a church weather vane was not a proper place for a brass rooster, offered to have a large picture of the church painted and to present it to the Board of Vestrymen if the rooster was removed. The offer, it is said,

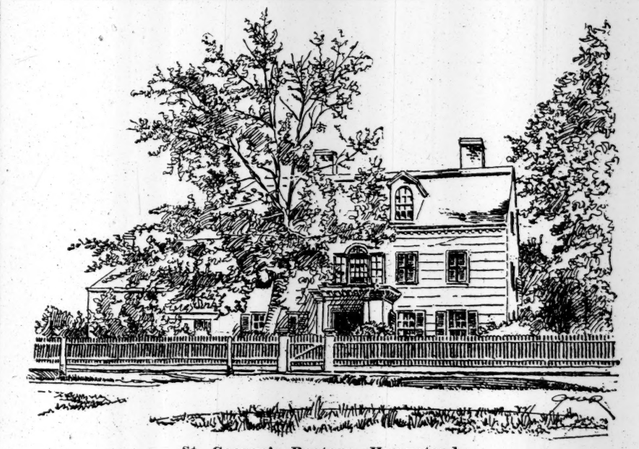


St. George's Church, Hempstead.

for some unknown reason was not accepted. St. George's Church is one of the most interesting of the many old churches on Long Island. The present edifice was erected in 1822, taking the place of a church that had done service for ninety years. The parish owes its establishment to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that was organized in England about the year 1701.

It was during the closing years of the seventeenth century that the first steps were taken to introduce the Church of England in Hempstead. Gov. Richard Nichols in 1665 called together in this town the first representative assembly ever convened in the "Province of New-York." There were present at that meeting two representatives from each town on Long Island and two from Westchester County. This gathering resulted in the erection of a small building for religious services. The structure was also used for public meetings of all descriptions.

This building was in use until 1733, when a much larger one was put up. This was during the administration of Gov. Crosby of the Province of New-York, and there being at that time no Bishop in the Colonies, the Governor officiated at the ceremonies of dedication. In order to reach this place he and his escort had to drive from New-York, there being no other means of communication. Two years after the church



St. George's Rectory, Hempstead.

was completed it was presented with a royal charter by George II. The charter is still in the possession of the church, and is said to be the only one of its kind in this country. The charter is composed of a large double sheet of parchment. The writing and seals are still in a perfect state of preservation.

Another interesting article possessed by St. George's Church and of great historical value is a communion set in solid silver presented by Queen Anne in 1760. The set is of very exquisite workmanship, and bears the following inscription:

"Annae
Reginae."

Queen Anne at the same time gave the church a royal arms altar cloth, Prayer Book, and Bible. These articles, together with the royal charter, are kept locked up in a safe, and are seldom shown to visitors.

The interior of the church is of quaint construction. The roof is supported by six oaken pillars. At the right of the chancel is a large marble tablet containing the names of the clergymen who have been called to St. George's and the dates of their resignations or deaths. The tablet contains the following names: The Rev. John Thomas 1704-1724; the Rev. Robert Jenny, LL. D., 1726-1742; the Rev. Samuel Seabury, 1742-1764; the Rev. Leonard Cutting, 1766-1783; the Rev. Thomas Lambert Moore, 1785-1799; the Rev. John Henry Hobart, six months; the Rev. Seth Hart, 1800-1829; the Rev. R. D. Hall, 1829-1834; the Rev. W. N. Carmichael, D. D., 1834-1843; the Rev. O. Harriman, Jr., 1844-1849; the Rev. William H. Moore, 1849-1892.

The present rector of the church is the Rev. Creighton Spencer, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y. He resides in the rectory, a quaint and picturesque house. It stands in a pretty little park, and is surrounded by handsome shade trees and shrubbery. The rectory looks like an old English mansion. On the cornerstone is this inscription:

"This parsonage was erected by the voluntary donations by the Episcopal congregation of North and South Hempstead. Anno Domini 1793. Laus Deo."

In the churchyard are many curious tombstones, some of which are covered with moss and are fast going to decay. One that attracts considerable attention is composed of a large block of sandstone. The inscription was evidently cut out with an ordinary chisel, as the characters are very irregular and of varied style.

At Harrisburg the party met Gov. Robert E. Pattison, who was on his way to Pittsburg, and who expressed regret that his departure would prevent his paying the expedition some little attention. He complimented Senator Lexow for the public service his committee had performed.

Thursday was put in on the battlefield of Gettysburg, which was made doubly interesting from the fact of the presence of Gen. Butterfield, who had been chief of staff to Gen. Meade; of Gen. Tremain, who had been on Sickles's staff, and Capt. B. F. Bond of the passenger department of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, who had been on the other side. The party was taken over the field by Capt. Long, the official guide, who, in explaining the occupation of Cemetery Hill, where the Union Army was gathered on the afternoon of the disastrous first day's battle, gave all the credit for that movement to Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed early that morning. Inasmuch as the thanks of Congress were given to "Major Gen. O. O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the Rebellion," history has accorded to that officer absolute credit for the salvation of the Union Army, which was only accomplished by occupying and intrenching Cemetery Hill. The student of this battle has known that half an hour before his death Reynolds had sent orders back by one of his staff officers for Howard to take possession of Cemetery Hill, and there are witnesses living to-day who can substantiate this statement.

Since the National Government, through its commission appointed for the purpose, has begun to lay out the Confederate lines Gettysburg is losing its sectional, and is assuming purely a National, character, as it should. Not until the Confederate lines have been faithfully and accurately marked, the positions occupied by Lee's troops clearly defined, and the spots designated where prominent Confederate Generals fell, will this memorable field take its proper place in the estimation of all Americans who believe in justice and fair play.

Already several miles of macadamized road have been constructed along Seminary Ridge, covering the extreme right of Longstreet's position in front of the line occupied by Sickles's Third Corps.

By all odds the handsomest, cheapest, and most enduring monument on the field is the New-York State monument, which stands in the National Cemetery close by the National Monument.

By special train over Thad Stevens's old "tape worm" road, following the line of Lee's retreat from Gettysburg, the party proceeded to Cherry Run, where connection was made with the Baltimore and Ohio. At Cincinnati the car was attached to the regular train on the "Queen and Crescent," the expedition reaching Chattanooga in ten hours' time from Cincinnati, passing through the Blue Grass region and over the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers with their weird and wild scenery.

It was at Somerset, the end of the division south of the Blue Grass region, that Senator Lexow's fame was again brought into prominence.

Assemblyman Ainsworth, who from the first had made it a point of grasping upon information concerning the localities visited, asked a small boy in blue jeans: "Many people in this place?"

"Heap, Sah! Back over the hill."

"What is your father's business, my little man?"

"He's a well-digger," responded the boy.

"For whom did he vote at the last election?"

"For Lexow!"

A day was given to the field of Chickamauga, the great battle of the West, where, on the authority of Gen. H. V. Boynton, the historian of the National Commission, the percentage of men killed for the number engaged within the same limit of time was greater than upon any other battlefield of ancient or modern times. Again was the party fortunate in having as escorts officers who fought on both sides—Gen. H. V. Boynton, the veteran soldier and newspaper correspondent, and A. P. Stewart, who was Lieutenant General, commanding a division in Bragg's army. The modesty displayed by these two gallant old soldiers was at times painful. Willing always to go into minutest details over the movements of any corps, division, or brigade, any mere interrogatory affecting their own personal movements during the battle was sufficient to drive them into a shell.

From Lee or Gordon's Mills, on our extreme right, with the old-fashioned covered-over wooden bridge crossing the Chickamauga, which was used by Gen. "Joe" Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, to Snodgrass Hill, on our extreme left, the party was conducted, closely following the lines of the Union advance, to the Widow Glenn's, past the point where the poet soldier, Gen. Lytle, the author of "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying," was killed; past the historical Dyer and Kelly's fields—all the effective points of the conflict being brought out by Gen. Boynton, who at times was reinforced by Gen. Stewart, who threw upon the narrative a great deal of information from the Confederate standpoint.

Gen. Stewart was graduated from West Point in what Gen. Cullum speaks of as the "excellent class" of 1842, which contained such superb soldiers as John Newton, William S. Rosecrans, T. T. S. Laidley, Barton S. Alexander, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, James G. Benton, John Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, D. H. Hill, N. J. T. Dana, George Sykes, Richard H. Anderson, Lafayette McLaws, James Longstreet, and Earl Van Dorn, all of whom attained the rank of General during the war, either in the Federal or Confederate Army.

In its marking of the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, which include Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the National Commission has constructed work that will endure for all time. This commission consists of Gen. J. S. Fullerton, who was chief of staff to Gen. Gordon Granger, who is New-York's chief contribution to Chickamauga; Gen. Stewart, and Major F. G. Smith of the regular army, who commanded the battery of artillery that played from the Snodgrass House upon the Confederate lines as they charged up the hill. Historical tablets have been erected on the fighting lines of all the divisions, Confederate and Union, and on each tablet is narrated the work that each performed. The positions of all the brigades in both armies have also been determined, and in time will be marked, thus affording every visitor to the field an opportunity of studying the lines without the aid of an official guide.

Thus far, the National Government has appropriated about $650,000 for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; the State of Ohio $100,000 for monuments for the fifty-six organizations from that State that participated in these campaigns; Minnesota, $15,000 for three monuments, one of which is of surpassing beauty and of artistic design. In addition to Minnesota and Ohio, the following States have appointed commissions to assist the National Commissioners: Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New-York, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

The following Southern States are also represented by commissions; Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas.

Thus far the Government has acquired control of over 10,000 acres of the Chickamauga field, embracing all the ground over which the heaviest fighting was done. The State of Georgia has ceded jurisdiction to the Government over the Chickamauga field and the roads approaching it; the State of Tennessee the roads over Lookout Mountain, through the battlefield, the road to Rossville, and an eight-mile stretch of the best road in the country, which has been reconstructed under Gen. Stewart's supervision from Rossville Gap to the point which history declares Gen. Sherman took, but which, as a matter of record, he did not. All along this eight-mile stretch along the crest of Missionary Ridge, historical tablets have been placed, and two iron towers, 70 feet in height, one at Bragg's headquarters, the left of Stewart's position, the other where Bell's division reached the crest, enable the visitor to obtain not only a grand view of the entire battlefield, but of the Tennessee River, Moccasin Point, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and the distant mountains that form not the least part of the beauty of this interesting, picturesque, and historical country.

It is the purpose of the National Commission to restore the grounds as nearly as possible to the condition they were at the time of the battles; to reproduce the line of works, the old houses, and the landmarks as they were thirty-one years ago.

At Chattanooga the party was reinforced by Governor-elect H. Clay Evans, who was assiduous in his attentions, and who accompanied the visitors on their two days' rambles.

Not the least interesting part of the expedition was the visit to the battlefields where the twenty-two military organizations from New-York had acquitted themselves so handsomely, namely, Wauhatehie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and Resaca. It was a source of constant wonderment to the party how it was that troops from the Empire State had succeeded in fighting over such rocky and uneven ground, seamed with ravines from thirty to sixty feet in depth, and covered with rocks and boulders from a pound to several tons, and that so little was known of this heroism except in the recollection of those that fought there. History, and particularly their own Empire State, has not done justice to the troops from this State who went from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the West, in the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. The complete story of the campaigns and battles of the West from the Fall of 1863 to the fall of the Confederacy has not yet been written, but when the time comes the fame of Generals now regarded as great will be shown to be upheld by the reputation of other officers who have suffered misrepresentation and injustice for over thirty years for no other reason than that headquarters was jealous of them, and other officers of less ability, happened to be favorites.

Half a day was given up to a trip to the battlefield of Resaca, fifty-three miles southeast of Chattanooga, where Gen. Butterfield, on May 15, 1864, in command of a division, charged a steep hill, and, by a clever ruse, captured several of the enemy's guns. Here the ground was found to be but very little changed since the day of the battle. Two old Confederate soldiers—Rea and Maddox, who fought in Hood's corps—bore full testimony to the force and accuracy of Gen. Butterfield's account of the charge of his division and the capture of the guns by ropes that were passed up the line from the foot of the hill to the crest, from man to man, and the noose slipped over the muzzle of the twelve-pounders. This trick accomplished, the entire line, which was lying prone on the ground, gave a hearty tug, and the gun came over the lunette and was quickly rushed to the rear of the Union lines. The advance lines of the two armies were so close together that the raising of a head, a hand, or a hat was greeted with a volley. In view of this danger, the capture of the guns was one of the unique features of this campaign.

On the thirty-first anniversary of the battle of Lookout Mountain, the party sat down to a banquet at the Southern Hotel, at Chattanooga, as the guests of Gen. Butterfield. An instance of the composition of the bill of fare is shown by the soup—"Consommé, Lexow, from Rockland," duly garnished with "Parkhurst" olives and "Goff" celery.

Senator Cantor, during the course of the dinner, asked the head waiter if he had seen Senator Lexow.

"Yas, indeed, Sah!"

"Where?"

"I'se lookin' at him now, Sah," with a chuckle.

"Who told you I was Senator Lexow?" asked Cantor.

"That yer gem'man with the beerd, thar!" pointing to Lexow.

"That is one on me," said Cantor.

On the homeward trip one of those coincidences occurred that ought to be a source of encouragement to hypnotics. In approaching the Ohio River from the Kentucky shore, the attention of several members of the party was attracted by a gentleman who was standing on the car platform to a small frame dwelling close by and to the east ward of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Bridge as the Ludlow house, where the Confederate guerrilla, John Morgan, sought refuge after his escape from the Cincinnati jail where he had been confined, subsequent to his famous raid.

In the course of further conversation, the stranger observed that his father had been killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, as Colonel of the Seventy-second New-York—"The Excelsior Brigade."

"Are you a son of Col. Stevens?" asked Gen. Tremain.

"I have that honor," was the reply.

"I knew your father intimately. It was through him that I was detached from my regiment and placed on staff duty. Later, when Gen. Sickles was put in command of the Third Corps, I was continued on his staff. Many a night have I put your father's regiment into camp, and many a time have I placed it on the line of battle."

The young stranger was George W. Stevens, purchasing agent of the Queen and Crescent Route.

MR. LARRABEE GETS ANGRY

Provoked by the Ignorance of Fellow-Ogunquitters.

HE SCOLDS DEACON LITTLEFIELD

In Subsequent Proceedings He Throws New Light Upon the Annual Report of "Secertary" Morton.

OGUNQUIT, Me., Dec. 1.—"What ye readin', Uncle Silas?" demanded Deacon Littlefield.

"Secertary Morton's report to the Preserdunt," responded Mr. Larrabee.

"Secertary Morton!" repeated the Deacon. "What's he Secertary of?"

A look of disgust spread over the face of Mr. Larrabee, as he dropped his paper upon his knees and pushed his spectacles up over his forehead.

"Waal, Deacon," said he, "I wouldn't b'lieved it if anybody else had told it on ye. Dunno's it so s'prisin', though, come t' think on't. Can't expect a man t' know much about the Gover'munt when he don't read nothin' but pious peppers and back-numbers at thet. Thet's the diff'rence 'twixt you an' me. I borry a Boston pepper ev'ry mornin'. Used to buy 'em, but Barick Marstin said 'twan't no use in both on us buying'. 'I'll su'scribe for the pepper,' says he, 'and you can fetch it up t' the haouse ev'ry mornin'. Only don't crumple it up too much,' says he, 'readin' on't.'

"Dunno's I ever see you look at a mornin' pepper, Deacon. Fust thing you know you'll be raound wantin' t' know who's Preserdunt an' what he's Preserdunt of. B'jocks, Deacon, I git all aout o' patience with men like you be. Here you be, an American citerzun, votin' reg'lar ev'ry two year for Tom Reed for member 't the Nay-tional Haouse o' Repersentives, an' gittin' you ten-dollar bill ev'ry two year for doin'on't, an' yit you don't know who Secretary Morton is—want t' know what he's Secretary of.

"Waal, I'll tell ye, Deacon, what he's Secretary of. He's Secretary of the Dover Hoss Railroad."

"What's he be'n writin' pieces for the Boston pepper for?" timidly inquired the Deacon.

"It's his reg'lar annual report t' the Preserdunt," answered Mr. Larrabee. "Pootty good readin', too. Better borry a pepper thet's got it in some rainy day, Deacon, an' read it."

After the Deacon had gone out, Mr. Larrabee took a survey of the other Ogunquiters who were toasting their toes by the Postmaster's fire. He was a little surprised to note the seriousness depicted on the countenances of everybody present. The Postmaster was engaged in another part of the store.

Mr. Larrabee wondered why his fellow townsmen didn't laugh a little. It occurred to him that a wink might set them off. He winked once—twice—and again, but there was

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE SNAKES AT THE ZOO

An event has occurred at the Zoo,
Very high among marvels we rank it,
There's a reptile residing there, who
Accidentally swallowed his blanket.

But that story has now become old,
And that feat surpassed by another;
There's a snake, still alive, we are told,
Who by accident swallowed his brother.

One would think such an odd mental fit
Of abstraction—excuse the suggestion—
Would be followed up after a bit
By a fit of acute indigestion.

And moreover, although one pretend
To be free from internal sensations,
Still, a rupture is apt to attend
Such a straining of friendly relations.

But there's no such result we can find,
Though the former has swallowed the latter,
So we say it's a triumph of mind,
Or absence of mind, over matter.

Should there still at the Zoo be a snake,
Who may wish that the record be beaten,
He must swallow himself by mistake,
And pretend not to know what he's eaten.
—C. J. Boden—The Spectator.

THERE IS AN ORCHARD.

There is an orchard beyond the sea,
And high is the orchard wall;
And ripe is the fruit in the orchard tree—
O, my love is fair and tall!

There is an orchard beyond the sea,
And joy to its haven hies;
And a white hand opens its gates to me—
O, deep are my true love's eyes!

There is an orchard beyond the sea,
Its flowers the brown bee sips;
But the stateliest flower is all for me—
O, sweet are my true love's lips!

There is an orchard beyond the sea,
Where the soft delights do roam;
To the Great Delight I have bent my knee—
O, good is my true love's home!

There is an orchard beyond the sea,
With a nest where the linnets hide;
O, warm is the nest that is built for me!
In my true love's heart I bide!
— Gilbert Parker in the Chap Book.

AN UNWRITTEN LETTER.

In relating the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of my poor friend Geoffrey Canning I shall confine myself strictly to fact. Others, who are imaginative, may conjecture, but I am a plain, prosaic man, able to see what I do see, and to hear what I do hear, yet humbly conscious that the unreasonable is merely another name for the unknown. So let it be; I am content to plod steadily along the narrow pathway without seeking the source of shadows which may cast athwart it from the vast, obscure wood.

I had just returned from South America, where I had been bartering for sundry dyes and drugs in which our house dealt. The voyage had been protracted, and my arrival was unexpected. As I passed through into the inner office I saw some one with back turned toward me, writing at the desk. For an instant I thought—but, pshaw! what a ridiculous mistake. It was Willis, my partner, of course, and overjoyed to see me. Old Willis, tall and gaunt and angular, as dissimilar as possible from the one for whom I had taken him, except perhaps in the general outlines of the head.

After prosperous communications and their mutual congratulations were over, Willis said, rather jocularly: "Your little friend, Geoffrey Canning, will now find peace, I trust. Verily, he has been flying in and out of here for the past few days like a lost poodle."

I think Willis was always secretly jealous of my tender regard for Geoffrey Canning, as if any one could feel a fondness for his grizzly practicability; but then, speaking of dogs, I have seen great, surly mastiffs that longed to be petted. However, I resented his comparison, and replied, tartly: "Perfectly natural, when you think of the intimacy between us. I know I should be rattled if his ship were overdue."

"Don't flatter yourself, Maynard," Willis laughed. "His interest, I imagine, is far more personal than your safety. Just read that letter there, and see if I'm not right."

"By jove!" I exclaimed, after a hasty glance, "the little beggar is going to be married day after to-morrow, and wants me for the best man. Poor Geoffrey! he's no more fitted for matrimony than a babe in arms."

"Then there are a pair of them."

"What do you know about his intended, Miss, Miss, let me see, Miss Adele Winn?"

"I've seen her," replied Willis, "in town with old Theodore Winn, her father, of Winn vs. Keator, don't you know? He lives at Brayton and runs the mills he cuckered that devil out of. Oh, a famous old scoundrel, and hence universally respected. Why not? He's affable and jolly, even if rich. People like a bluff way and a hearty laugh, and they always do welcome a knight when he comes riding home laden with spoils, no matter how he may have got them. As for the daughter, she's as pretty and dainty as a doll, and just about as sensible."

Somehow this description, instead of prejudicing me against Geoffrey's fiancée, aroused my sympathy in her favor. Pretty and dainty and doll-like are not unattractive qualities to a great, brawny fellow like me. The dear little thing! What a charming couple she and Geoffrey would doubtless make!

"Oh, I know your preference," I retorted. "A bookworm preserved in vinegar. Any woman without spectacles, a ruby-tipped nose, and hair pulled back by horse power, and who doesn't wear shingles instead of corsets, seems a silly doll to you. But a bright, emotional young fellow like Geoffrey Canning seeks his kind as naturally as you do yours. As for old Winn, I do remember something of the case, of course. At all events, he was successful."

"Yes, he won the suit, and so did Judas win the thirty pieces of silver. I've often thought had Judas lived in our day, he would have shrewdly invested them, too—perhaps have built an apartment house on Aceldama. There, there, Walter, we're not going to quarrel before we've recovered breath after greeting. I admit, once for all, that sugarloaf is the surest foundation for a happy life. Come, what does Geoffrey want you to do?"

I scanned this letter more carefully, and then read aloud this passage: "And now, dear old Maynard, if you only arrive in time—ah, if you only do—you must meet me at Dayville by the night of the 29th. We'll drive over to Brayton the next morning, the blissful, the ineffable 30th, and then, oh, then! I am so wild with impatience, with delight, that I can scarce write connectedly. If you only do come in time, I shall know that perfect bliss is not only attainable, but surpassable on this earth."

"Dame Experience will have her hands full with this new pupil," remarked Willis.

"Poor Geoffrey," I soliloquized, unheeding. "He has always been so warm-hearted, so enthusiastic. Let me see? The 29th? Yes, that is to-morrow. I can take the afternoon train and be at Dayville by nightfall."

As I sat in the smoking compartment of the train the following afternoon, my thoughts dwelt on Geoffrey Canning with a sort of tender melancholy. We had been very close to each other since early boyhood, at school, at college, and out in the world, through that stanch friendship which combines from dependence and protection. The fellows used to say that little Canning wouldn't wink without first asking Maynard; and, as for me, I loved him with the tenderness of superior strength, with the humility of inferior intellect. He was so quick, so brilliant, his face was so delicately beautiful, with its black, flashing eyes and its sweetly-curving lips. His nature was so merry, his wit so vivacious, and his voice—well, of a Summer's evening, when we were gathered on the campus trolling our glees and love ditties, I used to hold my breath, my bass as his clear, mellow tones mounted up and up, seeming to my simple soul to gain harmonies from the very stars. And so my comrade was to be married! I could not help now from sympathizing with Willis's doubts. Those who play at matrimony are apt to enact either a farce or a tragedy; and yet, why not? Love can develop strength from weakness, and these two young people must surely love each other very dearly. Why not? Poverty, the divider of hearts, could never cross their threshold. Geoffrey was independent, an orphan, with an ample fortune. Supposing they both were frivolous, why shouldn't they still be frivolous and happy together?

It was dark when the train reached Dayville. I lingered in the station, rather disappointed not to see the eager face of my friend, and then started up the side street to the hotel. After all, the bridegroom had a thousand divergent things to attend to, and one should not expect consideration from distraction. As I neared the building, my eye rested, through merest chance, on the window of the second-story corner room. The white curtain was closely drawn, and through it shone a bright light, casting on it the shadow of an occupant writing at a desk. I smiled, for I recognized the profile of my friend. There could be no ridiculous mistake this time. There was the curly head, bent schoolboy fashion to one side. How often I had joked him about the habit! I could well nigh detect his lips unconsciously forming the written words. I put two fingers in my mouth and blew a shrill whistle—a call peculiar to him and me. Instantly the shadow vanished; of course he was dashing pell-mell down the stairs to meet me. And yet, why did some mocking voice within me say: "I told you so," when I entered the office and Geoffrey was not there.

"Mr. Canning?" repeated the clerk. "Oh, yes; he's stopping here, but I haven't seen him about lately. Must be in his room—second-story front, on the corner. This is Mr. Maynard, isn't it? He's expecting you, Sir; has reserved a room right next door. Front, show gent'n 33."

Of course it had been Geoffrey who was writing so intently as not to heed my summons. We stopped before the door of the very room whence that bright light had shone forth. But yet, when the attendant rapped and rattled, why didn't he answer? I laughed to myself in defiance of my fears.

"He must be in," said the man. "The key's turned in the lock. Strange he should sleep so soundly. Come this way, Sir; there's a connecting door from your room."

We passed through, the man drew the bolt, and we entered. It was a large, pleasant room, brilliantly lighted, with two windows in front, besides the one on the side through the white curtain of which I had thought I had seen Geoffrey's shadow. There was the desk, too, in just the position it had seemed to be, and pen and paper on it, and a chair pushed back, as if one had risen hastily. But where, then, was my friend? There was an alcove at the further side shut off by draperies. I thrust these aside and stood transfixed with horror as I gazed on the lifeless body of him who had ever been the quintessence of life to me. He was dead! There was no similitude to sleep, although the hands were composed across his breast, although the features were relaxed, even smiling. He was dead. Why should one attempt to smooth away undeniable ghastliness with soft words? And yet, could it be?

"Geoffrey, oh Geoffrey!" I cried. "My God! Don't you hear me, your old loving friend Walter?"

"He is dead, Sir," said the man, respectfully; "dead hours ago."

"What do you mean by that?" I asked, angrily.

"I am an old soldier, Sir," the man maintained, "and sure any one could see." And, indeed, as I gazed I realized that his judgment was correct. But, then? Oh, I was too dazed to think.

"Run!" I ordered. "Arouse the house! Bring doctors, help of any sort. Oh, why don't you go?" and away the man sped. "But, then?" I repeated, stupidly, and I turned as if perforce to the desk. There lay an envelope with my name and address in Geoffrey's handwriting. How often had I laughed at its wavy curves, saying it resembled a lock of his hair. There was a sheet of paper, and on it, in that same round, boyish style, were written these few words: "My dear Walter. The reason why—" There was a scratch as if the pen had suddenly stopped, and that was all. With the dull precision of habit I inclosed the unwritten letter in its envelope and then in my pocket case, and there I stood, rigid, well-nigh paralyzed, gazing, while through the room physicians hurried and affrighted servants surged. I gazed, unable to reason, unable to think, on the pen; for ink was still wet upon it.

"What's this I hear?" reverberated a bluff, rich voice. "Something the matter with my boy? Impossible, nonsense!" and a short, stout, consequential man, with a very red face and little inquisitive eyes, waddled by me and into the alcove. In an instant, it seemed, he was back again with livid cheeks and eyes natural of size, they protruded so.

"You are poor Geoffrey's friend, Mr. Maynard," he blurted. "God bless my soul. What shall I do? My daughter Adele is awaiting him in the reception room." And he wrung his pudgy hands.

Now, it may seem unfeeling and unnatural, too, that I should have noticed the physical peculiarities of this man in the midst of my grief; but as I stated in the beginning, I relate facts, not seek to explain them. In this same candor, I must confess, that I took a violent dislike at once to my accoster, whom I perceived was Mr. Winn, the father of Geoffrey's beloved. How far this prejudice might have affected my immediate action it is impossible to say, for even as my lips were framing discourteous words, a light step, a thrilling voice, dissuaded them forever.

"Oh, papa, papa!" cried a little creature, a child in height, yet all womanly in proportion. "What is it? I must know. Let me see him. My darling, oh, my darling!" And like a leaf in a whirlwind, she swept through the throng to the bedside. There was a scream, piteous, heartrending; I sprang forward just in time to catch the girl in my arms. Tenderly I bore her, following her father, to her room. Tenderly I bent to lay her on the bed. There was a faint pressure of the little hand on my arm, there was a breath of a murmur. "How good you are; how strong you are!" Adele Winn whispered. Ah, potent magic of touch and voice! I staggered as I passed back through the hallway, weak from a conflict which refused the concentration of my thoughts on the fate of my poor friend. I passed the door of the public reading room, and stopped short in affright. What had come over me that everywhere I should detect a chance resemblance? For the moment in the outline of a man at the desk within I had thought—after that moment I realized clearly that it was my partner, Willis, sitting there.

"Have you heard?" I asked him, abruptly.

"Ah, yes," said Willis, coolly, and, it seemed, indifferently. "Since youth means hope, a very fair one for him; and yet he is spared the knowledge that old age means disenchantment."

"What are you doing here?" I cried, angrily. Willis smiled in a certan cynical, superior way which always did exasperate me.

"Supposing I should say that I was looking after your interests. We are partners, you know," he suggested.

"I would say that that was evasive."

"Supposing I should say," he continued, unmoved, "that I was looking after your welfare. We are friends, you know?"

"I would say that that was impertinent."

"Mr. Maynard; one moment, please," called a heavy voice from the hallway, and, turning away, I joined Mr. Winn, rejecting Willis's earnest gaze with an impatient shrug of the shoulders. Mr. Winn's face was a dingy, sickly red; Mr. Winn's hand trembled as, arm in arm, we proceeded, and yet now I felt no repulsion.

"The Coroner is waiting our attendance," he exclaimed, and then: "That man in there," he added; "do you know something in the poise of his head reminded me of my poor, dear boy?"

"My partner, Willis," I returned, shortly.

"Ah! I heard Geoffrey speak of him."

Nothing could have been smoother and more expeditious than the inquest. Two physicians had chanced to be in the hotel when the alarm was given, and they had at once examined the body. "Heart failure," announced one. "A functional weakness," added the other; and, in accordance with these sapient views, the jury rendered its verdict.

I was alone in the room, with mind in nowise settled, I must confess, when there came a rap, and a man entered respectfully—the hotel employe who had attended me on my arrival. "I'm a bit uneasy, Sir, he said, "that they didn't call me."

"Why should they call you?" I asked. "Didn't I testify fully as to the finding of the body?"

"Surely, surely, Sir. But when you sent me to alarm the house, I went out of the hall door. It was unlocked, though we had found it fast but five minutes before." I own my head whirled with confusion. "You say it was unlocked," I repeated feebly. "Are you certain?"

"The more I think of it, the certainer I am, Sir."

"Go and tell Mr. Winn," I advised after a little reflection. "He will know whether it is wise to make public so extraordinary a statement, which after all may be a mistake. Meanwhile tell no one else."

It was in vain I tried to arrange the visions rather than thoughts that rushed over my mind. If what this man said was true, than some one, a live some one, had remained hid in this room while we rapped, and had passed out at the instant before our entrance from the side. Perhaps then it was this some one's shadow I had mistaken for Geoffrey's, and he had been examining that unfinished letter, not writing. But no, that shadow had been writing, I would swear; and then whose shadow resembled Geoffrey's? Whose shadow? Who was it then that in two days had thus deceived me? Had not even Mr. Willis noticed a similarity? And besides what was Willis doing at Dayville, and why had he treated me so brusquely? Could it be—Mr. Winn's joining me at this juncture was a positive relief, although from the keenness of his glance it seemed to feel that he read my meditations.

"I have silenced that man," he began. "It's better so, both Adele and I agree, better for your sake."

"For my sake?" I repeated, wonderingly.

"Nothing could come from further inquiry but suspicion, and that suspicion would be sure to affect one closely connected with you. Why do you suppose my daughter and I are here on this day of all days? We came to protect our Geoffrey from one whose association during your absence has been fraught with evil to him. Do you know that your partner speculates? Do you know that he has influenced our poor boy through his love for you to risk and lose the bulk of his fortune? Wait a little. You are executor of Geoffrey's will, I know. See how much property will pass into your hands. What was this Willis doing here? Ah, we don't want to know, for we don't want to condemn!"

I don't know what had come over me that I could unmoved hear these vile words against one whom I had ever respected, even beyond my regard. There was some mysterious power in that burly old man's sharp, blinking eyes which must have enthralled and misled my judgment. At all events, instead of repelling his vague accusations, I told him about the shadow on the curtain, and of Willis's resemblance to Geoffrey's profile. "Aha! Didn't I notice it myself?" asked the old man, exultingly. "There is moral proof enough to convince us, but we must move slowly. Come, now, and spend the evening with Adele and me, and to-morrow accompany us to our home. In its quiet we can best determine what course to adopt to avenge our lost loved one. Come, I say."

Again I was constrained by a mysterious influence. I went, oblivious of the impropriety, to say nothing of the inhumanity, of this young girl entertaining a stranger at such a time. I want and remained until late, so overcome was I by the glamour of bright eyes, a sympathetic voice, and soft, dimpled cheeks. Go with them on the morrow? Aye! Would that I might abide with them forever! But yet, when I noticed that old Winn's head was nodding, that he was well nigh vanquished by fatigue, I felt a strange repugnance toward them, and I hastened to make my departure to protect myself from it.

"To-morrow, my boy," said old Winn, heartily, arousing himself.

"To-morrow," whispered Adele, and our eyes meeting, pledged a far longer time.

I returned to my room, myself and not myself. So I have felt when awakening from a heavy sleep, so men may feel when reality is lessening the effects of an opiate. On the floor lay a card—Willis's card—and on its back were these few words: "Forgive me, old fellow, for teasing you at such a time. Of course, the Judson matter brought me to Dayville. I return on the 8 P. M. train."

"The Judson matter." What a fool I had been not to recall it; an important claim of our firm's, to which Willis had been giving earnest attention. Then and forever I dismissed from my mind every vestige of doubt toward one whom I knew to be my superior in judgment, integrity, and honor. Curse that red-faced, imperative old man for striving to argue evil from a chance resemblance! But I remained restless, confused. I paced up and down the floor; I passed into the adjoining room and lighted the extension burner and took that unwritten letter from my pocketcase, placing it where it had rested on the desk, in the vain hope that some rational explanation might occur to me. One thing alone was certain; if one had been writing there, I could have seen his shadow from the street. If one? What one, then? Can the dead arise and take on form and substance?

The chill of the room of a sudden caught me, that ghastly, penetrating essence which lingers on the trail of death. I turned out the light. I rushed into my room and bolted the door, and paused not until I was safe in bed, well covered with the clothing. I slept—the sleep of the vanquished. I awakened like one hearing a clarion call to devoirs to be done. What was the clear, thrilling sound that had aroused me? As I am a living man, it was Geoffrey Canning's voice intoning high and triumphant in song. As it sat bolt upright the melody ceased. All about me was still and black, as black as despair, save that on the blank wall across the street shone a light from the adjoining room, and that light revealed the shadow of one therein writing, and that shadow was the dear, familiar outline of my dead friend.

I did not hesitate; I leaped to my feet and passed into the awful gelidity of that room. There was no light there, no reflection on the opposite wall; darkness and dread encompassed me. And yet, I dared strike a match to extend the extension burner, and there before me was revealed the unwritten letter, left behind in the haste of my retreat, but unwritten no longer. Words had been added; words, the ink of which still was wet, and now, thus it read: "My Dear Walter. The reason why he killed myself was that Theodore Winn compelled me. The man possesses a strange hypnotic power which made me his slave. He had acquired my fortune, and thus I was useless and in his way. I think he hopes to entangle you with Adele, and thus to subjugate you. Beware, oh, my friend, beware! Keator tells me—; oh, my friend, beware! Keator tells me—here the round, curly writing broke off in a scratch, as if the writer had been touched and summoned away. I read, with hair uplifting and with creeping flesh; I looked about me in affright; once more that unwritten chill crept over my bones; I fled to my bed, and when next I knew it was barely morning, but, thank God, it was light. I dressed; resolutely I entered the next room and picked up that mysterious letter; it was as I had first seen it, unwritten; there were no words upon it except those unavailing ones: "My Dear Walter. The reason why—"

Had I then dreamed? Who can say? When the eyes close in sleep we yield ourselves into the hands of the unknown! At all events, I steeled myself against the Winns, father and child. As I naturally was, so I would remain, and naturally I distrusted the one and despised the other. As I passed down the stairs to the office I met Theodore Winn. He approached with extended hands and beaming face; but as my eyes encountered his and flinched not, he cowered and skulked. "Do you know?" he stammered. "I know," I replied sternly, and continued on my way.

What more can I say? I have related; I cannot explain. Whose shadow did see that evening, that night? Who passed out of that room as the servant and I entered from the side? Who caused that letter at first to be unwritten and then to be unfinished? Why was I, an unimaginative, practical man, so moved to suspect my partner, so credulous to the slanders of a stranger, and so charmed by the heartless conduct of a young girl?

There are two facts which remain significant to me of the incomprehensible—one, the disappearance of Geoffrey's fortune; I could never trace a dollar of it. And the other, the awful fate which finally befell the Winns, father and daughter, a fate too notorious to require any comment from me.

The Money of Greece and Rome.

Unlike the Greeks and Jews, the Romans were not particularly gifted with the commercial instinct, and long remained a poor and frugal people, using a copper coinage. Silver was only introduced in 269 B. C., just before the Punic wars, nor did the precious metals become abundant until after the fall of Carthage, more than a century later. Between the death of Cato, however, and that of Cicero, in the year 43 B. C., a complete social revolution took place. Treasure poured in from many conquered countries, the accumulations grew to be vast under Julius Caesar, and under Augustus, when the civilization culminated, the flood was at the full, and the currency was made bimetallic.

Meanwhile, natural selection did its resistless work. Masses of capital were concentrated in the hands of those who were economically the strongest, and a fortune of $300,000 was thought poverty by the wealthy. Even so late as the fifth century, families of the second rank had incomes of that amount.

Of all the ways under the empire in which moneyed capital could be employed none seems to have been so lucrative as usury, for the structure of society favored the trade of the money lender. At home politics engulfed fabulous sums. Mark Antony, while still a youth, owed $250,000, while Caesar owed a million and a quarter before he held an office. Added to this was the general extravagance. A man of moderate fortune, like Cicero, for example, actually lived beyond his means, and was in constant difficulty with his creditors.

Yet Rome was comparatively a poor field, for there the rate of interest was not customarily more than 12 per cent., and was often lower. It was in the provinces that the rich harvest was reaped, for the fiscal system was so oppressive that the inhabitants had to have money at any price, and they were sorely squeezed through many generations. Verres lent at 24 per cent. in Sicily, Brutus at 48 per cent. in Cyprus, while Seneca, who was worth about $12,000,000, made usurious contracts in Brittany.—The Fortnightly Review.

The First Stage Coach.

The first stage coach between the two capitals, London and Edinburgh, appears to have been started in 1658. It ran once a fortnight, and the fare was £4. The time taken to the journey is not accurately known; but between York and London it was four days. This lavish system of communication was not, however, kept up, as, in 1763, the coach ran between London and Edinburgh once a month only, taking a fortnight, if the weather was favorable, to the journey.

In the days of stage coaches, people sometimes clubbed together and hired a post chaise for their journey, as being quicker and less expensive, and Scottish newspapers occasionally contained advertisements to the effect that a person about to proceed to London would be glad to hear of a fellow-"adventurer" or two bent on the same journey, to share the expense.

In 1754 a heroic effort was made to improve the London and Edinburgh coach. The Edinburgh Courant for that year contained the following advertisement: "The Edinburgh Stagecoach, for the better accommodation of passengers, will be altered to a New Genteel Two-end Glass Coach Machine, being on steel springs, exceeding light, and easy to go in ten days in Summer and twelve in Winter; to set out the first Tuesday in March, and continue it from Hosea Eastgate's, the Coach and Horses, in Dean Street, Soho, London; and from John Somerville's, in the Canongate, Edinburgh, &c. Passengers to pay as usual.—Performed if God permits, by your dutiful servant, Hosea Eastgate."—Chambers's Journal.

Master and Apprentice.

A difference between master and apprentice, or between master and worker, (compayne, Geselle,) existed in the mediaeval cities from their very beginnings; but this was at the outset a mere difference of age and skill, not of wealth and power. After a seven years' apprenticeship, and after having proved his knowledge and capacities by a work of art, the apprentice became a master himself. And only much later, in the sixteenth century, after the royal power had destroyed the city and the craft organization, was it possible to become master in virtue of simple inheritance or wealth. But this was also the time of a general decay in mediaeval industries and art.

There was not much room for hired work in the early flourishing periods of the mediaeval cities, still less for individual hirelings. The work of the weavers, the archers, the smiths, the bakers, and so on, was performed for the craft and the city; and when craftsmen were hired in the building trades, they worked as temporary corporations, (as they still do in the Russian artels,) whose work was paid en bloc. Work for a master began to multiply only later on; but even in this case the worker was paid better than he is paid now, even in this country, and very much better than he used to be paid all over Europe in the first half of this century.

Thorold Rogers has familiarized English readers with this idea; but the same is true for the Continent as well, as is shown by the researches of Falke and Schönberg, and by many occasional indications. Even in the fifteenth century a mason, a carpenter, or a smith worker would be paid at Amiens four sols a day, which corresponded to forty-eight pounds of bread, or to the eighth parts of a small ox (bouvard.) In Saxony the salary of the Geselle in the building trade was such that, to put it in Falke's words, he could buy with his six days' wages three sheep and one pair of shoes. The donations of workers (Geselle) to cathedrals also bear testimony of their relative wellbeing, to say nothing of the glorious nations of certain craft guilds, or of what they used to spend in festivities and pageants. In fact, the more we learn about the mediaeval city the more we are convinced that at no time has labor enjoyed such conditions of prosperity and such respect as when city life stood at its highest. —The Nineteenth Century.

British Charioteers.

The pluck and dash of British charioteers greatly impressed the Roman General. They began by driving at full speed along the enemy's line, hurling their weapons, and frequently throwing the ranks into disorder by the fear which their horses and the rattle of their wheels inspired; and when they had edged their way in among the troops of cavalry, they leaped down from the chariots and fought on foot. The drivers meanwhile fell back a little to the rear, and so posted their chariots that, if the warriors were hard pressed by superior numbers of the enemy, they might have a ready retreat to their own lines.

So in battle they combined the mobility of cavalry with the stability of infantry, and became so expert by daily practice and exercise that when on a declivity or steep incline it was their habit to pull up their horses at full gallop, bring them to a standstill, turn them in an instant, run out along the pole, stand on the yoke, and then get back with all speed into the chariot. Some of the British cars had scythes attached to the axletrees, and were called by the natives covini—that is the Celtic word cowain, which means a cart or wagon. The Romans may have previously seen similar chariots used in the Gallic armies, but the wild antics of the painted Britons must have disconcerted them not a little.

Even Roman troops were sometimes demoralized by the uncanny-looking beings who opposed them. Thus we read, a century later, of an attack made upon the Island of Anglesea by the Romans. They found drawn up along the shore a dense array of armed men, through whose ranks ran women, resembling Furies, clad in funeral garb, with disheveled hair, and torches in their hands, while Druids stood around and poured forth dreadful imprecations, with hands upraised to heaven; and it was only with difficulty that the General could induce his men to charge. (Tacitus, Annals, 4, 29.)—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The End of a Duchess.

Mme. d'Abrantès did not seek her hero Napoleon on his brief return from exile. Such a meeting would have been trying even to her "rare mental flexibility." She was in Rome during the Hundred Days, "surrounded," according to the Nouvelle Biographie Générale, "by artistic and literary friends."

Few and meagre are the particulars which can now be gleaned of her later years; there are hardly any materials for bridging the gulf between the Parisian Queen of society and the broken-down wreck of Chorley's lurid sketch.

The revolution of 1830 found her at the Abbaye-aux-Bois, whither the total loss of her fortune had compelled her to retire. She says that on the reappearance of the tricolor she was "saisie d'une de ces joies sans mesure qui révèlent le ciel," but it in no way alleviated her melancholy fate. From 1831 to 1835 her memoirs were in course of publication. She wrote some other books and many stories and papers, some of which appeared in The Revue de Paris.

Mme. d'Abrantès, reduced to utter destitution, died at Chaillot on June 7, 1838, two days after being admitted to a small hospital, having been refused shelter in one of more pretensions without payment in advance. "Abandoned by all whom she loved," (which would seem to imply that her children had forsaken her,) "but receiving the consolations of religion from the hands of the Archbishop of Paris."—Temple Bar.

Easy Acquisition of Languages.

I have what is really a parrot-like capacity for acquiring languages. "Dump" me in any remote corner of the world you like, leave me in constant intercourse with the natives—be their tongue what it may—and at the end of three months I would undertake, linguistically, to hold my own with the best of them. On leaving them, more than probably at the end of another three months, I should have forgotten every word I had acquired. With me, as regards languages, it is distinctly a case of easy come and easy go.

I learned my Latin and Greek abroad. When I was twenty, at a great foreign university, in both tongues I more than held my own; I had a smattering of Hebrew besides. It is some time since I was twenty. I have never looked at a classic author since I went out into the world. I doubt if to-day I could read a page of any Latin writer. I have actually forgotten how to form the characters of the Greek alphabet. As for Hebrew, it is with me as though it had never been. More than that, when I was a boy, German was to me as my mother tongue; I wrote and spoke it as I write and speak in English to-day. Yet when a week or two ago a German friend sent me a German letter, I experienced no slight difficulty in deciphering what appeared to me to be his country's hieroglyphics.—All the Year Round.

Man Always Was a Carver.

History does not treat of a time when carving was not, apparently, well known. Tradition does not appear to approach much nearer to its genesis. Carvings were well executed during the period of man's early occupation of the caves of Europe, and most persons who have familiarized themselves with archaeological research know the figures of fish or seal engraved on the canine teeth of large carnivora, and the bear, reindeer, musk ox, horse, mammoth and other animals carved on reindeer-horn implements or on plates of ivory, the figures of the animals being at times cut fully in the round, and found in the lowest strata of the caves, under many feet of cave earth and stalagma, and associated with the bones of a quaternary and, at times, an arctic fauna. The similarity of much of this cave work with much of the Eskimo production of the present day has given rise to innumerable theories concerning a common origin for both people.—The American Anthropologist.

Asiatic Criminals.

The worst feature in the Asiatic criminal is his vindictiveness. To plot against the life of one who has done his best to compass your fall, who has dishonored wife or daughter, or lain in wait for a son; to shoot a grasping landlord and knock a land agent on the head—these sort of episodes are familiar enough in British annals of crime. But in his thirst for revenge the Asiatic will sacrifice himself, his wife, his child, his unoffending neighbor, if he can only get up a case against a rival. Human life for him has no sanctity. If the native policeman ought to discover a human body in the premises of his deadly foe, with clothes and ornaments, any one may be sacrificed to supply the corpus delicti.—The Saturday Review.

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Thiers and Sardou.

As Sardou was paying to M. Thiers, then President of the Republic, the customary visit of a candidate for the Academy, he astonished the historian of the Consulate and of Europe by speaking to him of the transformation of the modern theatre through the spirit which the new writers have infused into it by the correctness and wealth of details.

"I have stopped at the comedies of M. Scribe," said M. Thiers.

"Monsieur le Président, have you stopped at the furniture of the time of Louis Philippe?" replied Sardou.

"No," and he looked around him.

"Have you stopped at the classic grouping of furniture round the chimneypiece, as in the time of Mme. Récamier? No! There are armchairs in the middle of your room, some near the fireplace, some little stools, a sort of very pretty ordered disorder, which permits of conversation springing up in all the corners, giving an animation to the room which it had not when the older arrangement of furniture gave it a classic aspect. And what variety in the draperies! That Japanese silk beside the Louis XV. table, that Chinese screen before the white Marie Antoinette chair, copied from the model of Trianon. Diversity is the aim of the modern furnisher. One does not want rigidity any more, but contrast; and our furniture, like our actions, is always significant. In that respect our comedians of to-day differ from those of the time of M. Scribe. M. Scribe put a sofa at each end of the stage and invariably a table in the centre. We put stands in all the corners, small furniture everywhere, and the table where it suits us."

M. Thiers was singularly interested with this little lecture given with all kinds of picturesque gestures.

He said to Victorien Sardou: "I understand now, my dear confrère, why Molière was so good an author. He had been an upholsterer."

Those words "My dear confrère" were in effect a promise that the statesman's vote would be given to Sardou. M. Thiers, in fact, voted for him.—Jules Clarette in The North American Review.

The Engine—The Man.

I once had a curious and instructive conversation with an engineer who had charge of a large stationary engine. It was a beautiful engine and worked as true as steel could work. The man surprised me by telling me it had been at work ninety years, "and do you know," he added, "it has had eight masters; I am the eighth who has had the care of it; the others are all either dead or worn out, and yet it goes on as if it were as young as ever. Very strange, Sir, isn't it, that an engine should live so much longer than a man; and it is not hard work for us either, or exposed work, for the room is always warm and comfortable, and the place is, of course, clean and light."

"What did the men die from?" I asked.

"Well, three or four, I am afraid, died of drink, another of bad temper, another of worry, and so on, but the engine went on all the same." The fate of the engine, its long life and continued industry, puzzled the man. He often in his lonely hours thought of it, and wondered how many men would follow him before the engine began to break down. It did not puzzle me. That engine worked a great many hours a day truly; but it was equable in its work; it never ran loose; it was true in its vocation; it was bright as a new pin, clean in every point; it was served with best but simplest fuel food; it had its furnace tubes clear; it was saved from friction by having its parts properly oiled, and drank nothing but water. So it lived on through nearly three generations, with a good chance of living through three more; it was allowed, in fact, to make the most of its physical life.

Its masters did not make the most of their lives; they might have been somewhat industrious, but they were not so orderly, so true, so steady, so clean as they made the engine; they had not learned so well how to find the best food and drink for their own labor as had been found for the engine; they did not make the most of their lives, and therefore they stopped, but the engine went, still merrily, on its way.—Sir B. W. Richardson in Longman's Magazine.

Introduction of Tea.

There was no knowledge of tea in Europe before 1517, when intercourse began between Portugal and China. It was first actually brought to Europe in 1610 by Dutch merchants, and some years later was introduced into England. In China there are two words for it—te, (pronounced like the French thé,) and cha—and we formerly used both words. There is a letter from a Mr. Wickham, in 1615, asking a friend to procure him "a pot of the best sort of chaw," and in this friend's own accounts occurs the item: "Three silver porringers to drink chaw in." Pepys says, on the 28th of September, 1660: "I did send for a cup of tea, (a China drink,) of which I had never drank before."

Nearly seven years later, however, he comes home one day and finds his wife making tea, as if it had become a much more common thing. Nevertheless, the price was very high. In 1660, Mr. Garway, the first London tea dealer, sold it at from 15s. to 50s. per pound, and it was valuable enough in 1664 for the East India Company to make a present of two pounds of tea to Catharine, Queen of Charles II. By 1725 the price had fallen to from 12s. to 30s. It was kept up partly by an import duty of 5s. on the pound, but mainly by the enormous export duty levied in China. These duties were the great difficulty in the early trade with the Chinese Empire. At one time an additional 10 per cent. was added.

The Canton merchants petitioned against this, and in 1736 the Emperor agreed to take it off, but he said merchants must come to hear this act of grace read on their knees. However, they all met together and resolved "on their honor not to submit to this slavish posture," and the Emperor was apparently obliged to give in.—Good Words.

The Friendly Brigands.

A German lady told me that about four years ago a family of compatriots of hers rented a villa for the season near Palermo. All the elders were imperatively, and quite unexpectedly, summoned home, but a convalescent daughter could only leave the South at the risk of her life. What were these poor people to do? Every one said that the country "was so unsafe"; life and property were "not respected at all." My friend's friends consulted a neighbor who knew Sicily long and well, and they received this strange advice: "Call upon the brigands; say that you confide in their honor; that you leave your villa and the young lady in their keeping—all will then be well." And all was well!

Nightly one of other of the dreaded band would call to inquire after the health of the convalescent. Fresh flowers were presented on each occasion. After a while the brigands sang a serenade. Judging it to have been appreciated, from time to time they repeated their musical attention. The girl felt that these indeed must be "the mildest-mannered [men] that ever cut a throat." Needless to say, the gentle brigands never troubled any person and never appropriated any property belonging to that villa. When, two years later, the signorina sedesca was about to be married, her friendly outlaws sent her a pretty and valuable present!—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Pleasing Galla.

In color, the Galla is very dark, though a reddish-brown tinge shows through his blackness. His hair he allows to grow long, but, instead of hanging on either side of his head in long cords, as is the case with the Somalis, it stands out all round like a halo, its jetty-woolly blackness all the more apparent from the polish which, in the form of grease, the owner applies.

The hair seems to rise straight up from the forehead in a wall of some three or four inches, and from there spreads out in a solid, almost dense, mass over the head, the surface being thick and woolly. A few carved hairpins and an ostrich feather often add to the native's appearance a touch of dandyism. Fine, pleasant-looking fellows they are, with many of the innate good manners of the Oriental, and all the best traits of the savage.

My experience of them was only of a few weeks' duration, it is true, but in that space one learned to appreciate their good points, and to discern that, as a race, they were a far more satisfactory people than the Somalis.—Blackwood's Magazine.

AN ELIZABETHAN BALLAD.

"Dildido, dildido,
O love, O love,
I feel thy rage rumble below and above!

In Summer time I see a face,
Trop belle pour moi, hélas, hélas!
Like to a stoned-horse was her pace:
Was ever a young man so dismayed!
Her eyes like wax-torches, did make me afraid!
Trop bellle pour moi, voila trépas.

Thy beauty, my love, exceedeth supposes;
Thy hair is a nettle for the nicest roses.
Mon dieu, aide moi!
That I with the primrose of my fresh wit
May tumble her tyranny under my feet;
Hé donc je seral un jeune roi!
Trop belle pour moi hélas, hélas!
Trop belle pour moi, voila mon trépas."

Extract from the works of Robert Greene 1560-92.

A Steam Flying Column.

It is impossible for us to go far, or to stay out long, without extraneous supplies. It must either arrange to pass from friendly port to friendly port, drawing coal from each (but at the same time giving notice of its whereabouts, just as if it were marching on land,) or it must take a train with it just like any military flying column. But then it must be assured of non-hostile anchorages in which to transfer the coal and stores from the transports to the war ships. Hence a modern naval flying column, passing over a sea which it does not command, has difficulties before it which its ancestors never had. As a flotilla it may perhaps be doubled in size for any given strength, if it is to be made independent of extraneous supply. But every supply ship added to it makes it less likely to be able to put to sea unobserved or unattacked. To avoid this danger it must be very small. It can only be large when frontier defense fails, but then it marches by reason of its force, as Wellington marched in 1813, giving up the Lisbon base, or as Sherman marched, giving up the Mississippi base, in 1864.

If a naval flying column can march, not by force, but by evasion, without a train, and so keep its fighting power coterminous with

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CARY'S LIFE OF CURTIS.

AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS: GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. By Edward Cary. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The title and setting of this volume seem to be out of place and to involve an unjust limitation. Undoubtedly, Mr. Curtis was an American man of letters, but he was so much else, and so much else that seems to us, and that seemed to him, to be more important. Nevertheless, upon reflection we are inclined to think that his discriminate admirers will agree that the title and the setting are becoming and appropriate to the portrait. George William Curtis would have been merely an American man of letters if the times and the issues had permitted. If he could have done so with self-respect, he would have remained merely a man of letters during the great conflict that began when he was a boy, and that went on gathering strength and vehemence during his own growth until it broke out in civil war. But he could not have remained a mere man of letters during the civil war or the period that preceded it, or the period that followed it, without a sacrifice of the self-respect that was in his case not a passive and defensive, but an aggressive and militant quality, and that is the key and easy explanation of his whole career. It is said that you must spoil a man to make an artist. The life of George William Curtis shows that the saying is untrue, and that the man will assert himself in spite of the artist if there be only a man behind the artist.

Undoubtedly, Curtis was by nature an artist, "a recognizer and delineator of what is beautiful." Born an Italian, he might have undertaken to delineate it in pictures; born a German, he might have undertaken to delineate it in sounds, for it is plain from the facts here given of his biography that to him was denied neither the painter's eye nor the musician's ear. But, unless the innate impulse to one art had been sufficient to overmaster not only the environment, but the individual, we cannot conceive of a boy of his gifts, born and brought up in his surroundings, becoming either a painter or a musician. It was not only that neither of these callings was held in respect in the Rhode Island of his childhood; it was that in neither of them were there any models available that might be expected to evoke the enthusiasm of generous youth. According to the late Dr. Johnson, genius consists in "great abilities accidentally directed to some particular pursuit." In Rhode Island in the twenties and thirties of the century as in most parts of this country much later, there were no "accidents" that were likely to direct great abilities into any other pursuits than the persuasion of the public by speech or by writing. Models of composition and oratory were accessible to every New-England boy. Models of excellence in any other art were refused to him. It was inevitable that if he had an artistic ambition it would be to excel in one or the other of these arts. To George William Curtis it was given "by labor and intense study, joined with the strong propensity of nature," to excel in both.

But there was an even stronger element than the literary or the oratorical ambition that the heredity and environment of a well-born and well-brought-up New-England boy of Mr. Curtis's period were calculated to make prominent in his character and his life. This was the patriotism of a child who was brought up to respect and to pursue his ideal of his country, and to bend his efforts toward making his actual country conform to this ideal, if the "Puritan conscience" attended the formation of this ideal. Perhaps the ideal was simpler to discern and easier to follow fifty or sixty years ago than it is now, when there seems to be no patriotic ideal in sight in the weltering chaos of anarchy and plutocracy. However that may be, it was an ideal that all American youths cherished in that time, and to the realization of which they postponed all their ordinary "avocations." The career of George William Curtis as an American man of letters was interrupted by the war or by the agitation that began ten years before the war, precisely as the lives of hundreds of thousands of less noteworthy Americans were interrupted by the firing of Fort Sumter and rendered abnormal until the return of peace under the Union. The anti-slavery agitation and the war went to spoil the artist in Curtis; to vindicate the American and the man.

It may seem that we have strayed thus far from the subject matter of Mr. Cary's admirable biography. On the contrary, it is precisely that biography that has led us into what seem to us these altogether pertinent reflections. In calmer times, Mr. Cary makes it plain that Curtis would have won and held a more distinguished place than he now holds in the series of "American Men of Letters." But he also makes it plain that if Mr. Curtis had confined himself during those stormy times to the perfection of his own craftsmanship, and had remained an artist instead of becoming a publicist, he would have remained a much less commendable and a much less exemplary American than he now appears.

That he himself was well aware of the difference between the chief work of his earlier and the chief work of his later years may be sufficiently seen in the wide difference between his properly editorial work, in which he appeared as the counselor of his countrymen, and the distinctively literary delicacy and detachment of the essays which he was concurrently contributing to the Easy Chair. That this delicacy and this detachment were qualities of the man and not of the artist was the assumption that underlay very much of the political hatred to him so often expressed in terms of coarse abuse, that reached its highest expression in the wonderful attack made upon him at the Rochester Convention of 1877 by Roscoe Conkling. His own comment upon this performance, delivered in a private letter quoted by Mr. Cary, is, in effect, the explanation of his noble and divided life: "Oh, dear; how much I prefer these quiet hills, and how I am driven out on the stormy seas."

The essential merit of Mr. Cary's biography seems to us that he has made it clear how much more becoming it was for a man like George William Curtis to venture "out on the stormy seas," whither he was driven by duty, than to remain among the "quiet hills," to which his own preference called him, and that this book shows how much less considerable Curtis would have been as an American man if he had insisted upon being more considerable as an American man of letters. That he might have been more considerable in this latter capacity we quite agree with his biographer, and also that, "Prue and I," the latest and ripest of the products of the time before its author was driven from the "quiet hills" of art out on the "stormy seas" of public affairs, gave the promise of a unique career in pure literature. But we also agree with the implicit showing of this most interesting and most instructive volume, that what the author of "Prue and I" did and became was of more value to his countrymen than could have been the production of the works of literary art of which "Prue and I" gave the promise.

TINTORETTO'S LIFE

LIFE AND GENIUS OF JACOPO ROBUSTI, CALLED TINTORETTO. By Frank Preston Stearns. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

Mr. Stearns says in his preface that the main difficulty in writing the biography of an artist arises from the necessity of combining the external facts of his life with a critical examination of his works. This is, of course, in a measure true of the biography of any one who has done anything worth writing about, but the biographer of an artist has certainly a hard road to travel if he attempts to live up to what is expected of him along the two lines of art and literature. Mr. Stearns has not written an epoch-making book, but he has succeeded in forging a valuable link in the chain of old-master biographies. There is no adequate account, he tells us, of Tintoretto in the English language, although 300 years have passed since his death. We know of none ourselves that approaches the present volume in completeness and thoroughness.

Jacopo Robusti, or Tintoretto, is presented warm and pulsing, wholly a man and not a detached genius, the not ungenerous rival of Titian, the friend of Paul Veronese, the father of Marietta, somewhat hot-headed and high-handed, but likable in all his phases. Little incidents of his life culled from Ridolfi's Italian account of him give flavor and reality to our conception. He not only painted the Bacchus and Ariadne, but he acquired a habit of informing his wife that he had given his money to the poor or to the fund for prisoners when she demanded strict account of his expenditures. When Mr. Stearns concerns himself with Tintoretto's pictures, his history and descriptions are excellent. The art evolves and grows under the eyes of the reader, who is for the time being compelled to feel that the qualities of Michael Angelo and Raphael were combined in Tintoretto, while their defects were excluded from his accomplishment. This is, of course, somewhat in the nature of a fault, but it is a very safe one for an art student's hand book.

The criticism is of the revealing type, and the observer would be apt to go away from the pictures of the great Venetian with a sounder idea of their merits than before reading it. Mr. Stearns inclines to extravagant appreciation, but he does not neglect the clay. Where it appears in his golden idol he makes brave attempts, without startling success, however, to be generous toward those critics who have seen less than he in Tintoretto's work, and he bases his ardent admiration upon an excellent comprehension of the principles of great art.

Ruskin appeals to him as a critic rather than Prof. Lübke, but he does not make the mistake of excluding temperate analysis from his own criticism. That the very necessary element of enthusiasm is not wanting may be indicated by this sentence of adoration at the close of the book: "The flooring of Santa Maria dell'Orto is formed of alternate squares of white and peach-colored marble, placed diagonally, and one of the white squares now marks the final resting place of the grand old man, with only a small cross and the dates of his birth and death upon it. When I last looked at that marble slab I thought I would rather be Tintoretto's bones beneath it than any man alive in Europe." Mr. Stearns considers him the greatest of the Venetians. This opinion is open to individual judgment, but it is well that he is no longer ignored in the list of biographies where Titian and Michael Angelo hold so prominent a place The book contains a number of illustrations from Tintoretto's paintings, including the last portrait of himself.

A PIONEER IN GEOLOGY

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM BUCKLAND, D. D., F. R. S. By his daughter, Mrs. Gordon. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

William Buckland, the kindest, merriest, and wisest of men, was born when geological science was as nothing, and he was a pioneer. Conditions are so changed to-day, because geology, under the stimulus he gave it, has so grown and blossomed that it is difficult for us to appreciate what a stunted thing it was. Geology was even discredited, because it was supposed to lead men toward irreverence, and even atheism. What people who deem themselves wise do not understand they despise, and so Buckland's own college, Oxford, had no patience with geology. If to Newman was due a nobler movement in religion, so to Buckland must be allotted the revival of the natural sciences. We may class him, then, certainly as one of the founders of modern geology, to take rank with William Smith Sedgwick, De la Bèche, Murchison, Phillips, and Leyell.

In one particular way Buckland, though not scientifically stronger, was more useful than any of his compeers. If not a Sydney Smith, he possessed some of Smith's amusing characteristics. He never was as sharp or as bitter as was Sydney Smith, but he knew how to laugh down his opponents. He would, in his quaint way, not ridicule the bigots, but show amusingly how they were wanting in common sense. Then he had more than most men that happy talent of imparting what he knew in an interesting manner, something which his son, Frank Buckland, possessed. Then, too, nature had made him an observer. He saw things not alone as to shape, form, position, relationship to surroundings, but had the retrospective perception. To Buckland to see was to think. He possessed himself with the logic of nature. To-day it seems strange to us that certain geological conclusions, perfectly plain now, were not at once accepted. Without, however, enhancing any mental progress in geology as special to the students of to-day, still it seems curious that the scientific man of the past, as far as the story of the stones went, was always seeking for roundabout and devious ways to account for things. To be excessively profound, and to advance a theory which no one could understand, was then apparently a personal delight.

Buckland's biographer, who writes in the best taste, never mentions all the rubbish her talented father laughed at until he absolutely drove it, with a merry smile, out of existence, but any one who has labored with the geology of the end of the last century could put his finger on many such examples. Buckland was born of a clerical family in Axminster, England, in 1784. The father had a taste for geological research, and his son, while a child, was his companion. The Valley of the Axe, with its quarries of lias and fossil organic remains, was the precise playground for a lad of an inquiring mind. Ammonites and shells of the past were bedded in the stone. It was natural that he should be curious and begin his collection early. As was the case with Agassiz, his observations were directed toward everything having animal life—birds, fish, insects

The Dean of Llandaff, who as a lad was Buckland's boy friend, says that Buckland as a child had "an eager curiosity, an unwearied activity of observation and research. He was discontented until he had succeeded in tracing out all the dependencies connected with the objects which attracted him and had fully made out and illustrated their history." When in after life, as President of the Geological Section of the British Association, he was asked what had made him a geologist, his answer was that the rocks, he thought, in his boyhood, were always saying to him: "Pray—pray, be a geologist."

At thirteen he entered Winchester School, and in 1801 Oxford. In 1804 he had his degree of A. B. His was a good all-around scholarship, but he studied his shells, his fossils, the stones, unceasingly. In 1809 he was elected a Fellow of his college, and was admitted to holy orders. There never was a vacation not spent in his favorite study. Some one describing his room at Oxford, writes: "I entered a long corridor-like room, which was filled with rocks, shells, and bones in dire confusion, and in a sort of sanctum at the end was my friend in a black gown, looking like a necromancer, sitting on one rickety chair, covered with some fossils, and clearing out a fossil bone from a matrix."

Such conduct as a devotion to old stones and fossils naturally awakened suspicion. The other College Fellows did not like it. New studies meant dangerous innovations. They began to be afraid of him—of his influence. Learning that Buckland proposed going to Italy, an authoritative elder said: "Well, Buckland is going to Italy; so, thank God, we shall hear no more of this geology."

In 1816 Buckland went to Germany and France. In Weimar he called on Goethe, and he writes: "We saw Goethe, and at Freyberg visited Werner, who gave us a grand supper, and talked learnedly of his books and music, and anything but geology." No matter where he went Buckland's attention was directed toward his particular studies. He was ever hunting specimens. Returning to Oxford, he devoted himself more eagerly then ever to geology. A quarry always had irresistible attractions for him. His mount was a favorite old black mare. She had such an intimate acquaintance with her master's hobbies that whenever she came to a quarry she would stand stock still.

In 1813 Buckland succeeded to the Readership of Minerology at Oxford. At once his lectures attracted attention. It was by his unaided talent that there came a recognition of geology. At last, considered as a science, there came an indorsement, for in 1819 Buckland occupied the chair of a professor. It is pleasant to learn that Sir Joseph Banks said that there was "no one in England so competent to fill it," and that Sir Walter Scott did all he could to advance Buckland's interests.

Geology at once became no longer "a subterranean science." There were still heavy persons, calling themselves "utilitarians," who were always wanting to know "how science could be made profitable." Buckland's answer was that the claims of geology rested on a much higher basis. "The utility of science is founded upon other and nobler views than those of mere pecuniary profit and tangible advantage. The human mind has an appetite for truth of every kind, physical as well as moral, and the real utility of science is to afford gratification to this appetite." In his treatise setting forth the connection between geology and religion, he treats the whole subject, and as defending the requirements of modern research, the narrowness of bigots has never before or since been so well refuted. To this day there are those who believe that the study of God's earth shakes the foundation of religion.

The peculiar charm of Buckland's lectures struck Ruskin, who was then an undergraduate. He writes in his "Praeteria": "Dr. Buckland was extremely like Sydney Smith in his staple character; no rival with him in wit, but like him in common sense; and his benevolent, cheerful doctrine of Deity. Geology was only the pleasant occupation of his merry life." It was in 1823 that, as a fellow of the Royal Society, Buckland described his researches in the bone cave of Kirkdale. To-day the discovery of the bones of animals belonging to a prehistoric period pass with scarce a comment. But seventy-odd years ago it was considered as something barely credible. It was by the application of common sense principles, aided, of course, by prior observations, that Buckland grasped the entire subject.

Dr. Buckland's marriage to Miss Morland in 1825 was a singularly happy one. The incident by which the two became acquainted is amusing. In the stage coach Buckland was reading a volume of Cuvier. There was a lady seated opposite to him poring over the same book. Of course a conversation at once took place, a mutual liking began, and subsequently marriage. Mrs. Buckland was a keen geologist, and of material assistance to him.

Soon after their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Buckland went to the Continent. In Paris Cuvier was visited. Mrs. Buckland says Cuvier was "very taciturn, but friendly in his conduct." Fresh from the great French paleontologist, how could Buckland look at any bones without classifying them at once? When in Palermo, in the shrine Saint Rosella, what were believed to be her saintly ossuary remains were exposed to the faithful. Regretfully the Englishman was obliged to say: "These are the bones of a goat, not of a woman."

In 1825 Buckland had presented him the living of Stokes Charity, Hants, and the same year he was appointed to the canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, with the degree of D. D. It was in 1831 that the first germ of the British Association was planted. It was, at the beginning, of rather an informal character. At once the association was attacked by the bigots. Baron Bunsen, as late as 1839, wrote that Buckland was persecuted for having asserted "that among fossils there may be pre-Adamite species." That was barefaced infidelity. Buckland tells how about this time he met a fox-hunting clergyman. Buckland was studying some fossils, found in a lias quarry, and Buckland was explaining them, when the sporting cleric said: "'Tis very well for you to humbug those fellows at Oxford with such nonsense, but we know better at Mugbury."

Agassiz, so his American friends remember, always liked to tell of his acquaintance with Buckland. It was the happy meeting of two enthusiasts. Both the Bucklands lost their hearts with the young Swiss professor. The two studied glacier action together, and Lyell was converted.

There was the constant craving, however, on Buckland's mind to be useful to his fellow-men. He has advanced the shortest and the most positive of all axioms, and it is: "That there is no waste in Nature." He set about demonstrating that an acquaintance with science was to the advantage of agriculture. Misery was widespread in England, and now studying what was beneath the surface of the fields, he tried to find out what influence the sub-strata had on the upper-soil. Convinced that there were better methods of cultivation, he endeavored, by example and precept, to explain existing conditions. He helped to reclaim peat bogs. He showed the close relationship between disease and marsh lands. He was among the very first of practical sanitarians. He was one of the founders of the Agricultural Society of Cambridge. He studied in his usual masterly way the potato disease. He did as much as Liebig in making agriculture a science. He showed the value of the phosphates.

In 1845 another honor fell to him. Sir Robert Peel estimated Buckland's value and appointed him to the Deanery of Westminster. Dean Buckland died Aug. 14, 1856, aged seventy-three years, and he is buried in Inslip.

The character of the man can hardly be well understood without some notice of his family life. In his home at Inslip he was the centre of a merry company. He always had a clever thing to say. In his classroom the mot juste was always on his lips. Once he was lecturing on the animals of the past, and, suddenly pausing, he asked one of his class: "What rules the world?" "Haven't an idea," was the answer. "The stomach, Sir," cried Buckland, again mounting his rostrum. "The stomach, Sir, rules the world. The great ones eat the less, and the less the lesser still." If this be materialism, it is none the less an absolute scientific truth.

Buckland was studying, among the very first, what is known to-day as "ichnology," or the understanding of what was the kind of creature which has left us only its foot tracks, those imprints found to-day on slabs of stone. There was one foot track he had discovered on a layer of sandstone which puzzled him. He went to bed with this ichnological riddle in his head. In the middle of the night he woke Mrs. Buckland out of her sleep. The two went down stairs into the kitchen. Mrs. Buckland made some flour paste and spread it on the table. There was a small live tortoise somewhere in the Dean's study. The tortoise was brought in, made to crawl on the table, and the paste showed the exact traces on the sandstone. "The delight of the scientific couple may be imagined." Once lecturing in Scotland on the fossil footsteps of animals, some one said: "Dr. Buckland, all your animals walked in one direction." "Yes," was the reply. "Cheirotherum was a Scotchman, and he always went South."

Dr. Buckland, when away from his house, it is said, always carried a large blue bag with him. It was a convenient receptacle for the stones, fossils, or small creatures the doctor would be always picking up. One day he called four times on Sir Humphrey Davy, and always found him out. As Sir Humphrey had an important engagement with Buckland, he made inquiries of the servant. "Has Dr. Buckland not called to-day?" "No, Sir," said the servant; "there has been nobody here to-day but a man with a bag, who has been here three or four times, and I always told him you were out." A born experimentalist, Dr. Buckland wanted to satisfy himself as to what we might eat. Lord Playfair tells of his having eaten in company with Liebig some queer dishes at Buckland's table, among them hedgehog. A dish of crocodile was tried, but proved "an utter failure." Once, with Black, Hutton, and Playfair, garden snails were tried. The philosophers "determined to overcome natural prejudice." One mouthful was tried, but they could not be persuaded to swallow it.

This volume has the charm that all naturally-written biographies possess, and Mrs. Gordon's task of describing her much-respected father has been to her a labor of love, for never was there a man who did his duty better toward God and his fellowmen than William Buckland.

W. J. LINTON'S RECOLLECTIONS.

THREE SCORE AND TEN YEARS'—1820 TO 1890—RECOLLECTIONS. By W. J. Linton. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Mr. Linton has known and seen a great many distinguished people. He is much more a man of affairs than most artists, having been all his life a radical and a reformer. He was a strong friend of Ireland and a personal friend of Irish revolutionists of the type of Smith O'Brien. He was also in warm sympathy with European republicanism, and was himself a participant in some of the movements made on behalf of democratic progress in Europe.

Mr. Linton was, for instance, one of a committee which sent out three ships to the aid of Garibaldi in Sicily. He gives a romantic account of the vicissitudes of the life of Capt. De Rohan, who was in command of this expedition and who died in this country. De Rohan was a strong friend of Mazzini. He had been fighting for Peruvian independence in South America, and had returned to Europe to help Italy. He had already chartered three ships, which took Garibaldi's force to Italy—the Washington, the Frankin, and the Oregon. The committee enrolled 1,000 men and had them on board a vessel at Harwich. The expedition was called an "excursion to Sicily." The English Government was, of course, well aware of the true character of the "excursion," but did not wish to interfere unless compelled to take notice of it. We find our wood engraver, artist, and poet for a whole night in command of this force.

Years afterward De Rohan came to this country and lived with Mr. Linton for some months at New-Haven. Mr. Linton describes him as a "distinguished-looking man, tall, well built, handsome, and possessing great strength, the beau ideal of a sea king." He had become a naturalized American, and his business in this country was to persuade the Government, through Mr. Marsh, to obtain from the Italian Government payment for the three ships he had chartered for Garibaldi's use and which had been drafted into the Italian Navy. The three ships were never paid for, and De Rohan died in poverty at Washington.

Mr. Linton gives an odd glimpse of a visit he paid to President Grant at the instance of Mazzini. Mazzini thought the United States Government might do something for Italian liberty. He was introduced by Wendell Phillips to Secretary Rawlings, and was by him taken to see President Grant. Mr. Linton's comment is: "Was met with enough courtesy and listened to, but with no appearance of interest or understanding, and came out grieved and disheartened." He considers the habitual attitude of Americans toward the European friends of liberty "selfish."

Mr. Linton refers to the dinner the American Consul in London gave to Mazzini—an incident of considerable notoriety at the time and which got the Consul and his country in some difficulty. It has been said that Mazzini trapped the unfortunate Consul into giving the dinner, the Italian believing that it would work in some way to the advantage of republicanism in Europe. Mazzini would only dine with the Consul on condition that Garibaldi, Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and other exiles in London were invited. It is said that an old Pole had to pay a sovereign to get his uniform out of pawn before he could attend the dinner. Mr. Linton's explanation is that Mazzini only meant that he did not wish to accept the civility of the Consul as a personal compliment to himself.

The author quotes at length from the lately-published recollections of Carlyle by Sir Charles Duffy. Carlyle, of course, did not like radicals and reformers, but he probably, as was often his custom, said more than he meant in the following comment on Mr. Linton: "Also do not mind Linton, who is a well-meaning enough, but, I fear, extremely windy, creature of the Louis Blanc George Sand species." Sir Charles Duffy's comment on this remark of Carlyle is as follows:

"W. J. Linton, the well-known wood engraver, (and who, judging him by the illustrations of one of his own poems, was also an artist of profuse fancy and skillful pencil,) was less a French republican of the school of George Sand and Louis Blanc than an English republican of the school of Milton and Cromwell, to which Carlyle himself may be said to have belonged. Like many gifted young Englishmen of the time, he found himself drawn toward The Nation and contributed to it largely in prose and verse. The prose was, for the most part, controversial, justifying or illustrating opinions on which he differed with the editor; the poetry was incitements toward a generous and lofty nationality. I was delighted at the time, and still recall with pleasure the pictures he drew of the future we aimed to create."

There are many allusions to Carlyle in the book, most of which present that great man in a very favorable light. On one occasion Linton went to Carlyle to obtain his signature to a commutation of a sentence of death which had been passed upon three men. There had been an uprising in Wales, and three men, one of whom was named Frost, had been condemned to death. Linton sought the assistance of two persons, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle. Of his visit to Carlyle he says:

"I had never seen him and had no introduction except my purpose. He received me well, talked with me, but would not sign the protest, which included Frost. 'No!' he said; 'he respected the Quaker principle, but force must be met by force; who took the sword must expect to perish by the sword,' or words to that effect. Then he spoke of the men. 'Poor Frost!' and tears were in his eyes; 'but I am sorry for him.' From him I went to his neighbor, Leigh Hunt, who received me with most kindly warmth and unhesitatingly gave me his signature. Yet, as I went away, I thought there was something in the manner of Carlyle's refusal which touched me more closely than even Hunt's prompt acquiescence. There was a deep-heartedness in it in which I have kept faith, despite all harshnesses of utterance, which, I think, have not justly characterized him."

Mr. Linton tells an incident which is greatly to the credit of Carlyle's humanity. A poor crazy young German who had been a member of a vegetarian society near Richmond was found one morning digging in the garden "mit nodings on." Carlyle took the young man into his own house until the young man's friends in Germany could take care of him. One is reminded by this incident of Carlyle's own comment, upon Dr. Johnson's carrying home the poor, diseased girl and his contrasting it with benevolence of the charity ball sort.

Mr. Linton has been thrown much with English literary people; his wife, Mrs. Lynn Linton, is herself a distinguished novelist and writer of essays. His acquaintances include many of the well-known literary people living in London during the middle decades of the century. We find an interesting sketch of Leigh Hunt's family. There was Jacintha, a daughter, whom her father used to call "monkey face," and John Hunt, the eldest son, a man not without brains, but of some singularities, such as this, that after breakfasting with a friend he would borrow a book and pledge it at the nearest pawnbroker's. Thornton Hunt he describes as "a man rather below average height, deserving rather than his sister the name of 'monkey-face,' but bright, clever, and very winning—a man, in spite of his physiognomy, who had his way with women; far too much so, it was notorious, with the pretty wife of his friend, George Henry Lewes, the two men only quarreling over the expense of the double family." The present writer has met Thornton Hunt, but remembers him as a sardonic person of rather quiet manners, not at all "monkey-faced," however.

Mr. Linton gives one of the most interesting sketches we have met with of Richard Hengist Horne, author of "Orion." By the way, this poem was issued at the price of 1 farthing, Horne wishing to prove that the public did not care for poetry. He proved his case, very few of the volumes being sold. Mr. Linton speaks of him as "small in stature but with a grand head, beautiful in young days, when he was a cadet at Woolwich." He served afterward in the war for Mexican independence, for which service he drew up to the time of his death a small annuity. Later, in Australia, he had command of the escort of gold from the mines, and he sat in the Australian Legislature. Mr. Linton says:

"He was a musician, played well on the guitar, and sang well. I was in England at the end of 1882, and during the following year and half of 1884, and, our acquaintanceship resumed, spent many evenings with the old man at his lodgings in Northumberland Street, Marylebone. Through the two Winters he would cook our dinner at the stove in his sitting room, priding himself on his cooking, (he was very much of an epicure, an epicurean in his life,) and we ate on what room was left by books and letters on a little round table before the fire. He had always good wine, supplied by an admiring friend, and we sat and talked of books or of his Australian life. He was proud of showing how strong, in spite of his years (his dated with the century) his physique still was, and one evening he showed me his bare foot, that I might see he was really web-footed. He had taken several prizes for swimming; on one occasion had been thrown into the water hands and feet tied, to prove that merely touching the end of a straw could keep a man afloat—of course he did not need the straw. After reaching the three score years and ten he leaped from the pier at Eastbourne to give a lesson in swimming. One evening I found him not in his usual spirits. He had been dining out the evening before, and I thought there had been some imprudent excess. A day or two later he was in bed with gastric fever, and only recovered sufficiently to go for change of air to the sea at Margate, where after a few days he died. We buried the old man there, though it had been his wish to be laid near Charles Lamb at Edmonton. I am not sure that he had known Lamb, though it may have been. Hazlitt he had known, and I believe, had nursed in his last sickness."

Mr. Linton's volume contains a great deal of interesting reminiscence. One of its most marked and agreeable qualities is its kindliness.

SCOTCHMEN IN ANTARCTIC WATERS

FROM EDINBURGH TO THE ANTARCTIC. An Artist's Notes and Sketches During the Dundee Antarctic Expedition of 1892-93. By W. G. Burn Murdoch. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

As your true Scot has an economic turn, Dundee thought that a good stroke of business could be done in the antarctic seas with some little discovery, or "twa" ducks might be killed with "ane" stone. Sir John Ross, a Scot himself, of Balsarroch, never could have made such a mistake as to insist that the Baloena mysticetus, the right whale, or bowhead of Greenland, had been seen in the antarctic waters by him when it did not exist at all. Anyhow, some active and enterprising Dundee whalers got up a Dundee antarctic expedition, with the purpose of finding those whales.

Now what makes Baloena mysticetus such a delectable whale? Mr. W. G. Burn Murdock, who has the happiest knack of explaining things, requests of us to look at The Ladies' Pictorial, a journal devoted to the wants of the English or Scotch woman. There you will find no end of apparent syphs, walking around half alive, "willowy things with their blood all squeezed into their heads." What can a woman do without her whalebone? Suppose she flies to celluloid or steel as a pis allez. Anyhow, learn that the whalebone in the head of bowhead is worth anything from £2,000 to £3,000. "Naturally a whale with such a fortune in its mouth has been in great request, and in consequence has become so scarce, or so retiring, that of late years arctic whalers have found their formerly profitable industry almost a failure."

The Dundodians may have cared not much for the scientific part of the trip to the antipodes, but rather looked at "the gran' commumcial acpecs o' the expedeetion." They got together four fair vessels, the Baloena, of 417 tons, being the best ship of the fleet. She was of Scandinavian build, made for the whaling business, and the stanchest and slowest of old tubs, though having a small engine and screw. What was done in the way of science, thrown in by the Royal Geographical and Meteorological Societies, did not amount to much. They sent some instruments, but where the expedition was more than fortunate was in obtaining the services of Mr. Burn Murdoch as scribe and artist. This gentleman writes about his trip to the antarctic in the merriest and most entertaining manner. No matter how poor were the accommodations on board, how mean the food, he never grumbles. It might blow hard or there was a dead calm; it never ruffled our author. He has descriptive powers of a high merit, and tells charmingly of the wierd scenes he sees.

Then, too, in the little world of forty-eight men on board of the ships he catches all of the traits of the crew, and at once is in sympathy with them. There are illustrations and picture makers. Mr. Burn Murdoch is to be complimented on his artistic skill. There are innumerable sketches of distinguished merit in this volume. Some of them show the happiest of contrast. The artist is not always penned up in his narrow quarters in his cubby hole on board ship. He gives you not alone the best idea of the mighty icebergs, but glimpses of elegant life, such as he had left at home in Edinburgh or London or Paris. There are two or three little sketches of girlish faces in his volume, with an interior or so which are highly clever. Just as Sir Joshua Reynolds (may) have said, "nulla dies sine linea," Mr. Burn Murdock might have followed out Sir Joshua's advice, but he writes that it is a mistaken idea that an artist can never let a day go by "without destroying a plain surface." Maybe it was hard enough to keep upright at times on the ship—and impossible to make any sketch at all.

There never was a vessel that took a worse pounding at the start than did the Baloena. The sailors very properly commenced to wonder whether there was not a Jonah on board. At last they decided that there was. It was a stowaway cat. Poor pussy had a bar of iron tied around her neck and was dropped overboard during a snorting gale of wind. The getting rid of a cat has, as everybody knows, the happiest of effects. Puss was no sooner in her watery grave than fine weather set in. Mr. Burn Murdoch refers to this eventful circumstance, and says the "cat was treated with the greatest consideration to the last, and we got nothing but gales for our kindness."

At last, after pretty nearly a 9,000 miles' sail, the Falkland Islands were reached. The ship was revictualed, coaled, and a search made for whalebone in the South Shetlands. The furthest point to the extreme south which was reached was Joinville Island.

No whalebone was found. The fault was that the right kind of whale never was seen, but seals were in abundance. The seals and the penguins were innocents. They had never seen man before, and did not know how cruel he was. They offered themselves for slaughter. Before the ship's crew was through 4,800 seals were killed. The men never stopped. On Sunday they kept on killing. In Dundee, where the Covenanting forbears would have risen in anger if a man had whistled of a Sunday, killing seals on a Sabbath in the antipodes might have been considered as "a wark o' neecessitee."

THE NEW NOVELS.

Clearly a Superfluous Woman.

POPPAEA. By Julien Gordon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

"Julien Gordon" is in danger of diminishing her fame by writing too much. "Poppaea" has some of the fascinating qualities of her earlier novels, and many passages show keen observation, happy invention, and literary skill. These are chiefly the lighter passages, descriptions of social functions, reports of conversations, and the like, which are generally highly entertaining and never dull. Her literary style is always rather flamboyant, and in this book is sometimes positively hysterical, and sometimes exceedingly careless, yet it is pleasing. But her plot is the tritest and least imaginative, and her principal personages (this is not true of some of the subordinate characters) are overelaborated commonplaces. Exactly the same story, with a climax a shade or two less indecent, is told in the last novel of Constance Woolson, "Horace Chase."

That is far from Miss Woolson's best work, but it is vastly truer to life than "Poppaea," and Mrs. Cruger reproduces Chase, Ruth Franklin, and Walter Willoughby in Hazlewood, Poppaea, and the ineffable Grafton—or produces in a different and less real atmosphere the same personages, for we do not intend to imply plagiarism. Doubtless the literary taste that accepts the writings of "The Duchess," and finds ecstatic enjoyment in Ouida would prefer Mrs. Cruger's to Miss Woolson's treatment of the theme, which, after all, is the old, old one of one woman and two men.

The woman is young, beautiful, of rare wit, of good blood, and shockingly poor. One of the men is a millionaire or worse, with a constitution of iron and a will of steel. Him she marries. The other is simply ineffable, with a flow of language. Him she loves. There is still another man who loves her, and he is useful in dénouement. From poverty she goes to vast wealth, from that to poverty again, from honor to shame. She dies déclassée, of hemorrhage. One does not tire of reading about her, but she never deceives one. She is an impossible creature. Ruth Franklin was LOT.

More Scotch Dialect Tales.

BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH. By Ian Maclaren. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Here is another volume of the "Window in Thrums" and "Stickit Minister" variety. As there is a vast difference between the quality of Mr. Crockett's work and Mr. Barrie's, so the quality of Ian Maclaren's differs from either of them, but they all treat of the same kind of men and women and dwell long upon unimportant happenings, and if Mr. Barrie had not begun the thing so charmingly in his Thrums sketches, probably the voices of Crockett and Maclaren would never have been heard on this side of the Atlantic.

We should not care to deter any one from reading these sketches who has a liking for Scotch scenery, dialect, humor, and pathos, especially the latter. Pathos, indeed, is the distinctive quality of Mr. Maclaren's writing. It may be that there is a trifle too much of it, but it is true, unforced, irresistible. There is not a hint of the dramatic, for instance, in the tale called "A Lad of Pairts." It tells simply of the ambition of a Scotch peasant boy to become a man of learning, and the sickness that overwork brings upon his ill-nourished body, his death, and funeral. There is not a false note or a hint of mere sentimentality in it all, but its influence is not to be escaped from. The scene of the tales—there are seven of them—is in a hamlet or district called Drumtochty, and the familiar types of farmer, pedagogue, preacher, and mechanic all appear, and there is the usual supply of good Presbyterian doctrine.

By Mrs. Burton Harrison.

A BACHELOR MAID. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Why did the fussy, shallow Mr. Justice Irving, who knew nothing about the inside of books or a woman's soul, though he was a widower, have such a nice daughter as was Marion? Why did he, wanting that clever and somewhat self-sufficing Gordon, the rising young constitutional lawyer, for a son-in-law—why did he offend Marion by always saying to her, "Wait until Gordon gets hold of you"? Then Marion was in revolt. So one day she made up her mind that she would not marry Gordon, and then she was wretched. A woman, especially a young one, cannot remain morbid solus. She wanted some one to share her misery, and so invited Mrs. Sara Stauffer, relict of Prof. Stauffer. Sara was bright, pretty, and, though harping on woman's rights, was looking to the main chance. Sara had been a teacher, when a maiden, in the school Marion had gone to. Marion invited Mrs. Stauffer to console her. Sara finds out the trouble between her pupil and Gordon, and tries hard to bag Gordon for herself.

Gordon sees into the character of Sara, and does a bit of detective work. He tracks back Mrs. Stauffer to her source and her deviations, and discovers that, while she lived with the Socialistic German, she had not married him. Still, Stauffer was dead. Gordon is about to explode a mine under madame's pretty feet, when, suddenly, the advocate of woman's rights induces Mr. Justice Irving to become her husband. Then, indeed, has Marion a true grievance. She leaves her home and sets up a bachelor's lodge in a flat wilderness with Miss Mignon Cox, who also has dismissed her own true love, Clifford, without due cause. An extraneous Russian, the Baron Stremof, a flattened Kalmuck portrait, turns the tables. He wants Marion. Both Marion and Mignon see what ninnies they have been making of themselves, and they haul down the flag which trails on top of their bachelor's quarters, and then they become the legitimate spoil of their two faithful lovers.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has a good, sound style, and is not afraid of using the proper word. Ought a woman to "teach her husband how to love her ethically, not physically"? There is a great deal about the advance women have made in securing their proper legal rights, and women may learn from Mrs. Harrison just where they stand. After all, it is only a small, noisy faction of the Sisterhood who are dissatisfied and screaming. You cannot change the physican condition of men or women by act of Parliament. The woman is queen at home, and at home only, and when you upset her, or she wants to upset herself, there will be anarchy. The lesson Mrs. Burton Harrison inculcates is an excellent one. When the man becomes higher, then the woman will follow suit. That is within her physical limitations, and the body and the brain in both sexes are closely connected. Somehow a healthy man never has much sympathy for a cranky woman, be she even young.

Jewish Tales from the French.

JEWISH TALES. Translated from the French of Lepold von Sacher-Masoch. By Harriet Lieber Cohen. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Sacher-Masoch, whose reputation as a romancist is only secondary to that of Franzos, is fortunate in finding such an intelligent and appreciative translator as is Mrs. Harriet Lieber Cohen. There are turns of phrases and idiosyncrasies in this collection of Jewish stories which would lose their color unless intelligently worked up.

Jews are made the actors in all the States in Europe. One of the scenes is laid in Jerusalem. This one may be briefly described. Galeb Jekarim is the pure student. He exists so as to read his Talmud. He is, though young, an ascetic. His is a nostalgia, "a wasting nostalgia." His longing is to visit the home of his forefathers. He lives only to visit Jerusalem. He goes forth from his home somewhere, say, in Gallicia—and, almost penniless, undertakes on foot the arduous journey. Somehow he reaches Jaffa and makes his way over "the stony

PARIS GRIEF AND SMILES

Impressions Made on the People by the Events in Russia.

LIVING PICTURES TO BE REFINED

What It Cost to Discover America and What M. Zola Gains by Discovering Rome — Political Small Talk.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—There has been, there will be, no end of governmental solicitation about the national grief of France. It is as sincere as it is general. During long dreary days the nation watches, hoping against hope. Russia is far off, but the Czar was near to the heart of France. Nobody knows or cares anything about the laws or the customs of the friendly country. It was their chief that the people had learned to esteem. Never has the Fête des Morts given greater sorrow.

Just one week ago, in the year 1893, M. Carnot replied to the Czar's telegram that the spontaneous and cordial welcome given to the brave Russian sailors testified once more to the deep sympathy uniting the two countries. Both men have now passed away, but the singular sympathy of their faith and its expression will live. The President of the French Republic met his death under such tragic circumstances as to terrify the world, and the Czar suffered his long agony with the serenity of a martyr.

The loss of the Czar may not change the even course of events. The quiet, dignified reserve of the people comes from this conviction. They pick up and treasure fervently every little item of news; all the heartrending gossip of the intimate life of the Russian family. Words of sympathy have been wired with extraordinary profusion. The French do not usually waste either stamps or cable expense. There is no conventionality about it and no obligation. It is done because the people want to do it.

Every house, even in any quiet quarter of the city, has a flag hiding its tricolor under the folds of dark crape.

If anything can console the wife of Alexander III., universal expression of regret must be most soothing. It has been asked how such distinct nations, such contrasting races, can really feel true and loyal friendship for each other. But all Europe noticed that the United States, too, was friendly in the affectionate words of Mr. Cleveland, which were reported here in all the papers with pleasant recognition of the fairness and broadness of our ways.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate paid homage to the memory of Alexander III. A few Socialists were absent, but the trouble they took was rather amusing. The discourse of M. Challemel Lacour was a remarkable one; for the moment every division of feeling was forgotten in a common sentiment. The patriotism of France bowed to that of Russia. As the people put it, "'tis easier to invent war nowadays, and to kill people like flies, than it is to keep peace."

The same humble critics of passing events, more rational than their superiors because they live nearer humanity, have apparently formed two opinions of Nicholas II. His kind, almost affectionate, messages, and those of the Czarina, are accepted as gospel truth. The people, in their penny newspapers, find no trace of the foreign raillery concerning the simplicity of French sensitiveness. They associate, in truly French manner, the father with the son. As the father willed, so will the son; and instead of picking of thorns from roses, the people are collecting items of Russian domestic news and putting together a pretty legend which will outlive the more pompous official expressions of trust.

The tell you how Nicholas first met his fiancée—when the two children walked hand in hand at the ceremony of the coronation of Alexander III.; how very stern and ferocious Gen. Danilovitch was to his pupil, and how often the Czarina interfered in her tenderly loving way. They even delight in that mysterious love adventure which everybody reports in a different way. The familiar phrase of the late Emperor, "My son is of the opposition, like a Frenchman," delights the people. If they regret the marriage of Nicholas with a German wife, it is only because he "may not speak French so much." They love the new Emperor for his father's sake, and they respect his deference to that memory. They mourn because their grief is genuine and without apprehension. They are quite willing to take the sorrow as it may come, partly because insouciance is a portion of their birthright, but also because they feel their strength of purpose and will. It is not fatalism, it is self-reliance.

French politics has given little news this week. The Chambers have enjoyed considerable sharpshooting in the way of stupid interpellation. It will be interesting to know that M. Mirman must be a soldier while he continues to be a representative, and that he must cease to be a Deputy when he shoulders the gun. This newly-discovered contradiction demands new laws.

When the Madagascar question comes to the light of public instruction, the Chambers will become interesting. Meanwhile the Budget Commission fairly gasps at the new idea of the Minister of Finance as regards the contemplated law of taxation on inheritance. Everybody here, while not waiting for dead men's shoes, may expect to inherit from somebody a little sum of money or a bit of land. It must be a very poor devil who is to get nothing but old shoes, and the new project, once adopted, will certainly make trouble. The next elections will determine a change in the political management of the country, and this alteration will shape itself toward reaction.

Nothing could be more discreet than the tact of the President in his representative conduct since the death of the Czar. Associating the memory of Carnot with the event was particularly thoughtful. He is trying his best to please everybody. This must be difficult, for he is being severely attacked. The Libre Parole and the Intransigeant were acquitted, but not Chambord, in spite of the valuable defense of M. Jaures. The radical speaker inspired respect, but when he denounced an attack upon the entire Perier family, not neglecting third cousins and distant connections, even a French jury awoke to the necessity of protecting the Chief of State. The republicans here have been obliged to learn this democratic lesson not born to the monarchical soil.

As every one anticipated, M. Le Myre de Vilers returns from his diplomatic mission with a declaration of war. The journey was necessary, if the result was foreseen, for French residents had to be protected in Tamatave. An army of 20,000 men will be sent out, and in spite of the discussion which the Chamber of Deputies will generate, patriotism will push the campaign as rapidly as possible. Without running into extremes, it is to be assumed that England here will not make an exception to her general rule, did not throw oil upon the troubled Hovas waters.

England's little Egyptian game has not made the political pot boil over with indignation, and Lord Cromer has enjoyed his broad smile over himself. The French are quite willing to let small things pass, and they have still that childlike, respectable faith in the final fulfilling of the old-time agreement.

The resignation of M. de Caprivi and of Count Eulenburg was a thunderbolt. The former has always shown conciliation; not grace, but honesty. He was not mighty, like Bismarck, but he seemed true. His successor is not disliked, but feared, because his true reasons for abandonment of a better position—better in independence and in profit—do not appear clear. The question, after all, remains the same. What will William do? His main wit seems to be the continuous finding of obedient servants.

It is little Switzerland that shows the pluck of moderation and common sense. By a tremendous majority she has overthrown the Machiavellian idea of division of customs duties, so arranged as to be an easy prey; for, the Swiss went back to their classics and wrote on their electoral banner: "I fear the Greeks, when bringing gifts."

M. Sagasta is again trying the seesaw game. He thinks that as long as he remains a pivot all will be well. He has been clever at this sort of thing for two years. Protection sails the ship of State now. Both the Queen Regent and her little son must grasp republican hands to consolidate the throne. The angelic patience of the Queen and her motherly devotion make her blind wisdom almost saintlike. She has accepted a trust, and the fairy kingdom has indeed a godmother.

The elections of Tuesday have provoked almost sensational interest here. Without understanding all the whims and ways of American politics, the Tammany overthrow is estimated as a great political demonstration of honesty; but the extraordinary position of Mr. Cleveland as a Democratic President in the presence of a Republican majority is recognized as a problem which would be fatal to public interest anywhere except in the United States.

Were eyes and hearts not strained toward Russia, the terrible crime of Capt. Dreyfus would be an event more talked about than it is. His position was particularly important. He could lay hands on documents beyond the reach of men of far higher grade. Although it is not authoritatively admitted that the papers were sold to Germany by M. Dreyfus, the fact seems clear. Public opinion feels no mercy. It demands that an example should be made. The Government says as little as possible, the upper circles in the clubs whisper the bits of news which creep out, but the common people talk aloud.

The attention of Jenkins is particularly interested in the footsteps of M. Zola, who seems really to have discovered Rome, if he has not found the Pope. Some one has just calculated how much it cost to discover America. This lover of precise statements says that the whole business made a total of about 36,000 lires. It has taken a long time to get at the facts. If Columbus had loved interviews as much as does M. Zola, he might not have been quite as celebrated, but he would have made more money.

The Turpin inventions seem to grow less formidable as they distinctly reach publicity. About the same thing was used in the Continental armies before 1870, when uncertainty of aim induced abandonment of the fuse. M. Turpin claims for his invention all the qualities lacking in the previous system.

As in America, tableaux vivants are exciting discussion here. While there is no French Lady Somerset to interfere, the crowd goes to the Folies Bergères, where the attempt is a timid one. The idea is not novel enough, not artistic enough, to excite Paris—a city where Ford's Annabella has made the best literary sensation of the day. Here the pantomime will take up the tableaux vivants in a more refined form, and Weldon Hawkins and Jean Lorrain are to be the first introducers of the coming literary fad.

I wonder if the remarks of the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth have come to your ears. Starting from the idea that to the pure all things are pure, he sees no harm in concert halls, variety shows, and living pictures. He finds them only stupid.

Two items from Germany as "mots de la fin." First, the name—copyrighted—of a new society formed in Strasburg to facilitate the visiting of the cathedral, or rather of its steeple—Strassburgermünsterthurmplattformalletageeinodermehreremahleersteigungsverein. Lockjaw is the result.

To counteract such evil propensity, medically-recognized legalized imbecility is to be protected in the public schools of Germany. By order of the Government, children's heads are to be examined, and, according to this examination and its result, your child is to be classed with the intelligent children or turned over to the fools. When you consider how many brilliant pupils make terrible idiots, it is rather hard to be obliged to elongate one's ears by order, just because bumps of the head have a curious twist or improper prominence.

L. K.

COLUMBUS HALL IN ORANGE FINISHED

The Parochial School of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 1.—After more than two years of painstaking work the parochial school of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, known as Columbus Hall, is complete and perfect in every detail, and was formally opened this week, with the annual church fair and a special entertainment on Thanksgiving evening, when the Arion Mandolin Club provided a delightful programme. The building, with its handsome trimmings, fittings, and furnishings, has cost about $150,000, and is probably the handsomest school building in the State, having been designed by Jeremiah O'Rourke of Newark, the Supervising Architect at Washington until his recent resignation at the request of Secretary Carlisle.

Columbus Hall stands on one of the most commanding spots in this city, near its business centre, and directly opposite St. John's Church, at White and Ridge Streets, and may be seen from any of the adjoining towns.

The statue of the Sacred Heart, heavily gilded, and with its arms extended heavenward, which surmounts the dome, presents a striking appearance when outlined against a clear sky. A large bronze statue of Christopher Columbus guards the main entrance.

The new building has a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 76 feet, and is Romanesque in general design, with a central building and a large wing on either side. The walls, below the water-table and as high as the second story of the main façade, are of rock-faced Belleville stone, the rest of the building being of pressed buff-colored brick, with stone belt courses and ornamental terra cotta trimmings. The three massive arch windows, two stories in height, which rise as one, symbolic of the Trinity, above the arched main entrance, is a striking feature of the façade. There are also large arched entrances for the boys and girls on either side of the building, and a rear entrance. The roof is covered with glazed Spanish tiles, and the building is practically fire-proof. The stairway frames are of iron, and the treads of slate, and there are two winding staircases, one in front and one in the rear, leading from the basement to the fourth and top floor. The building is thoroughly ventilated, is heated by steam through two non-explosive boilers, and is lighted by both electricity and gas.

There is a large assembly room in the basement, besides the lavatories, &c. The office and the reception room are on either side of the main entrance on the ground floor, and behind them on either side of the hall and the long corridor are eight classrooms. In the rear is a large, well-stocked library. The halls and corridor floors are laid with mosaic tiles. On the second floor is a large assembly room, with a seating capacity of 450, and seven classrooms.

The feature of the third and fourth floors is the theatre, which occupies the whole of the main building, and has a seating capacity of 1,150. It is handsomely arranged and decorated, has a gallery and special scenery, and stage settings. It is now the largest and best theatrical hall in this city, and is thoroughly fire-proof, being supplied with an iron fire-proof curtain to shut off the stage from the auditorium in case of fire, and the proscenium arch being composed of brick. On the third floor there are also four classrooms in the wings. The interior of the building is finished throughout in oak, except in the basement, where pine is used. Except on the ground floor, the floors are covered with asbestos, on which, in turn, a mock marble floor is laid. There are cloakrooms and sinks on all the floors.

This handsome structure is the result of years of arduous planning and zealous work on the part of the pastor of St. John's Church, the Rev. Father Hugh P. Fleming, and it now stands as a monument to his perseverance, ability, and devotion to a worthy project. The history of the construction of the school is told in the following statement placed in the cornerstone:

"To the Glory of Almighty God: In honor of His Blessed Mother Immaculate under the invocation and patronage of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. This building, destined for the religious and secular education of the Catholic youth of both sexes, was begun in the month of October, 1892, and, to perpetuate the fact, is called Columbus Hall. The cornerstone was laid by the Right Rev. W. M. Wigger, Bishop of Newark, on Low Sunday, April 9, the year of our Salvation, 1893, of the Discovery of America 401, of the Independence of the United States 117, Leo XIII. being Supreme Pontiff, Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., filling the Metropolitan See of New-York; Grover Cleveland being President of the United States, and George T. Werts Governor of the Commonwealth of New-Jersey. The Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, preached on the occasion. The Rev. H. P. Fleming, rector; the Rev. J. W. McDowell, President of the School Committee; the Rev. J. McDonald, Daniel Quinlan, John O'Rourke, John T. Platt, John B. Everitt, Daniel T. Minihan, Daniel Brophy, School Committee.

Dickens's Full Name.

The novelist's name in full was Charles John Huffham Dickens. So it stands in the Portsea register. Dickens probably did not so sign it a score times in his life. When he did, he spelled Huffham without the second h.—Notes and Queries.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

With the announcement of the selection of the staff of Governor-elect Morton, the National Guard has been relieved of considerable anxiety. The staff question has been the paramount discussion for several weeks. While progressive Guardsmen are of the opinion that the appointments in some cases could have been much better, they also admit that they could have been much worse. Naturally the principal office on the staff of the Governor-elect has excited the most comment. On the appointment of an Adjutant General more than any other officer does the welfare of the National Guard depend. In the executive ability of this officer, and his knowledge of the needs of the service, coupled with no half hearted interest in his work, lies the efficiency of the force.

An incompetent Captain means a poor company, and an incompetent Colonel means a poor regiment, and so on all the way up.

It was due to the ability of Adjt. Gen. Porter in exercising the functions of his office for the last nine years that the National Guard of New-York stands the superior of any similar force in the United States. An incompetent Adjutant General could not have kept pace with the times. He would be ignorant of the needs of the service, and of the necessary rules and orders of instruction to be promulgated from time to time. It requires a thorough soldier and one who has made a close study of the service of the day to fill the office of Adjutant General as it should be filled. Ex-Col. McAlpin, who is to assume the responsibilities of Adjutant General Jan. 1, is practically devoid of any substantial military record. To be sure, he served in the National Guard for thirteen years when the service was not to be compared to what it is at present. His record as Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, which extended a little over two years, cannot be called a brilliant one. If a considerable portion of the National Guard officers were not pleased at the appointment of Col. McAlpin, it is hardly to be wondered at, especially when he succeeds an officer like Gen. Porter, who has a reputation extending all over the United States.

Even before he was appointed Adjutant General, Gen. Porter, as Colonel of the Twenty-second, had established for himself a record of ability as a commanding officer of rare merit.

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Col. McAlpin has yet to make his record in military life. In business he has proved himself a man of exceptional ability, and there are those who are sanguine that he will prove a very capable officer at the head of the Guard. But such appointments are risky, and behind the times.

The general hope is expressed that Col. McAlpin may prove an agreeable surprise. Military men will not be slow in appreciating and seconding any efforts on his part toward the efficiency of the Guard. Personally, he is very popular, and, if he embodies this characteristic with an intelligent display of military ability, Guardsmen will have no reason to regret his appointment.

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Capt. George W. Rand of Company F, Seventh Regiment, than whom there is no more competent and popular company commander in the Guard, is happy in having, on Friday last, completed a quarter of a century's continuous service in the ranks of the Seventh. This is by no means all of the Captain's military experience. He first undertook the responsibilities of military life in the Massachusetts Rifle Battalion, which rendered efficient duty in the Boston riots in 1863. From 1865 to 1871 the Captain was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Nov. 30, 1869, Capt. Rand joined Company F, Seventh Regiment, was promoted Corporal Nov. 14, 1871, Sergeant Oct. 4, 1872, First Sergeant Nov. 7, 1873, Second Lieutenant May 23, 1876, Adjutant Nov. 16, 1882, and Captain of Company F Aug. 22, 1889.

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The members of Company G, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Dewson, have invited the members of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, to a "Dutch," which is to be given at Jaeger's on the evening of Dec. 12. A committee to manage the affair, of which Mr. Frank S. Miller is Chairman, has been selected.

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In he forty-third competition for the Abeel Trophy in the Seventh Regiment, which was won by Company F a few nights ago, there was made the biggest score on record—649 points out of a possible 700—made by a team of ten men. A member of the regiment has selected the ten best scores from men among the different teams in the contest, and the aggregate of this combination as a team would, it is confidently asserted, be able to hold its own against any team that could be brought against it. The aggregate score of the ten best shots would have resulted in 671 points out of a possible 700. The combination of scores are as follows:

Private E. H. Fitch, Company F, 33, 35, or 68; Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Company F, 33, 35, or 68; Corp. J. L. Roberts, Company I, 33, 35, or 68; Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., Company B, 33, 35, or 68; Lieut. F. H. Clark, Company D, 33, 34, or 67; Sergt. W. H. Ganssen, Company A, 33, 34, or 67; Private J. W. Halstead, Company C, 32, 35, or 67; Capt. D. A. Nesbitt, Company B, 33, 33, or 66; Private C. W. Henry, Company A, 32, 34, or 66, and Private W. N. Bavier, Company C, 31, 35, or 66.

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The Fourteenth Regiment, escorted by the war veterans under Gen. Fowler, will parade next Thursday to attend the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the new armory.

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The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, although celebrated in many ways, is especially noted for its "stag" entertainments. Next Friday it will give an entertainment promising to throw in the shade all previous efforts of this character.

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The beefsteak party given by Lieut. Flanagan at the armory of the Second Battery Saturday evening, Nov. 24, was enjoyable and well attended. Among those present were Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Majors Van Duser, Crocker, and Andrews, First Brigade staff; Capt. William Mitchell, United States Army; Lieuts. R. H. Patterson and David Price, First United States Artillery; Dr. Jarrett, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Louis Wendel, Lieuts. Engleman, Kohler, Becker, Schmidt, and Surgeon Fuchs, First Battery; Senator Stadler and Capt. White, Old Guard; Col. Swift, Capt. Wilson, and the entire membership of the battery.

Lieut. R. H. Patterson of the First United States Artillery won an elaborate leather medal for absorbing the most porterhouse of the evening. A sparring match and recitation followed. The members of the battery appeared in "The Midway Plaisance."

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The following indorsement from the report of Inspector General Thomas McGrath speaks for itself: "The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, was inspected in its elegant new armory, and for the first time was able to inspect with its new pieces. In every respect, it was a neat, soldierly-looking organization. Every man present seemed to be proud of his battery and the new home. The drill following was marked for precision and general excellence. This is a good, reliable, well-drilled, and well-disciplined battery."

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The First Battery, Capt. Wendel, will be reviewed by Gen. Fitzgerald, at its armory, Jan. 9. The usual reception will follow.

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The review of the Twenty-second Regiment will be held at the armory the evening of Dec. 18. Gov. Flower will review.

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The Calumet Club has been selected by the officers of the Twelfth Regiment as the place for holding their annual dinner next Friday.

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The review of the Eighth Battalion and the attending ceremonies held at the armory last Wednesday reflect great credit on the command. The programme was promptly carried out, and the turn-out was large. Major Chauncey was the recipient of many congratulations from the visiting officers among the guests.

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The Second Brigade Signal Corps gave a reception last Monday in their quarters. Contrary to the usual custom, women were invited. The decorations of the rooms and corridor, principally of military and signal equipment, reflected great credit on the designers. Capt. F. T. Leigh explained the various modes of signaling, exhibitions of which were given by members of the corps. The energetic Captain showed that not only was he proficient in signaling, but showed his wide knowledge of the art by illustrating a method of signaling used by Polybius, a Grecian General, over 2,000 years ago. This was sent by Sergeant C. C. D. Cott and Privates L. W. T. Coleman and George W. Will. Sergeant Hotchkiss, with Privates H. D. Atwater, Elliott Bigelow, Jr., John W. Campbell, Hugh S. Congdon, Charles T. Fowler, Charles B. Leverich, W. B. Leverich, A. McDougal, C. R. Smith, R. H. Wallbridge, William Wallace, Jr., and Aylburten Willis, gave a flag drill, illustrating the present method. Corporal Blauvelt read a message sent to him by Corporal Boucher by wand. Upon a telegraph wire stretched between the rifle range and the drill room information was transmitted, and a map which had been drawn by one of the guests was reproduced by the receiver, Corporal Fuller. The telegraph line was in charge of Sergeant H. C. Baldwin and Privates Majestre Leggett and John T. R. Mearns. During Capt. Leigh's explanations the signal kit—flash lantern, heliograph, telegraph and telephone instruments—was shown. A dance followed.

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After Jan. 1 all officers and men of the Thirteenth Regiment will parade in the service uniforms with white trimmings, the application of Col. Austen for the change having been approved at General Headquarters.

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The Volunteer Signal Corps of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, in command of Corp. Graff, went out on horseback Thanksgiving Day, one detachment riding to Fordham Heights and the other to Fort George, where flag signaling was practiced with excellent results.

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A regular meeting of the Vosburgh Veterans was held last Wednesday evening. H. F. Liebenau presided. The following new recruits were mustered in: Col. Edward P. Doherty, who is the Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic; G. K. Ackerman, C. A. Hogrefe, F. D. Hobrook, and W. H. Henry. Chairman A. M. Copeland of the Board of Trustees reported that he had examined Treasurer Shulti's accounts and found them correct, and that the association was financially in good condition. Chairman Moore of the Music Committee reported that Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band had been engaged for Friday night, Feb. 22, 1895, for promenade and dancing music for the Vosburgh Veterans' ball, in honor of Washington's birthday. The new assembly rooms are to be decorated for the occasion.

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There is the liveliest rivalry among the several companies of the Seventh Regiment for the possession of the handsome Nesbitt Trophy, which is to be awarded to the company scoring the greatest number of points in the regimental athletic games to be held at the armory next Saturday evening. This trophy is at present held by Company B. Judging by the work of numerous athletes who have been practicing nightly at the armory for the last month, the struggle for the trophy is going to be very close and exciting. The following are the number of points made by each company at the games of last Spring, in order of merit: B, 57; D, 30; F, 28; A, 22; H, 22; K, 20; G, 13; E, 9; C, 5; I, 1. Each company has redoubled its efforts for supremacy at the coming games, and the result is awaited with keen interest.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND PIECES

Worked Into a Small Table by an Ingenious Mechanic.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 1.—A table about a yard square, with 800,000 pieces of wood in it, is the work just completed by Charles F. Adam, a carpenter of this city. It is without doubt the most remarkable piece of woodwork ever constructed in this State. The table is Mr. Adam's second attempt at this kind of work. It was begun in 1891, and was intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, but could not be completed in time. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-four hours of actual labor were put by Mr. Adam on the table.

In the centre of the revolving top is a good representation of the White House, at Washington, surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. The border of the top is a handsome piece of mosaic work, and on the four sides are shown Washington's birthplace, in Virginia; his familiar Mount Vernon home, the birthplace of Grant, in Ohio, and the place where Grant attended school as a boy. Tastefully interspersed with these are many quaint designs that, taken as a whole, make up a pattern which much resembles the production of the weaver's art.

The supports consist of two pieces of oak placed together in the form of a letter "X," placed upright, cut out in scroll, and with a graceful column after the Corinthian order of things. On each face of these oak supports are two panels, making sixteen in all, on which are shown trees, birds, leaves of different kinds, and all varieties of plant growth.

On the lower part are shown an American eagle, with outspread wings, clutching a cluster of arrows in its talons; a deer's head, stork, sparrow, and two roosters, Washington's Valley Forge headquarters, the birthplace of Lincoln, in Kentucky, and Ford's Theatre, where he was shot, and the house near by where he died; the birthplace of Columbus, at Genoa, Italy, on a background of dark rosewood; a cloister in Spain, visited by Columbus; the ship Constitution, Libby Prison, a cluster of lilies and daisies, twenty-six varieties of leaves, with ferns, fruits, &c.

There is nothing in the nature of a paint, dye, or stain of any sort on the whole work, the various effects, which are very beautiful, being brought out by the natural colors of the woods, of which there are seventy-six different varieties. Some of the woods are ancient, and of special historic interest. There are pieces from India and a mahogany snuffbox that was made from the timbers of the ship Constitution. There is also wood from the Johnstown flood worked into the table.

FOREST FIRES RAGING IN ARKANSAS

A Colored Family Perish—Heavy Losses of Live Stock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1.—Forest fires are sweeping over the country in the vicinity of Arkansas City, Ark. All the river bottoms are being burned over, and the destruction to timber and of cattle and hogs pasturing in the woods is very great.

Farmers are fleeing from the flames. A colored family, consisting of a man, woman, and four children, were overtaken by the fire, and all perished.

Near Camden, in the southern part of the State, forest fires are also doing great damage. The merchants of Camden are forced to use artificial lights during the day in order to do business.

This city and vicinity are enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, and the smell of burning leaves is becoming stifling. No rain has fallen in this State for several months past.

NO SUMMER RESORT IN THE EAST RIVER

The Scheme to Utilize the Rocks Near Blackwell's Island Defeated.

The scheme to build an excursion resort on the rocks in the East River, just south of Blackwell's Island, will not be carried out, as the State Engineer has reported adversely.

Controller Fitch has fought the idea since it was first agitated some time ago, and Friday he received a letter stating that the reasons he advanced had proved sufficient to defeat the project.

This news will probably cause some disappointment in the upper east side of the city, where the scheme was received with favor as one promising a near-by pleasure resort, where mid-Summer dances could be held. The amateur fishermen nailed the scheme with delight, as it would furnish a splendid place for fishing. Several proprietors of excursion resorts have been making tempting offers for the rocks, which barely poke their nose above the water.

The Commissioners of the State Land Office were appealed to, and they referred the matter to State Engineer Campbell W. Adams. He wrote for information to Controller Fitch, knowing how interested he was in defeating the scheme. Controller Fitch wrote back that to build a pavilion there would make Blackwell's Island lose its isolated character and offer prisoners opportunities to escape easily. If the rocks were owned by private parties, and the State wanted to remove them, so as to help navigation, the owners would place a fictitious value on them. Endless litigation would ensue.

The Controller thinks that the State at no distant date will remove the rocks. He said yesterday: "I am very much pleased that the scheme has been defeated, as there was great danger of prisoners escaping."

DR. DANIEL LEWIS FOR HEALTH OFFICER

His Selection Favored by a Number of Leading Physicians.

Among the leading candidates for Health Officer of the Port to succeed Dr. W. T. Jenkins, who is now holding over, is Dr. Daniel Lewis, whose office is at 249 Madison Avenue.

He is a Trustee of the Academy of Medicine, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, who is President of the Academy and a leading member of the Union League Club, is at the head of a number of physicians who are urging Dr. Lewis's appointment.

Dr. Roosa has "been to see Platt about it," but Platt will not say what he is going to do. A petition signed by more than 500 leading physicians of this city and State advocating the selection of Dr. Lewis has been prepared for presentation to Governor-elect Morton.

There has been a rumor in inner political circles for some days that Mr. Morton has already practically selected for this place a physician who is a personal friend of his and who resides in this city. Platt says that the appointment will come to this city.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 2:30 PM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Manauense, via Barbardos, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Manauense;") at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 7 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westerniand, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland;") at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas;") at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Curacao, per steamship Welhaven, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Welhaven";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux-Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck.")

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Dec. 10; March 4; May 13.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22, June 24.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Dec. 16. MIOWERA, Jan. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

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Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 11, 7 A.M.
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Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9, A.M.
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F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
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